THE GALLANT DEFENDERS

—OF—

ONTARIO'S RIGHTS

HON. OLIVER MOWAT

HON. G. W. ROSS PREMIER OF ONTARIO HON. E. ARC

ARE RANNEY 1888

DR. E. FARMER HON. C. F. FRASER HON. R. HOW

HC
M88m

THE MUSKOKA LAKES

AND THE

GEORGIAN BAY,

BY CAPT MAC

FULLY ILLUSTRATED

POINTING OUT THE

FISHING AND HUNTING GROUNDS,

ISLANDS AND SUMMER RESORTS

WITH

SCENIC VIEWS AND DESCRIPTIONS

Valuable to the Tourist, Visitor Pleasure-Seeker or Investor

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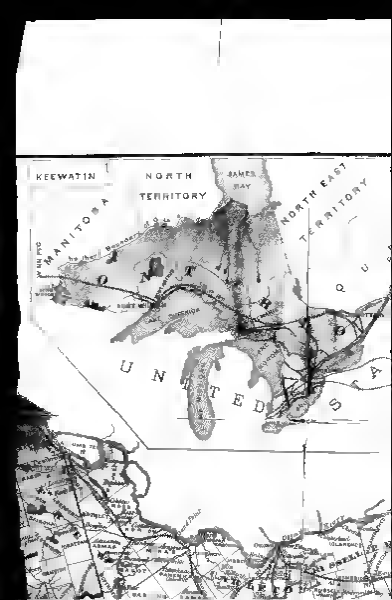
1884.

Entered according to Act of Parliament, in the Office of the Minister of Agriculture, at Ottawa, by T. McMACK in the year 1884.


KEEWATIN
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MAP
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OF THE
PROVINCE OF

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OF PART OF THE
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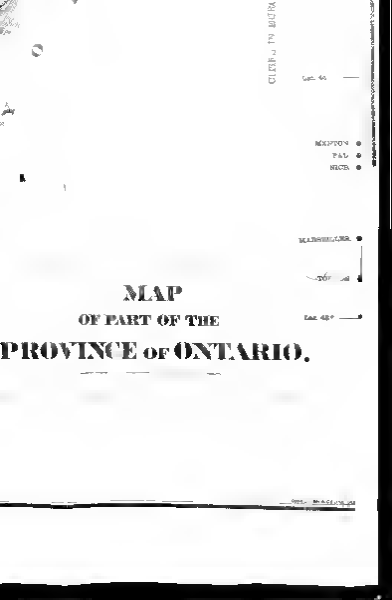
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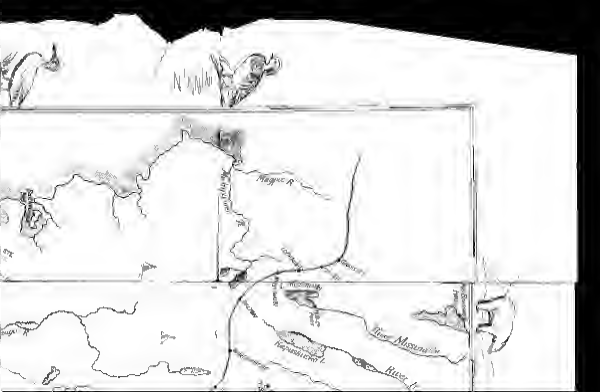
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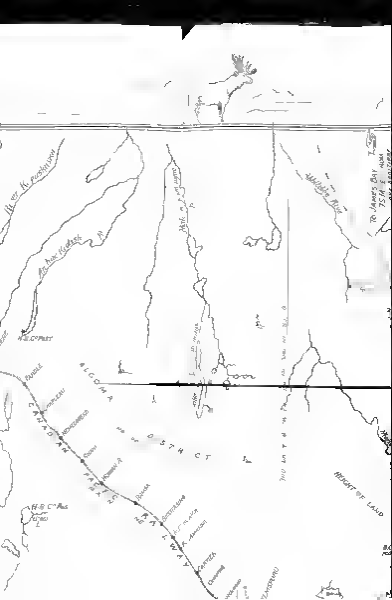
Yellowstone R
Missouri R
Big Horn Mountains
Rocky Mountains
Black Hills


ALGOMA
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James Bay
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Albany R.
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Spanish R.
Whitefish R.
Sturgeon R.
Wanapitei R.
Vermilion R.
Nipissing
Sudbury
Algoma
Manitoulin
Sault Ste. Marie
Bruce Mines
Thessalon
Blind River
Mississagi
Spanish
Whitefish
Sturgeon
Wanapitei
Vermilion

To JAMES BAY
75 MILES FROM
LAKE KAMTIBAM
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

LAKE
MICHIGAN
STATE OF
R. R.
Scale of Miles
Bay City

ALGOMA
Sable
Spanish R.
Whitefish R.
Mississagi R.
Manitoulin I.
Cockburn I.
Chaudiere Falls
Ottawa R.
Lake Nipissing
French R.
Parry Sound
Georgian Bay
Severn R.
Muskoka
Lake Simcoe
Lake Couchiching
Orillia
Midland
Penetanguishene
Collingwood
Meaford
Owen Sound
Wiarton
Cape Croker
Bruce Mines
Sault Ste Marie
Lake Huron
Lake Erie
Lake Ontario
Niagara Falls
Toronto
Hamilton
Brantford
Guelph
Stratford
Goderich
Kincardine
Port Elgin
Southampton
Walkerton
Port Sydney
Huntsville
Bracebridge
Gravenhurst
Barrie
Lindsay
Peterborough
Port Hope
Cobourg
Belleville
Kingston
Brockville
Cornwall
Peninsula
Tobermory
Cabot Head
Flowerpot I.
Fathom Five
Lion's Head
Cape Hurd
Cape Rich
Cape Commodore
Cape Croker
Cape Crocker
Colpoys Bay
Nottawasaga Bay
Nottawasaga R.
Wasaga Beach
Collingwood
Meaford
Thornbury
Clarksburg
Owen Sound
Wiarton
Colpoys Bay
Cape Croker
Cape Commodore
Cape Rich
Cape Hurd
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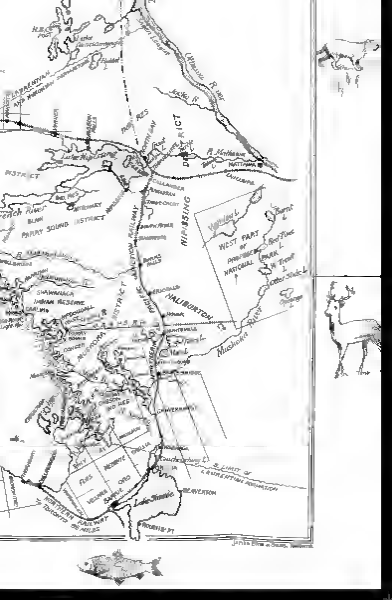

NIPISSING
HALIBURTON
Algonquin Park
Lake Nipissing
Lake Temagami
Lake Timiskaming
Lake Simcoe
Georgian Bay
Muskoka
Parry Sound
Nipissing District
Temiskaming District
Algonquin Park
Haliburton
Muskoka
Parry Sound
Nipissing
Temiskaming
Simcoe
Ontario
Quebec

THE LAKES OF MUSKOKA

AND

THE GEORGIAN BAY

QUESTION AND DECISION

No proposition in geometry or problem in Euclid so perplexes and bewilders the student as the simple question propounded by the members of the family about to depart for the summer holidays *Where shall we go?* To Cape May at once suggests Armida. Oh, No replies her brother "do you not remember the mighty fog and roars that enveloped the Cape, and left mamma with a fever on returning. I certainly do not forget the awful flies and nettle bed during the day and you can not have obliterated from your memory in the short space of one year the unbearable pain you seemed to endure from the constant attention of those ubiquitous New Jersey products, the mosquitoes. All the gazettes of the Stockton, or the fascinations of the ball-room, cannot cause reminiscences, at that time so palpable and raw."

Well, remarked mamma, "if you do not fancy the Cape or the Chesapeake, what do you say to Atlantic City Long Branch, the White Mountains, or Old Orchard Beach all in our own country?"

"Or yes," interrupted paterfamilias, looking up from his morning paper "a trip to Europe or shall we run the Canadian resorts on the Lower St. Lawrence. We must go somewhere, and the majority shall decide in the selection of our de tenoys."

Well, pate," returned Alfred, "the summer resorts and their attractions on the Atlantic coast line can be summed up in very few words.

In the hotels it is a life of feverish excitement; of subjection to imposition and extortion of plot and counterplot from the landlord to the porter. In the day time we suffer from torrid heat, sand flies, and creeping insects outside, with the constant fear of the undertow, should a bath be indulged in to cool our heated bodies, whilst in riverside, mountainous, hill and marsh districts are acute, prevalent. Comfort or home privacy we have none; enjoyment is a myth, and instead of the robust health sought for we return an enfeebled constitution and diminished energy. To Europe, I should say emphatically No! We do not wish to become the laughing-stock of Europeans, as members of our country soon are, for you know the time we were in London the remark that was made at the Exchange, How little those Americans seem to know about their own country so vast and apparently extensive in its proportions,—set me thinking that as we have a continent of our own extending from the Pole to Panama, surely it will be best for us to study our own country and our neighbors in the North. The suggestion, to Europe, why how absurd! They boast of their seas—their lakes—we could empty the Russian Caspian, an Azore, the Dead Sea of Syria, and the Nyanzas, Albert, and Mageriore of Africa, into our deep and mighty Superior, four lovely Michigan and Huron, or our pleasant Erie and Ontario, and scarce produce a ripple on their pebble-lined or sandy shores. We have a thousand gems of lakes and bays from Simcoe, Joseph, Rosseau, Magnetawan and Nipissing to the crystal lakes on Vancouver's Island, that would make all their Como's Windermeres, Killarneys, and Geneva's hide their faces with a blush of shame—therefore, to Europe, oh, no! That is my part decided. The only objection I have to the Tour St. Lawrence route is, you see[illegible] it but a feeding-ground for combinations that I do not care to participate, and the glories of Saguenay and the mosquitoes of Rasmouska, are as nuggets to the eastern as they are real in fact. So, if you will accept a suggestion from me, let us all take in the Georgian Bay and the Upper Lakes, a trip in which our expenses will be light, our pleasure great, while our health will be fully renewed and fit us for another season of toil and business not present. Well, what say you all? The Georgian Bay be it but! So now get down your map and let us go to work to back up the route. The through lines that make best terminus on our Northern border are numerous and well-appointed, and no difficulty is experienced in booking through to Rochester Niagara Falls, or Cleveland, from any portion of the States, whilst from either of those places we take the boat,

and in a few hours are landed at the pleasant City of Toronto, our starting-point from whence to explore the beauties of the Province of Canada, and magnificent scenery of the Upper Bay and Lakes."

THE CITY OF TORONTO.

is a lively, busy, and for a few days we are fully occupied in looking up its history and surveying the peculiarities of its people. The first fact which impresses itself on the mind of the visitor to Ontario is, that he is in the midst of an English-speaking community thoroughly English in its habits, manner and loyal to the Crown. On every side the hand of free-born Britain is extended, and the stranger feels that he is welcomed,—such a contrast to the French lower provinces, where each is bargained and trafficked from the moment of arrival until the time of his departure is despised, only to find that he has assisted to serve a purpose, which as usual will attempt to control the welfare of the entire Dominion. As early as 1749, Toronto was located as a trading post by the French and called by them Fort Rouillé, and in the early colonial documents, forwarded to Paris by De Lisle and De la Dermaye, was spoken of as an excellent location for a settlement on Lake Ontario. As late as 1793 the town numbered but a population of 560, who resided in two brick buildings four block houses, and a few log huts: still it was the seat of Government for the province, but as limited were its resources the first autograph letter by the Lieutenant-Governor of the province to the inhabitants, he gave but six months' notice to provide premises and accommodation for twenty-five gentlemen, members of the Provincial Parliament, which contrasts strongly with the present city of nearly 100,000 people, and where ample accommodation and sustenance for 50,000 more can be provided at twelve hours' notice. Being, however the seat of Government, the name was soon changed from Fort Rouillé to the present one of Toronto. For some time the organ of the word could not be properly accounted for and several comments are held antagonistic views in regard to it. Gabriel Segard, in his Dictionnaire de la langue Algonquin," published in 1856, claimed merely as an exclamation, whilst others contend that the proper pronunciation should be Q-tarontee, and that finally the possible Taronto was the outcome of the dispute, but the

most reliable definition was that the name was applied by the Huron Indians to a locality on Lake Simcoe, used as a trading post, which signifies, "oak trees growing out of the lake." The City of Toronto is situated on Toronto Bay and on area of Lake Ontario, in N. lat. 43° 39' W. long. 79° 20'. The bay is a sheet of water sheltered for boating, about four miles long and two in width, separated from the main body of the lake by a long strip of sandy beach, called Hanlan's Island, on which a light-house, numerous cottages, and summer restaurants are located. The island is very popular with the citizens and visitors, being used as a park and Sunday resort for families. Five public halls are erected at the eastern end of the island, which were presented to the city by Reuben Wiman. The rambles and shops in the principal streets is a display fully appreciated by the female visitor, whilst the connoisseur may have his time fully taken up with old manuscripts, histories, and general literature at the numerous libraries, both public and private. The Provincial Parliament Library, now under the superintendence of Wm. Houston, Esq. M.A., and which was an inception of Mr. J. Wesson in the year of Confederation, 1867, numbers upwards of 15,000 volumes of a selected nature, access to which, when Parliament is not in session, is freely accorded to all. The other libraries evince the same spirit, and the visiting tradesman soon learns to appreciate the disinterested kindness and worth. For such, there is the Victoria Park, the various drives to Scarboro', Post Isle, the Don and Rosedale, or, far home folks, the public buildings to inspect, such as the Houses of Parliament, the third of the series. The first Parliament Buildings were erected of wood, and that upon by an incendiary supposed to be in one of the members, in 1813. They consisted of two Legislative Halls, Offices for Commissioner and the Council of Law, the Parliamentary Library and all its contents were destroyed, the Church robbed, and the Town Library found pillaged. The next Parliament block of buildings was erected in 1818, but they suffered the same fate as the former through an accident, on the year 1824, which cleared the way for the fine legislature pile now standing. The province of Ontario is represented in the House by 88 members, whose deliberations since confederation so far have been such as to maintain the claim of erstwhile a model Government. For twelve years past, what is familiarly termed the Mowat Government, has been under the guidance and leadership of the Honorable Oliver Mowat Premier and Attorney-General of the province, to whose astuteness and forethought the people are indebted for the present real estate that

they have a surplus in the exchequer of some $5,000,000, with every indication of a prolonged period of prosperity for the province. The Hon. Oliver is now in his 64th year, and during his administration has had some formidable difficulties to encounter and surmount before accomplishing the present happy aspect of his progressive affairs. In person he is a pleasant, affable gentleman, whose hospitality of countenance is and has long been one of assurance in ever renewed accord by those who have the pleasure of meeting him. In the Assembly he appears young and vivacious, quick at grasping the point in question, and vigorous in attack; his firm grasp and his hearing courtly and dignified, with a frank and genial way that has endeared him to the hearts and won the respect and friendship of the whole community, a majority of whom still hope to see their favorite guide to the premiership of the nation. Toronto boasts of some fine and even elegant public buildings, such as the Legislative Hall and the residence of the Lieutenant-Governor, the University, Cathedral, College, Custom House, Post Office, and Churches of all denominations.

On arrival, headquarters are at once established at the Rossin House, and accompanies are at once established at the Rossin House, and accompaniments are at once to fully enjoy the generous hospitality of the genial whole-souled host, Mark P. Irish. The hotel itself is the equal in every respect of the most pretentious that grace the various cities of the Dominion, and as an evidence of the untiring energy and strict attention on the part of the proprietor to the comfort of his guests, that has enabled it to attain its present popularity. The building, covers the entire block, facing on King and York Streets, in the business centre of the city, within a moment's walk of the Railway Stations, and the Lake, and furnishes accommodations for 500 visitors. Like the Grand Hotel at Paris, or the Fifth Avenue, New York, the manager's reception is certain; a courteous, cordial artistic method for comfort or adornment can be procured from the stores that cluster around its base, while every detail of the hotel itself has been finished in as great perfection as modern science and art can suggest. The imposing marble-paved office, steam fans for the heaters taking away insensibly the chill or dampness of stairs and entering the broad walnut stairways, meeting rest halls, and magnificent drawing rooms, elegantly furnished parlors and dining-halls, where hundreds can fully satisfy the appetite on the fruits of the tropics, or the products of the Arctic Circle, which only the ship across the Lake and the clear and bracing Canadian atmosphere can sharpen, where every conceivable wish or taste of the visitor has been studiously provided for to please and entertain the senses.

Electricity turns night into day. Silent and swift-gliding elevators convey their passengers from floor to floor, and all combine to render the hotel unparalleled, whilst the conducting of its internal economy has been raised by the pen and superabsence of its proprietor to the dignity of a fine art: and, seemingly, the very mention of the name appears to pander to the visitor, the satisfaction of every gastronomic want, proclaiming for the table of the Rossin an enviable renown among all who have partaken and its delights, and the visitor to Toronto remembers with feelings of pleasure its influence the acquaintance made with the affable and ever personal host of the bustling, social Rossin, and its economical charges.

The Normal School is the centre of the public school system of the Province, and the system pursued will afford gratification to those having time to inspect its workings, and will also entertain in the education of the mute—as a means for the advancement of Canadian civilization. The Botanical Gardens surrounding it are kept in fine order, and the conservatories display a choice assortment of flora and fauna. In the Art Gallery is an excellent collection of paintings and statuary. The offices of the Minister of Education, and the Depository of Books, etc., are located on the building. The Hon. Minister, G W Ross, of Strathroy, formerly M P, is at present actively engaged in evolving a practical system of imparting useful knowledge to the rising generation, as nearly perfect as any on the continent, of which will amply repay the same expended in pastoil.

But leaving the city, we take the N and N W R, a system continuing in its ramifications some 500 miles, and rush through a delightful suburban country, as meadows rich in hay and growing crops, the rippling chains of the sparkling Humber, picturesque Old Mansion, quaint and peace passing on fields almost ripe with golden grain we reach the cosy villages of Aurora and Bradford, catching a glimpse of Lake Simcoe, at Belle Ewart, and arrive at Allandale, some 89 miles from Toronto, at which place refreshment can be had, served in a style and comfort unequalled on the continent. The junction of the Muskoka, Penetanguishene and Meaford branches of the N E R, occurring here, a railroad station became a necessity and Mr. S S Mocking certainly takes a pride in the reputation he has already established for his station. From this point the view is delightful; a stretch of clear water a little more than a mile in width, extends in one nine miles to the main body of Lake Simcoe, whilst direct by opposite we see at a glance the entire town of

BEAUTIFUL BARRIE.

Beautiful Barrie, who could not love thee,
Radiant with snow white sailing sheets thine,
Guilty my blood must be, in thee I borrow,
To take this name, beautiful Barrie.

Rising gently from the shores of Kempenfelt Bay the entire town is presented to the admiring gaze of the visitor, and at first glance many are the expressions of rapture, admiration and delight heard on every side, since for nine miles stretches one of the most lovely sheets of water to be found in the northern continent protected on both sides from high winds and heavy seas. It is therefore ideal for boating, yachting, rowing, swimming, or in fact the indulgence in any aquatic sports, while dangers, such as are met with in other places of resort are here never thought of. Already this is a favorite summer resort for thousands of visitors from every part of the continent, a favorite rendezvous for the wealthy man of business, the tired student, and the lover of nature, will not be unfavorables. The town itself numbers some 9,000, and being situated on the gradually sloping sides of the hill, its drainage is perfect, and the health of its inhabitants is at all seasons good. The hotels for the accommodation of visitors are numerous, and as fine a class as any in Ontario—the Barrie House, W J Middleton, proprietor, and the Wellington, afford ample satisfaction to all who patronize the hostelry, the cuisine is excellent, the rooms cool comfortable, and well furnished, whilst the view from the windows is delightful one. About a mile and a half from town the new pic-nic and excursion grounds are opened—those grounds afford an excellent view of the bay are well laid out with lawns for tennis and fields for base ball, are fitted with summer houses and hotel for shelter during wet weather, stables, boats, and bath-houses, etc., and although this is the first season they have been open to the public, they have already become a very popular resort. The town of Barrie is certainly a model, and its population orderly it is governed by a Mayor Rourke, and two deputies, with nine councillors, whilst its trouble property amounts to $300,000—a very good evidence of prosperity for a town of its size; churches of all denominations are numerous and education easily available by all.

Taking the cars on the Muskoka branch of the N R R we leave Barrie, and are soon rapidly rolling along to the famed Muskoka region. On this route we find the service excellent the cars comfortable, and no delays. The various stations along the line show an amount of care and

attention on the part of the agents that attract the notice of the traveller at once, most of them having the surrounding grounds of the cots nicely laid out in lawns, bestrewed with beds of choice flowers, or laid out park-fashion, with a band [illegible] erected, in which on special evenings the village bands discourse their music for the delectation of travelling visitors, and the citizens generally. But it is, taking around Kempenfeldt Bay, we soon pass Big Bay Point, and the open waters of Lake Simcoe lie outspread before us. This lake, named in honour of Lieut.-General Simcoe, is about forty miles long from south to north, and some twenty-five miles in width; its waters are elevated some 474 feet above Lake Ontario, and 729 feet above Lake Huron, the surplus waters emptying through the Severn river into the Georgian Bay. There are several villages and steamboat landings around its shores, together with numerous Indian villages and reservations. Belle Ewart, Jackson's Point, Hawerton, and Orillia, are all romantically situated on the side of the lake, whilst the trip through the lake, whether by one of the numerous small steamers, or sailing in a delightful one, and starting right here, we may find a thousand places around the margins of these upper lakes and bays that can be made an charming summer resorts as ever health or rest or pleasure-seeker could ask or wish to find. The fish of the lake are numerous and excellent in quality, and comprise the gamy salmon trout, maskinonge, black bass, and pickerel; while in the many channels, Fairy Islands, and Grape Islands, Atherley and the Narrows, as excellent, and the numerous camping parties who annually visit the enchanting regions of Lake Simcoe, Couchiching, Muskoka, and Nipissing are certain in their endorsement and loud in their praise of the different localities for hunting or fishing—maskinonge weighing from eight to fourteen pounds are common while two from thirty to eight pounds can be caught in the greatest profusion. But hurrying onward. For miles along the track the company's lands are overgrown with raspberry bushes and strawberry vines, to a different passing points, should a few moments' delay be obtained, the passengers disembark en masse, and gather for themselves the harvest fruit so freely provided by nature. In an hour after leaving Barrie we arrive at Orillia and Couchiching, two of the favorite grounds for pic-nics and summer parties from the cities, the grounds being the property of the N. R. R. Company—the use being freely extended to the various parties visiting during the summer—situated at the junction of Lake Couchiching with Lake Simcoe. We cannot but admire the beautiful country around the shores of either lake, the lush verdure of

the islands, or the calm peaceful-looking shores of water on which they are so gracefully reposing. Still onward! the cool fresh air and the wooded country soon intimate that we are entering the pounds of the sportsman's paradise. Passing Langdon, with its saw mills and immense piles of sawn lumber which accumulate, and the stacks kept on hand at Half-far mile the shade, we rapidly run the other twenty miles over a good road, and are landed at Gravenhurst, on the southern extremity of the beautiful Muskoka Lake. The town itself is admirably situated on the rising ground, and contains at present some 1000 inhabitants, with a taxable property of $ 141,000, but is expected for the most part upon the lumber interest. Almost within the town limits there are some nine saw mills belonging to Messrs. G W. Taylor & Co. and others, with a daily output of some 250,000 feet. The season shipped last year from these mills amounted to twenty millions feet, while five shingle mills exported 25,000,000 shingles, and the amount of timber annually taken from the upper lake districts may be only partially estimated when we state that the N. R. R. alone carried over its line to last season 50,000,000 feet of square timber and logs, representing a monetary value of nearly $1,000,000. The hotels and boarding-houses for carrying and hunting parties are numerous, commodious, and well kept, whilst their charges are extremely economical, none exceeding the sum of one dollar per day, and for the pleasure and speculator, the properties of Dugal Brown, the various enterprises and conveniences and fresh guns on offer a full return for the capital outlaid. The numerous camping parties arriving with their teams, boats, canoes, etc., etc., invariably replenish or fit out at Gravenhurst, and there it is that during the season there is a regular crowd of idlers and gossips. A sporting club is formed, a yachting club is talked about, and base ball and other sports are well sustained in town, fish being so numerous as to excite serious ordinary, but meeting an old and consequently rightful fisherman who has scanned every inch and corner of those upper lakes for hundreds of miles during the forty years of residence on the islands in this locality, he sarcastically laughed at my description of fifteen to eighteen pound trout, and two to three feet pickerel. "Why" said he "I caught a trout two years ago come last summer that measured three feet by seven feet, and weighed forty-seven pounds!" But that's nothing, said his partner, "you recollect the trout we ratched when that New York party was here, he weighed 29 lbs. and the New York man gave us five dollars to refresh with!" "By My" said he boss, "My name's John Wilkins"

AMONG THE PEAKS.

and the people around here will tell you that I am a member of Church, and not given to prevarication, but bless my eyes, if there isn't an old stager of a trout who weighs over two lbs. and measures over four feet. He has had the right o' way and the freedom of the lake for a long time now, except—by his seen here at different times, but none of them have caught him as yet. Last year, when I bought my new drop net, I saw him lying down in the clear water, and drops for him, but bless you, the land line only tickled his fins, and he got woke up and walked right through the meshes. Was a point of some with a landing over a muddy mud. I tell you that old fellow knows every inch of the lake, and there's no fooling him. But here is some fine fish caught this morning. I make them into a week to Greenhurst and three to Breckenridge. There's a speckled trout, weighs 5¼ lbs., 40 cents those herring 15 cents a dozen; those whitefish are beauties, so clean and fat that black ones are picked you may have five for 25 cents."

But, leaving Greenhurst with its huge saw mills, its rocks and lofty pines, we take a trip on one of the dainty little steamers that make a tour of Lake Minnetonka. St. Joseph, and Rose are a pair of steamers that through an intricate maze of islands, narrows, and inlets we pass Prospect and Kay Rose, gleaming like canvas tents on the frontier in summer, and thick with the visitors and the visitors and campers, the favorite resorts of the various clubs that annually visit this picturesque section of Lake Minnetonka. Its country is wonderfully diversified, rising to cut up into scenes of broad bays, narrow inlets and curving coves, with islands and channels scarcely wider than the steamer's deck, making it most picturesque in its surroundings, and naturally adapted for summer resorts and entertainments, while one of the most charming features is the multiplicity of the islands, amongst which we thread our way passing the numerous canoes owned by the various members of the clubs, who annual y spend their leisure in this bracing, outwardfied, and unlimited atmosphere. Shortly after a run of twenty miles, we arrive at Rain Falls here snugly encamped at the foot of the cataract, we found the Garfield Hunting and Fishing Club, of Alleghany City Penna. 140 strong, who were all so luxurious in their forms of the velocity and their accessories pelled to sleep every night by the roar of the cataract, breathing an atmosphere of purity the health of the entire club has been most excellent—ines come attenuated and return robust, whilst the doctor declares that not a symptom of miasm or even low spirits is to be now found in camp

They sleep in cozy tents every night, under sheet, blanket, and coverlet, and the day is too warm for smart walking or rowing while the *elite* of the community department declares he will have to install another engine for lessening of the appetites of the boys commence in earnest; but around Bala lunch, refined, and most are attacked, and both hunting and fishing are enjoyed on Ryde, Oakley, and McLaue townships. The kits of fare an assured for the breakfast in the camp are broiled trout, roast pork, ham, venison steaks, and stewed duck, with bread, coffee, and the usual accompaniments. No wonder with such a menu, such air and such surroundings, dyspepsia, languid, and low spirits take flight at once, and the nervous invalid of a few weeks before finds himself eating, fishing, or hunting with a new lease of life, and all the traits of an old sportsman, and as such are the fish in the lake that all that are needed can be caught in an hour or two, and even then all fish weighing less than two and a half pounds are returned to the water. Arguing then from analogy that fish supplies phosphorus, and phosphorus expands the brain power, after a few weeks' residence on any of these islands, living on the finest fish fresh water can produce, it is no wonder that our young man returns to the city with those intellectual powers increased, and just ache to take part in the university examined on some vital question, as, for instance, the construction of the premises to pay currency, or the equal taxation of church property. But onward again, with no time to moralize, and we embark on either the "Nipissing" or "Wenonah," steamers of Port Carling, and at each turn of the boat finds the picture presented becomes more enchanting, and we now remember that we are sailing over the crystal expanse of the highest waters on the entire continent, and embracing with each breath the pure atmosphere which seems to have obtained its very essence, sublimated and steeped in the delightful fragrance both evergreen he season and assists in invigorating the system. The time rapidly passes while we are navigating the western portion of the lake through the narrows, and, wending our way past the flower-gut islands opposite Dryden Island we soon approach within a few miles of the falls at Ha-ha, which to the falls throughout popular reminiscences as wards, and pleasure trips and excursions run throughout the season. The Lakes Muskoka, St. Joseph, and Rosseau are elevated 750 feet above Lake Ontario, 225 above Lake Huron, and 2 height of 300 feet above Lake Simcoe and are situated to what is known as the heart of the sporting region, for the surrounding woods abound in game, from deer up, moose, carriboo, and to relate to the squirrel, here and porcupine.

The waters swarm with fish; the air is replete with health and vigour; whilst all woods, mountains, waters, air and sky are full of beauty beyond description. Away again from Port Carling, through the narrows, passing Port Sandfield, we enter the waters of Lake Rosseau passing the Eagle's Nest Island, the mouth of Shadeless River and Brunel's Bay, dotted with the cottages of the visitors, and by dusk are landed at the pretty little town of Rosseau, on the northern boundary of the lake, the starting-point for the daily steamers and stages; every convenience is here at hand for the traveller, good hotels, stores, telegraph and post offices, and daily mails, with stage to Parry Sound, on the Georgian Bay, and to Magnetawan and Lake Nipissing. The surrounding country on this upper border is as beautiful as a tourist's heart could wish for or expect to find; the almost enchantment of the district with its variety of coloring, as we coast along, and its seemingly endless charms, have but once to be seen to leave a lasting impression, the remembrance of which is ever recalled with a feeling of pleasure, and becomes a delightful reminiscence of a lifetime, for

> "With exultation here the bosom rose
> Rocks, islands, precipices, seas, and gleaming lapse,
> A rich scene of endless beauty forms,
> Proudly revealed, with inexhaustive burst,
> Magnificent, and beautiful and gay."

At Rosseau hotel accommodation is ample, and the prices are extremely moderate, from $1.00 to $2.00 per day, and uniform rate regarding the holiday and surrounding sanitary is easily attainable. From this point to the southern extremity of Lake Nipissing is 60 miles; a passage extending between the lakes, a fine gravel road is constructed, and stages run in weekly journeys, passing points of attraction on the route. About half way between the lakes, 33 miles north of Rosseau, we arrive at Magnetawan (smooth flowing water), situated upon the river of the same name, as a pretty little Lakes See Sarah on a Summit. The Muskoka Navigation Company have for some time past been actively occupied in removing the obstacles which seemed to debar the public from the enjoyment of this district. The Magnetawan River has been made navigable for a distance of upwards of 70 miles, a canal has been built around the falls so that the steamer now going through the lock plies the entire route without having to transfer its passengers. The fishing in Lake Rosseau is very good, and in scenery unsurpassed for miles one can ascend or descend the lakes and rivers, and meet with excellent trout, bass, and

HUNTS FALLS, MUSKOKA.

pickerel fishing, the same may be experienced in Lake Sau Seek. Near at hand is White Lake, literally teeming with speckled trout. But Doe Lake, further up the river, is rich as sport and scenery. Amid this region the explorer is reminded that it is distinctively the heart of the whole Muskoka district for deer and duck shooting, and will shortly become one of the most attractive portions of Ontario for tourists and sportsmen. All lakes of this size abound in these waters, and speckled trout have been caught in the Magnetawan weighing from 3 lbs. to 5 lbs.; bass, 5 lbs. to 8 lbs.; pickerel, 8 lbs. to 24 lbs. On arrival at Nipissing the stage comes up with the steamer "Inter Ocean," which traverses the entire length of the lake. The land in the vicinity of these upper lakes and rivers is a fine sandy loam, with good subsoil, and fair producing power; but beside it thousands of acres are still Crown lands, and at the gift of the government, to actual settlers, and we confidently forecast that in a few years, from the shores of Lake Nipissing right through to Algoma, the fertile belts of country will be brought prominently into notice and well settled with as prosperous a class as any in the province, and the best productive portion of country for a farmer with small means; the crops, such as cereals, clovers, grass, mangel wurtzel, beets, sugar, potatoes cabbages, tomatoes, melons, cucumbers, onions, beans, and peas, grow splendidly. Wheat as an article raised around the famed region of Lake Huron. Small fruits, such as currants, gooseberries, gooseberries, and raspberries, bear in abundance, while potatoes are found to surpass even those grown in Prince Edward's Island or New Brunswick. Flax, timothy white Dutch [illegible] and produces from acre to acre and is laid to the acre, so that fine and timber handy with labor close by assuring will find he would allow with grass wild feed at the very door and the and itself permanent, if the farmer set long, n this region has not found an Eldorado he need not seek: it is that mundane sphere of ours whilst for the hermit, the recluse, the country gentleman, and the commencement with nature, no region repays as well an investment and a residence. During the past only there were located on the province of Ontario some 27 129 souls and a more contented class it would be hard to find. Mr David Spence being the Secretary of Immigration for the Province, all communications, whether for investment or location, should be addressed to that gentleman, at Toronto Ontario.

The surveyor fing country contains excellent lands for settlement, and communications for farming are rapidly locating along the borders of the lake.

The portage between the lakes comprises a varied forest of pine, maple, oak, cedar spruce, tamarac, beech, poplar, basswood, and canoe birch, and amidst its shade and undergrowth lurks the wary game,—the timid deer, the stealthy bear, the watchful "Ayashi" or moose; all seek seclusion in the fast recesses of the forest, and may be taken between October 1st and December 15th: grouse, pheasant, and partridge, between September 1st and January 1st: wild turkeys and quail, snipe and duck, between August 1st and January 1st: and swans and geese between August 15th and May 1st, whilst beaver, muskrat, otter, marten, otters and fisher may be taken at all times, between November 1st and May 1st. To our next number we intend to place before the public a full description of these hunting grounds, as our limits for the fall work. So returning to Muskoka, we speedily embark on one of the K and N. Nav. Co.'s steamers for our return. The line under the management of A. P. Cockburn, M.P., (who has probably worked more for the development of this country than almost any other person) fully comprises a fleet of pretty little passenger steamers, comfortably fitted up, and especially constructed for the lake navigation, although compared to an ocean steamship, they seem small and insignificant on the lake, still in calmness and the weight served on board were enjoyable, while the evident attention paid to every little article that may add to the comfort and enjoyment of the passenger is a special feature noticeable by the numbers who cross on the "monarchs of the deep." The present fleet comprises the "Kaiser," making four trips daily from Gravenhurst through the southern portion of Lake Muskoka, and up the winding river to Bracebridge, four which point Bayeville, twenty-five miles east, is noted for the number of deer which yearly fall to wood. The lakes in this region are numerous, and each has its own special schemers amongst the annual visitors, and numerous parties are organized for the favourite localities. Guides can be procured for new comers, and the choice of location lies with themselves. Gravenhurst and Bracebridge are the starting points for the trout streams of the Muskoka River and its tributaries Hollow Lake, Wood Lake, and Sharpe's Creek, with Fox, Duck and Doe Lakes, are excellent for boating on while Fairy Lake, Mary Lake and Lake Vernon, being connected, are now formed into a steamboat route. Both Gravenhurst and Bracebridge are well supplied with hotels and stores, so that merchandise, provisions, camping utensils, etc. can always be procured at moderate prices, and canoes, guides and carriages to all neighbouring points of interest, while

stages are run to Muskoka Falls, Utterson, Falls-shore, Vanessa, Port Sydney, Allansville, Huntsville, etc. Sixteen miles from Bracebridge by stage over a pleasant road, and the tourist is landed at Baysville, where the new steamer, owned by Capt. J. C. Hawkins, is ready to convey the visitor throughout the length of the Lake of Bays, calling at Baysville, Dwight and Dorset. The route is highly spoken of as one undoubtedly to become popular with tourists. The "Nepesang" and "Wenona" run alternately to Port Carling and Rosseau; the "Muskoka," "Rosseau," and "Lake Joseph" are reserved as special boats for charter to convey hunting or fishing parties to any point that may be desired. Among the various portions hardly engaged in selecting a camping outfit—good ridge tents holding from six to ten persons are the most convenient, the ridge-pole, and tent pins being removable, tourists may be cut at any place where a stick is desirable. Care should be taken in the selection of a site, to ensure its not being flooded in case of rain. A trench should be dug at the upper side opening, somewhat beyond the ends of the tent and strong lanterns suspended from the ridge-pole afford sufficient illumination for the evenings, clothing of the strongest material is necessary. Flannel shirts and woollen socks should be worn, and good overcoats carried along, as the nights in these upper regions, even in summer, are often cool. Cooking utensils can always be obtained, whilst in these days of creature comforts and canned provisions, the camp larder can always be well stocked by the genius who makes camping-outs a specialty

MUSKOKA.

The following descriptive picturing the delightful region as others see it, is taken from the *Buffalo Courier*. July 29th, 1885, and relates the *impromptu* excursion by a party of gentlemen who became acquainted with the wonderful natural attractions of a number of the northern lakes and rivers of Canada :—

The steamers *Hiawatha* and *Wenonah* make up a line of boats between Muskoka Wharf and the head of Lake Rosseau, while boats of lesser draft ply the rivers and smaller streams, not unfrequently acting as tenders or feeders to the larger craft when the latter are compelled to go some than go by.

The party embarked on the steamer *Nipissing*. The steamer is a clean, sound, well-appointed craft, and under very good management. Good speed is not desirable, inasmuch as the tourist prefers to enjoy the delightful scenery rather than to get there in a hurry. It is more than contrasted with the table of the steamer which is a vast improvement on the fare to be had on most American and Canadian boats. It will be learned that the party of which we write were comfortably housed and were in no way remiss in the matter of the inner man. They were fortunate in being favored by the trip over the Northern and North Western Railway which was relieved by all aspects of fine farms, unbroken forests, pretty towns and reasonably picturesque views of the beautiful Lakes Simcoe and Lake Couchiching which are much travelled on a long distance to see.

From the foot of Muskoka Lake to the head of Lake Rosseau the distance is about 36 miles, but it is a trip up the picturesque Muskoka river to Bracebridge the head of navigation and return, added a dozen miles to the journey and afforded the party 48 miles of as delightful water travel as can be found on the American continent.

Muskoka, Rosseau and Joseph Lakes lie closely together and are connected by narrow straits which are navigable for good sized steamers. Lake Joseph is slightly out of the way to be travelled without destination in the head of Lake Rosseau, but its distance is so short and the beauties of the lake so pronounced, that Lake Joseph is sure to receive almost as good words of it as great praise from the great mass of people who visit the Muskoka country. These lakes are elevated several hundred feet above Lake Ontario, and their breezes are exceedingly pure and refreshing. The ideal specifically which these interesting lakes is simply out of the question and to compare their attractions one with the other were absurd. But notwithstanding how people know anything about them, and many of those who have heard of Muskoka Rosseau and Joseph have pictured them in their imagination as small bodies of water in which fish are to be caught if the fisherman has the power of an furnace to heat up under the torture of the irrepressible black fly and the ex cutting mosquito. good sized pools hampered by marshes, shallows and low wood but as out-of-the-way places, remote from civilization, not only tempting to the professional sportsman who would rather caught it in the wilderness than dwell at rest in the towns of the muskoka. But these features have no warrant in fact the pictures are the very opposite of those drawn by the uninitiated and instead of low hanked muddy pools we have lakes of goodly proportions whose high rocky banks are clothed in verdure,

and from above whose clear surface rise hundreds of islands which fairly *Revue cette chaîne des Îles-Enchantées* " *Bosquet* " *de St. Laurence River*. The tourist who is reasonably familiar with the magnificent scenery which is making famous the north shore of Lake Superior, will recognise in these lakes a striking resemblance to the beautiful and lockset harbours which lie along this shore, albeit there is large variety of oceanic effect and a quicker panoramic movement in the latter we have name. One can anywhere be found on the greatest of our inland seas. The unnumbered islands of Lakes Muskoka, Rosseau, and Joseph are a compromise between the lofty elevations and high precipitous bluffs of Lake Superior and the pretty islets of the St. Lawrence. They lack the sublimity of the one and the dainty picturesqueness of the other; but they are more plentiful, are clad with more luxuriant strength, and are set in more variedly varied structures. These islands are crowned with the pine, spruce, hemlock, red and white oak and many other kinds of trees which we may not enumerate: most of them stand well up out of the water, and as a few of them are really good in their proportions. All are surrounded by deep water, so that a steamer of the heaviest draught on the lakes can float alongside without any fear of scraping the bottom. While Muskoka Lake, which at about eighteen miles in length, and twelve nearly nine miles wide, the steamer is at no time more than from a quarter to half a mile from land. Islands lie in every direction, and by their conformation open up to the view of the tourist an endless variety of bay harbour inlet and cove, and now and then a watery vista [illegible] Muskoka, Rosseau and Joseph. The scene is ever changing, peaceful and dreamy and the true lover of nature can assuredly in these waters and among these islands find health and repose. Many of these islands are owned by private owners, and here as if there refugees can be seen, but by far the largest proportion are owned by the Canadian Government and can be purchased at the low price of about a dollar an acre. Most of them are without names, and a sort of picturesque humour by use he had at prices ranging from $50 to $200 if the purchaser will but give his or her own name to one of the islands. Ineffably charming is the landscape before, behind, on either a de of you or in the hazy distance is any direction left, after all the tourist must see for h nself and have his own sense of the beautiful gratified by what he sees, for any attempt at description must fall far short of making this wonderland familiar with the reality. The lakes abound with fish, the sheltered bays invite the bathers to his favourite

contrast in the most effective way. Camping parties will pick out those spots which command delightful views and those in pursuit of health will find the pure air soft water and the odours of the pines still balsamic exhilarating and vitalizing for three or four months in the year."

WHERE TO FISH.

The following grounds, on the route described, will be found excellent sport:

LAKE SIMCOE.—Muskenonge and salmon trout and amongst the islands, excellent trolling for black bass and pickerel.

LAKE COUCHICHING.—Black bass and muskenonge.

LAKE ST. JOHN Severn River, Sparrow Lake, Lake Ka-She-She-Bog-a-Mog, are all good for black bass, muskenonge and pickerel.

MUSKOKA LAKE.—At Gravenhurst will be found black bass, pickerel, as much trout and at Hawk Rock river speckled and brook trout.

AT MUSKOKA FALLS—Mouth of Muskoka River—on the south branch of the Muskoka, at the Falls, the various points of Moon river The Kettles, Port Carling, Indian River, Silver Lake Perch, Pickerel Brandy Lakes, Lake Rosseau and Muskoka River will be found excellent resorts for camping, where the waters abound with bass, pickerel and trout.

CAMPS

will be located at the following places, and a charge of $2 50 per week for each person will be made for the use of the tent and furniture. Special arrangements, and compartment tents for families will be provided. Boats can be hired by the day or week, so all that is necessary for an intending camper is to bring along his rough clothing, overcoat, blankets and fishing tackle, all else will be provided as arranged at 56 Yonge Street, Toronto. Tents will be erected and camps established (with attendants, if the parties are numerous enough) on Lake Muskoka, near Prowse's and Ray Point; at Dale Falls and the Moon River, on Lake Rosseau, at mouth of Skeleton river and Rosseau on Lake Joseph in the Portsmouth Islands and Port Cockburn on the Magnetawan river and in the vicinity of Lakes Star

Soda and Ale Mineral Springs on the Georgian Bay, at Parry Island. Rose Island, Isle Casseaux, Long and Burnie Islands. Groceries and provisions will be supplied the camps by Dalton, Mickle & Co., 7 King Street West, Toronto; and fishing tackle by Allcock, Laight, & Westwood, 5 Wellington Street West.

Hotels and Boarding Houses.—Grantham's—Yonge's, Cooper's McKinnon and Wesley's and T. M. Robinson, the Agent of the railroad will also direct visitors where to obtain other private Board. Beaconsfield.—Dominion Hotel, Queen's Hotel, North American and British Lion, Beaumaris, R. Prowse, Temperance Hotel and R. Stroud. Barcaldine.—Innisfallen Hotel, Swallows House. Twelfth House. Wiggenstall.—These, Authors can accommodate forty, whilst the Windsor Club has several cottages partially furnished, for rent at $25 to be season. Juddhouse, Rosseau, Clevelands, Gregory, Port Sandfield, Port Cockburn Inn, Sayerville and Port Sydney have all ample and excellent hotel accommodation at reasonable rates, from $7 to $9 per day. Arrangements for garden rooms and boats can be made at the office, 56 Yonge Street, Toronto.

LEAVING GRAVEN HURST,

we take the early train 6.30 a.m. and by 9 o'clock are landed at the village of Allandale, and transferred to the limited branch of the Northern road, and soon are rattling along admiring the flying panorama of wild-wood, towns, neat-looking, well-cultivated farms, orchards, and silvery streams which is presented, and in the short space of one hour and fifteen minutes we are landed at the station and the town of Collingwood. The Terminus of Upper Canada, with its picturesque surroundings, commands our admiration. From the first moment of arrival the feeling of the stranger rises or we prize, not only the place of landing, who should view action but but an attractive resort such as it have presented should until now have been comparatively overlooked

THE APPROACH TO THE TOWN OF COLLINGWOOD

from the broad waters of the Georgian Bay is one of unsurpassed loveliness to the visitor. Even far away in the distance the lofty headlands of the Blue Mountains seem to invite the struggling vessel to take refuge under their lee. While nearing port, the steam line, that is

sunshine, stretch far away the mist and vast as all its virgin wilderness; whilst the glorious bay of day on its blue waters to the forested portion of the continent, below the lofty cliffs which line the bay and streak their mirrored tops with gold brightening up the dwellings that dot their sides and adorn their apex, and throwing a million golden lustres over the expanse of waters, seemingly dying away on the dreaminess in the distance. The blue Mountain ranges loomed grandly forth, bold, enchanting and commanding in appearance, as sides covered with timber and bare rock there a clearing and a homestead, bearing ample evidence that numerous emigrating citizens have abandoned the inducements offered to settle on that fertile range. Passing the Norwegian Lighthouse we obtain an full view of the magnificent harbour, the fine breakwaters, the mole constructed by the Government, and the Range Lights. The new basin-water, twenty-four feet wide, will contain out into the bay some 2 500 feet, and 2 under its surface artificial harbour, impossible for the continent.

A fine deep channel leads directly from the outer waters of the harbour to the dock which can accommodate any vessel now afloat on the northern waters. The dimensions of the dock are as follows:—Length of it 525 feet from the inner sill to the rear end, 50 feet wide between the hollow copings, with an entrance of 50 feet to the gates, and 30 feet in width between the retaining walls, while the ordinary depth of water over the inner sill is 24 feet: the gates are protected by chain-cuts and wing-walls, laid in cement. The gate timbers are the finest selected of sure timbers that could be obtained, and these together with a few pieces of wrought iron, as any on the northern lakes, and great credit is given to the enterprising agents of Messrs. Scott and Andrews, who have given to the community such a lasting memento of the perseverance and enduring industry

As a summer resort Collingwood is simply pleasantly inviting whilst the most economically inclined will no find fault with the cost of residence. To those who delight in aquatic sports, boating, yachting, or fishing there is no more favorable bay or harbour, what ever do as far as the eye can reach, capacity the broad deep waters of the Georgian Bay will also afford in times of storm, and especially attractive in all times. We look there for shore to witness similar regattas and yacht races as the bay and upper lakes that have become so popular along the eastern sea coast from Halifax to Twin Cities. The fishing grounds of the Cape, or among the numerous islands so thickly distributed along the eastern coast of the bay

afford every pleasure to the connoisseur, and no feeling affords the amateur fisherman so much satisfaction as to know when he returns at even-tide that he is followed by two boys apparently bending under the weight of the load resulting from his first day's catch, whilst the fish themselves are far finer specimens of pickerel, white fish, bass, pike, etc., than may be found farther to the south of us. Their flesh is firm and hard, as a result undoubtedly of the cool and deep waters in which they were developed, whilst the flavour is wholly delicious and epicures combine in

the assertion, "That no finer flavoured fish exist than those which inhabit the waters of the Muskoka Lakes and the Georgian Bay. To those who take delight in rowing or driving by the sea shore we have the Montmagny beach, rivalling the beach at Galveston, be far-famed shell road at New Orleans or the ocean beach of Maine. The beach is of fine white sand, so hard that the wheels of the vehicles scarcely make an indentation beneath, and without a noise. On a sunset evening no enjoyment is so thorough and no experience so delightful, as a quiet ramble or ride along the beach or shaded shell road, with the refreshing spume coming to the visage, what can afford a greater sensation of pleasure than a drive in a good rig, behind a fine

bleeded and spirited horse, either individually or with a party. The water dispensing gradually former excellent bathing grounds, without any sense of danger, like that encompassed along the sea coast, whilst it is so clear and crystal that a pebble can be seen and picked up from almost any depth. The Nahwaunga to each is already a great favourite, an oasis among dying pine and [illegible] to its popularity as a favourite and quiet resort. To those who rejoice in the seemingly romantic we have the drive to the Blue Mountains, a distance of some five miles along a fine gravel road to the foot of the range, and then by climbing or going around by the footpath, we come to the celebrated natural caves, great cliffs and fissures in three contiguous hills, in which almost scenes as if the powers of the volcano had in vain tried to burst forth but were withheld as if by some spell bound. Snow and ice remain in these caves until late in August, so that at that season they (a memory) when all nature seems lacking and dreary, while inside, unclothed seems only the privileges of getting away from herself, within an hour if sweltering heat be so transferred to regions of snow and ice, to return to the town only in the evening, when Sol has disappeared. From out of the fissures of the rocks issue forth living springs of water, so pure, so clear, and so cold as to make the teeth fairly chatter whilst imbibing the sparkling fluid, and many a visitor from the city annually resolves that she will next winter be determined in his journey to spend become a strong undoubtedly to many to see the examples on the way of temperance. The drive to Lawyer or to Thornbury or in fact any of the various routes that lie so thickly scattered within easy distance, are simply delightful. At each turn of the road a different aspect is presented, [illegible] and [illegible] seeing necessarily the eye seemingly never has time weary of taking in the full beauty of the scene on, while he round becomes fully occupied and enraptured in contemplation of the sublimity of nature's handiwork. For those who wish to explore for themselves the creatures which surround the bay or wish, hermit-like, to retire from the world and reside on an island of their own in communion with nature and Omnipotence itself, there is ample opportunity afforded by the various steamers that traverse the upper lakes. There are two we frequented lines from Collingwood, and one from Owen Sound whose vessels not only call at each island regularly but at almost every port from the foot of the bay to the head of Lake Superior. Quite an exception is this section in the air of seeming comfort and independence visible both in the persons themselves as well as in the appearance of their residences and surroundings.

No affluent citizens of a patriarchal community are here to be met with; all are workers, and fully employed in their own pursuits, and each individual is genuinely content, while adding his quota to the interests of the community. The dwellings of the few of the business classes are as cosy and complete as any in the shady nooks of the South of England, numbers of them being surrounded by flowery gardens, lawns, and orchards, and each street and garden well planted with trees. The commercemen, well stocked with lovely and choice flowers from distant climes, speak well for the refinement of their owners and the members residing in them. Even the home-grown fruit tastes, for we had gardens at their sides, whilst on the balconies and hallways were plants charm the eye and perfume the senses with their delightful perfume. In a community such as that found in Collingwood it would be needless to particularise, but the villas extending along Third-Street, from the north to the east of the town, may be quoted as most commodious, comfortable in their appointments, and with pronounced aesthetic surroundings. Whilst the community at large have evinced much knowledge, taste and symmetry in the design and erection of their various dwellings, one as to seemingly blend the labor of years with an residence of skill and an eye to the beautiful in order to combine, as to afford ample proof to the visitor that he is in daily contact with a community of intelligence and importance.

The Civic Government.

The town of Collingwood is governed by the Mayor John Hogg, Esq., a Reeve and Deputy, with nine town councillors. Thirty years ago the location was a wild, a waste, scantily timbered, and seldom given a thought to the world and unsought for by travellers. To-day the annals forth portray, taking, its place amongst the cities of the province. A lasting testimonial of the attention of his citizens. Enterprise of all kinds for the public good meet at the hands of the Mayor and his councillors a kindly reception and encouragement and the result of such a policy is apparent in the aspect of the town itself, the real and personal property amounting to some $2,052,425 while its population has increased to nearly 6,000. His Worship the Ex-Mayor Adam Dudgeon Esq. owing in part to his enterprising spirit and his strong character was most popular. To his instrumentality the town is indebted for many of the improvements and public works it now possesses. The Government breakwater the long piers, the dry dock, and the deepening of the channel

all bear silent evidence to his public spirit and determination, and the successful accomplishment of these designs and the entire satisfaction with which the citizens regard them, but entitle his Worship to yet more vigorous action on behalf of the town he serves. His latest scheme that is now receiving its fulfilment is the waterworks, the site of which will be on the Blue Mountains range, an enterprise that is expected to cost some thousands of dollars at its completion, and will supply the city with pure water from living springs, from a height of nearly 345 ft. on the mountain side, and a distance of four miles from the city, thus supplying the inhabitants with pure water, and at the same time the cheapest system. The Council itself is fully alive to the wants of the town, and are actively engaged in forwarding its best interests; on whom the breakwater on the north-west portion of the harbour is complete, the Parliament wharf erected the extensive jetty on the wharves, and the streets metal-paved, and the new Agricultural Hall, woollen mills and school-house built, the town fathers will see something substantial as a result of their present public spirit.

Taken altogether, the town of Collingwood and its vicinity is a most delightful place of residence for the summer. The numerous natural attractions, the islands, available in such close area, the mountain ranges: close proximity, the various towns that nestle on the shores of the Georgian Bay, and with an easy distance, all seemingly verge to Collingwood as a central point. The annual regattas, the baseball, fishing, and hunting clubs afford ample and healthy recreation for the younger members, whilst the society generally is excellent and agreeable.

The young Hyam Yacht Club is a constituent yachting, shooting and fishing club game in hand, under the presidency of John Berne, Jun. has attained greatly prospered in the way of membership. The club has a number of fast yachts and open sail boats, and the members are thoroughly conversant with the coast and various islands, and generously extend an invitation to welcome clubs to call on route and participate in the aquatic pleasures so easy attainable in the section, when not traversing the watery station of the Georgian Bay. The members constitute a Cricket and La Crosse Club, whilst their patriotism evinces itself in the view—here is manifested in a battery of Artillery of 1 under command of their jovial Lieutenant John Berne. So far as health-giving sport and recreation is concerned, the club have be materiel within itself to make life enjoyable and pleasure to the visitor

The agricultural farm are as fine as any in be Western States, whilst

the specimens of apples, pears, plums, and the various root crops from this section have for years taken the place wherever they have been in competition.

A new feature for the ensuing season will be instituted by the Inland Summer Resort Company, a company who propose to erect a community on each island over which they may have control, to furnish boats for pleasure, and everything necessary for an outfit to the different hunting and fishing grounds that may select the islands of the arch pelago on which to encamp, or the various camp locations on the islands along the eastern coasts of the Georgian Bay or as the French Indians and Indians delight in calling it, Lake Manitou" (the lake of the Great Spirit). The waters around these islands are so deep and pellucid that steamers run alongside the projecting bluff, and with newly rigging out a boom to keep the vessel from chafing, call for and land passengers, mails, and supplies at any point that may be selected. Numbers of the islands have already been purchased by private individuals, both Canadian and American, who have erected their residences and beautified their surroundings according to their various taste and inclinations. Numbers of gentlemen camp on the islands during the summer living almost the life of a redman away from the world's cares and vexations. Communion here is had with the noiseless of nature itself, and no few weeks, when the sojourners return, we find them seated in health and strong of limb, replete with study acquainted with the scenes.

> "For there are green islands in the vast Georgian Bay
> Where the wild waves of surge rush forth as a lay
> Flow deep amidst Manitou, a drowned wild domain
> Come down to the deep from their home in the mountains.
> There grows the fruit sapin, and tamarack boat willow
> Lashes solemnly down on the moods of the billow
> As the sunset ray chills, that mid nocuise evening
> It lights it maybe back, to the height of the morning
> And the arms of dark hills. Oh to see them all brightening
> When the tempest flings out his red banner of lightning
> And the wolves rush down 'mid the blinded's deep cavity,
> Like the self-darkened chaos at the sound of the battle.
> And brightly the fire-crested billows are gleaming
> And wildly from mount top the eagles are screaming
> Oh where is the dwelling in valley or highlands,
> As meek for the heart as those lone little islands."

Among others who annual y camp on the islands in the vicinity of Parry Sound (at which place an excellent hotel has lately been erected)

and Frank Rice; on who have purchased an island for themselves, are the Hon. Beverley Robinson, Chancellor Boyd, J. C. Miller, Thomas Long, the M.P.P. Charles Cameron, and others whilst R. F. Jessop, of Boston, is the possessor of two, called by him "Holy Island" and "Cyprus Island," especially reserved as an aviary for the propagation of his Holy Land and Italian flocks of doves. Mr. Jones receives visits from apiarists from all sections of the continent, and is an acknowledged authority in all that appertains to bee culture. So successful has he been, and so noted have his hives become, that they are now considered the finest in the land.

BEAR'S HEADQUARTERS.

whilst the industry inaugurated finds numerous admirers, who devote their care, and attention to the enterprise. The economical charges of the Great Northern Transit Company for the services rendered have undoubtedly assisted not only in making this a favourite route and popular summer excursion for campers, hunting, and fishing parties, but added considerably to the popularity of their line, as witnessed by the annually increasing numbers who embark on their steamers. This season the management have performed a system by which a party or even an individual, who may

wish to visit any of the resorts or islands can, by paying at the rate of $6 $\frac{1}{2}$ per day (hardly the price of a good hotel), by any steamer of their line, stop or return by any vessel they name, only pay only in proportion to the number of days the passenger remains on board the boat. This arrangement proves so satisfactory as to insure a full complement of passengers throughout the season, and being so well suited to those who prefer to take their holidays away from the dust, bustle, and excitement of the cities, or the so-called fashionable watering places, is equally available for those having time to spare, as well as those whose time is limited. The route of the steamer, amidst the labyrinth of islands, threading its intricate channels, is most enjoyable, exhilarating, and delightful, ever varying in aspect, with changes of scenery at every turn—the new arrival wonders he may remain amongst those lovely islands for ever. Returning once more to port, and being at a terminus of the railroad, we find vast lines of steamers, offering each their special attractions for the more extended tour overseas, the Great Northern Transit Company confining its trade to the Sault Ste. Marie and intervening ports, and commanding the excursions in the beautiful inland of Mackinaw, whilst the Canada Transit secures the entire length of Lake Superior to Port Arthur, where in connexion with the C. P. R., and forms a continuous line through to the Pacific Coast. Travellers wishing to investigate for themselves the luxuries of the bay, the North Channel, and a portion of Lakes Huron and Michigan, can take advantage of the weekly trip by the steamers in the Great Northern Transit Company, to travel for a distance exceeding over seven hundred miles, including limestone bound and picturesque (...) the nominally inclusive sum of twelve dollars, making it the most economical as well as the most healthful trip, in the cool east of America, to the resorts usually sought for ease to be studied by the average summer tourist and traveller is, first that of economy then of comfort. Ordinarily for a visit to Europe—the transit from pole to port—occupying but a week or eight days, all first-class liner charge something nearly approaching one hundred dollars, so that even with a small family and a short sojourn of but a month it be considered metropolis of the old world, amid the bustle, excitement, and attention incident on the trip across, however well managed, it cannot be accomplished for a much smaller sum than $500, while at greater length can home be obtained for far less than a tenth of that sum. So, leaving the Port of Collingwood, we find ourselves amply berthed on board the company's pride, the steamer *Pacific*," as soon for the Island of

Mackenzie. This magnificent steamer, one of the latest additions to the fleet, is of 928 tons burthen, under command of Capt. P. M. Campbell, an experienced navigator of the upper lakes. The outer ship, the "Athabasca," registering 800 tons, is commanded by Captain Robert Foote, both officers being well-known and favourites with the travelling public. The steamers are fitted with the most modern improvements for the comfort or safety of their passengers. The cabins are large and apparently luxuriously furnished, and the saloon of their fittings of walnut and satin; plush are a pleasing contrast, and the structures generally bear evidence of artistic taste and skill. The saloons are long and handsomely carved and panelled; the sunlight admitted through the variously stained lights producing a warm, subdued, and mellow glow throughout, a welcome relief to the wearied traveller, whilst the ear about to be undertaken is spoken of by all as singularly respectful, and unruffled. But at 4 p.m. sharp, the trains are all by passengers and freight transferred on board, the whistle sounds loud and clear whilst the escaping steam affords promise of extreme effort on the part of the motive power, and with a parting cheer, as the lines are cast off, the clear cut deck and rapidly passing out of the harbour rounding the range lights and heading for Meaford, the first port of call. Reminding us a short time at the wharf of the pleasantly located town, reposing so coolly under the shadow of Cape Rich, a bold headland, matching some ten miles out into the bay, at whose base are located extensive water fisheries, again we go steaming onward, and by ten o'clock have rounded Cape Commodore, and are entering Owen Sound, the town of that name, the most important place on the southern peninsula of Ontario. The view passing up the sound towards the town is grand and the location that but a few years ago was a wild and unadulterated wilderness, known only to a few adventurous and restless explorers, has now become a pleasure town and a popular resort—its varied scenery and attractions, as they become better known, accordingly growing more alluring to such summer visitors.

Approaching from the bay the sound over some miles in width is fringed with bays and inlets, but, as we come nearer gradually narrow down, until one ends in a long, sloping range of hills, resembling somewhat the Trossachs as traveled in parts, and as others retaining all their woods and wilderness whilst on the eastern side are pallisades, comparable only to those that grace the Hudson & we which attain the finest proportions as the head of the Spiketown River is reached. With but a few hours

stay at the port, the mail is changed, new arrivals embarked, freight placed on board, and once more we are hurrying past dry docks, ship-yards, and out on to the broad deep waters of the Hooghly Bay—584 feet above the level of the sea, and whose depth extends from 5 to 350 fathoms. The bay or lake itself has between 40 and 50 miles long to its south lat., and 80 to 85 its west long. In its longest direction, N.W. and S.E., it extends 120 miles, with a tolerably uniform breadth of 50 miles, and therefore comprises some 6,000 square miles of water and land, giving in the seemingly limitless expanse, reflecting on its surface the innumerable lesser lights of heaven and the soft shimmer of the Aurora Borealis, we have to our spacious auditorium to rest and contemplation, feelings in every sense at sea, and inhaling new life with every breath we draw, of the pure air of these unsullied seas, and awake to the morning invigorated and refreshed to every sense of the word. The Sunday morning breaks gently and still; everything is in its place; the good ship ploughing her way over the placid waters seems the only thing endowed with life and motion: all nature is still and seemingly at rest; the bustle and noise of the week day is apparently all dispersed with, and, were it not for the steady working of the various engines, a holy calm would pervade the skin. As soon as possible after breakfast the tables are cleared, the saloon put ship-shape, and at five bells, or half-past ten, all is in readiness for the morning service, and amid the solitude of these vast lakes the hymns of praise sound most melodious as they are wafted over the waters, and seemingly chaste, a response from the woods and forests on the various islands that from time to time loom up in view. No service seems so [illegible] impressive [illegible] of adoration seem to [illegible] as these of hearfelt spirits seemingly offering their incense and songs of thankfulness to the Almighty Creator of the universe for the privilege of viewing the mighty works of His hands, as lovingly bestowed on every side, whilst throughout the day of rest ascends upwards the prayer "Oh that men would praise the Lord for His goodness, and His wonderful works to the children of men." But eleven hours out from Owen Sound land is once more seen, and shortly we are nearing the wharf at picturesque Killarney. The entrance to this port, through the North Channel, is not only fascinating in its outlines, but intensely attractive and varied in its scenery and nearing the wharf we find that nature bestowed in no stinginess, for a more beautiful spot could hardly be selected in the whole of America to bear the name of its historic Killarney. Only to have

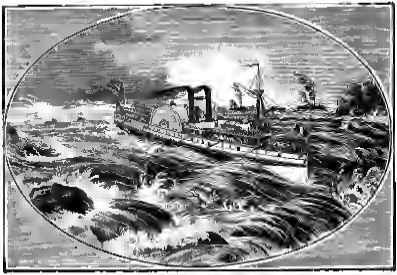
behold the nature and genius of this region is in itself an education worthy of the time spent in its acquirement. Beautiful in her lakes and rills, beautiful in her lofty and valleys, stands the Killarney of British North America. The finest freshwater fishing grounds in the world centre here, from open tons of whitefish are snapped by every steamer, and yet they are inexhaustless. Hundreds of thousands of dollars are expended on fishing enterprises and equipments, and yet there is plenty of chance for repeating parts of, and more who have embraced the opportunity presented to visit this locality are ever heard but to speak with enthusiasm of its many charms for a party or single sportsman, for it takes but a single touch of the imagination to fancy ourselves in the "Kingdom of Kerry" itself. We see the fantastic mountains looming like mighty sentinels, and we view with pleasure the glistening seas of Lakes Huron and the bay. We pass streams that dash madly down the rocks in sheets of foam, and valleys looking wildly desolate. We can picture in this distance the mountains of Glengarriff, the Prince's Leap, and the Meagher-cliffs reaching up to the magnificence of Mount at home, and we see the beautiful lakes shimmering like sheets of silver, and we find, too, the fantastic rocks of the Coon Dhuy, in this far-off counterpart. We can climb the Eagle's Nest, the Beggar mountains, and the bold Cannon head, whilst in the glittering jewels of lakes we can easily mount the Devil's Punch Bowl, Cashvallay, Black Lough, and Coomasaan-coppers, and we can at last a few old ruins like O'Sullivan's castle and O'Donohue's have not unable to complete as lovely a picture as can possibly be imagined—unless that classic scene from the lips of every visitor from the first century, the still existent embodiment of the childhood's home. From hitherto the course of the steamer becomes devious, being now in the long channel known as the Manitoulin on North Channel, 250 miles in length containing an area of 2 700 square miles of water. Crossing to Manitoulining, on the Manitoulin (or Great Spirit) Island we return past the Cloche Island light and rounding again on to the north shore, we come to full view of the Cloche Mountains, which elevate their pine-clad heads to an altitude of 550 feet, and overtopping the arctic watershed. But coasting, we quickly pass amidst fantastic islands, and wend our way enjoying scenery unequalled even by the boasted resorts of Europe. "Is it not beautiful?" Lovely to its stillerness?" "Delightful and surprising!" are the constant exclamations we hear on all sides from the delighted passengers. Just fancy sailing in smooth water on board an excellent steamer where every comfort is

provided and luxuries attainable; the constant strong wrist between the present noble steamers and those that first ploughed their way over this broad expanse in 1845—the "Gore," "Detroit," "Telegraph," "Kaloolah," "Plowboy," "Rescue," "Algoma," "Bruce," and the "Georgian," the monsters of a name that for years yet will continue to furnish a due foundation for unveilers. With an azure sky overhead, an atmosphere as pure and cool as the heart of man could wish for, with an ever-varying panorama meeting the gaze at every turn, no wonder that exclamations of surprise and rapture assail the ear continually, and the lips unconsciously utter the pleasurable feelings engendered. Calling at Kagawong, we soon run on to Spanish River, and once more are in the enjoyment of the requisites of Indian legend and romance; for earlier than we can ever sing in song or tell in story were the atrocities committed on the various islands, and along this river by the savage allies of the various powers who fiercely struggled for supremacy on the coasts of the Arctic Circle, and the interest in the results is by the future troopers of the desperate feats participated in by their forefathers is only beaten by the welcome sound of the dinner bell as it summons the throng with sharpened appetites to meals and further discussions. The menu provide for enjoyment in every detail, and, but for the absence of tempting drinks, would compare favourably with the floating palaces of the more Mammoth; the cabins being under the supervision of experienced caterers, well-decorated, and running the entire length of the saloon, and the appearance when filled with attentive guests is certainly enjoyable. After the first day or so on board, acquaintances are made, familiarities exchanged, and pets are organized to last the trip, so during the day the time is spent in reading, writing, in short one or more, actively watching the progress of the steamer until the ozone in the atmosphere takes palpable effect, and gradually overpowers the senses, and the tourist seeks once a delightful and refreshing slumber to which he is gently lulled by the strains of music furnished by impromptu artists at the piano for with the wonderful electric light overhead, the descending sun like to the vanished means obviously rubbing itself. The evening passes away in a constant scene of merriment and conviviality games are played, stories exchanged upon, music peace and, as it does sung, and the time so swiftly slips away that almost before we are aware of its flight the sigh in the spent, and mingling steam announces us that we are landed at Algoma Mills, another lake terminus of the C P R. and the lake outlet for Southern and Eastern demand. For

hunting and fishing parties this section of the country offers great attractions, whilst for the farmer and miner, and speculator, it ranks amongst the best positions along the line of road. A few miles north of Algoma the soil becomes a dark sandy loam, with an underbed of clay formation, and will, when more settled, become one of the finest grazing and wheat-growing districts on the continent. The track of the C. P. R. is already laid down some twenty-seven miles and by the end of the season it is expected will reach the junction at Vermilion, fifty-two miles from the mills. Speculators will find this a splendid field for investment, whilst the farmer and emigrant will select it for a homestead in preference by far to the North-West. But, onward we go, and passing along the same course in full view of the Anderson Range, or Carribo Mountains, a region that still affords excellent sport for the visitor, so that after a summer's heat he returns laden with the spoils of beaver, otter, musk, marten, Aprilals, fox moose, and deer. Almost every spot on this interesting portion is replete with scenic and Indian romance. The terrific attacks upon Mohawks by the Chippewas of Spanish River, and the execution committed by the remnants of the air nations, are still recounted by the half-breeds and those white settlers known as bois brules.

But soon we pass Thessalon, and land at the wharf of the Bruce mines, the oldest worked mines to pay in the lake, which are situated at the most northern extremity of Lake Huron, and almost at the mouth of the St. Mary's River in N. lat. 46° 15' and W long. 84° distance about 600 miles from Toronto. The rocks on which the town is built contain strata of different kinds of copper ore, but the copper of the Bruce mines is generally a sulphuret in compact, fibrous rock. There is also a formation of amygdaloid quartzite, or gritting silex quartz. These mines are not at present in operation although the opportunity for the investment of capital is said to be freely offered. Right here there are thousands of tons of glistening quartzite crushed by the stamp mill into the size of a pea or bean which, if in the hands of an enterprising company or agent, this could be made to realize handsomely and furnish the finest walks and drives for our parks and public grounds of any on the continent. At present the quartzite may be had by the ton for merely the asking. Leaving the Bruce mines, with its rocky shores living vast mineral wealth, with its fine farming country extending far towards the pole, we call at a few ports on the fertile island of St. Joseph, and passing to the northward of Sugar Island, ascend the Sault River and land at the famous Sault Ste.

Marie. The town on the American side is situated on the Saint Mary's River, between Lakes Superior and Huron, just at the foot of the rapids, from whence it takes its name. In 1880 it comprised 5,250 inhabitants, but is growing steadily in population, being both the county seat of Chippewa county and a port of entry. The early history of this portion of the country is replete with incident; in 1641 the Jesuit missionaries first visited the falls, and in 1668 the illustrious Father James Marquette established the first permanent white settlement in Michigan, on the site whereon the village now stands. Since that time the Jesuit missions have been maintained, but with varying fortunes, until the present. Fort Brady was established as important post of the American Fur Company, an able rival and formidable opponent of the Hudson Bay Company, and which served as a sort of headquarters for the Lake Superior trade, but although abandoned in 1828, the stone and dock built by the company still stand a little above the town. On the banks of the river stands Fort Brady, with large rolling parade ground, neatly kept barracks, and officers' quarters, it presents a very pretty appearance from the river, and the visitor to the fort always finds a good reception and an enjoyable entertainment in the inspection of the surroundings. The rapids above the town descend twenty feet in three courses of a mile, and have a very close resemblance to the cascade on the St. Lawrence River: they are about three quarters of a mile in width, and the scenery on either side is very beautiful; a cool breeze always fans the villages from the rapids, no matter how hot the weather may be elsewhere. The channel which separates the islands that exist the river banks afford the finest trout fishing, while Indians, in their canoes or shallops, may always be seen strung along the foot of the falls, catching whitefish with scoop nets. The fish caught at the foot of the rapids are esteemed the finest in the river, and from 5 to 6 tons or half-barrels can be hired at reasonable rates to take tourists to the trout streams at over the rapids or their boats. The canal extending around the rapids and into Lake Superior or rather into Waishkay Bay and Whitefish Bay, the outlets of the lake, is one mile in length, and 2 feet in all vessels. There are two sets of locks, the last completed being the finest pieces of canal architecture on the American continent or perhaps in the world. The first was completed in 1855 and consists of two locks, seventy feet in width and 350 feet long, the latter one consists of only one lock, in eighty feet in width and 560 feet in length and will lock the largest steamers navigating the upper lakes, giving them a run of eighteen feet, and



DOWN THE RAPIDS.

emptying the entire chambers in fifteen minutes, the gates being worked automatically by machinery and hydraulic power Rock a few miles from the Sault to a fine section of farming country, and numerous farmers have shown their produce, after using disappointed elsewhere. On the Canadian shore is the handsome little town of Sault Ste. Marie, which was formerly one of the most important of the Hudson Bay trading ports—that grand commercial power becoming extinct—and will simply repay the time spent in visiting it. Other points of interest, easily accessible from the Sault, are Garden River, Indian reservation, and village and the Canadian shore; Waishkee Bay Indian village, on the American side, twelve miles above the Sault; Echo Lake, with its clear and beautiful waters, fifteen miles below, on the Canada shore; Little Rapids, on the American side, where the river doubles, passing each side of Sugar Island, where there is excellent fishing—trout, perch, and bass fish are caught here, and ducks are numerous, the deep and swift channels cause in a continuing net work around, countless little islands, and days may be profitably spended in their exploration Point Aux Pins, Point Iroquois, Goo Cay, and Tagwanemong Bay are worthy of a visit, for new beauties in nature are constantly revealed by the tourist The run down Ste. Marie River is a beautiful one, and may be compared to the Hudson or a portion of the Alleghany. Passing St. Joseph Island, belonging to Canada we sail past Drummond Isle, which belongs to Michigan, and then the boat drifts into a labyrinth of islands, twisting, turning, and picking her way amongst them in a most confusing manner, then out into a broad, straight stream, between low sandy shores; then again into a narrow gorge between bold bluffs, these cut into an open lake, terminating in a narrow channel, and sailing between high bluffs we once more we reach the broad waters of Lake Huron and are again seemingly upon the open sea, passing from time to time the steamers with their trails of smoke moving along like monsters of the water, or fleets of schooners with their snow white sails, bearing on it their portion of the wealth and confidence of the nation whilst occasionally we are passed by one of the swift-sailing and twin-looking yachts belonging to New York or Chicago who have been taking advantage of the beautiful expanse of waters for a summer's cruise on the upper lakes in preference to the European trip, the boundless drapery of blue waters and blue sky making one one, along the far-off horizon. With fine weather and clear skies, we have ample opportunity on the trip of feasting the eyes on the romantic scenery as may in the universe grand in its proportions,

and ordinarily varied in its attractions. Still onward, around Bois Blanc Island, and as soon come in sight of the lights off Cheboygan River, and run up to the dock, amid vast piles of sawn lumber. Here ample time is allowed for a thorough inspection of the town. No town on the upper peninsula of Michigan has made such rapid strides within the past few years as that of Cheboygan. From a population in 1870 of but 850, it now contains some 4,000, with the finest docks and stores to be met with north of Port Huron. The fine blocks of business houses and excellent hotels testify to a vast amount of business prosperity, whilst the enormous stacks piled higher and higher attest its rapidly increasing wealth. The output of lumber from this port alone last year amounted to over 200,000,000 feet; whilst during the winter one cut about 200,000 cr tie posts, 200,000 rail-road ties, and 600,000 cubic feet of timber, which is floated down the river to the harbour in the spring. There are no less than eighteen regular lin of steamers calling at the port, and with the tributaries, and the assistance of the M. C. R. R. and G. R. and I. R. R's, the amount of freight moved daily is something enormous, making Cheboygan as the leading commercial city of the straits. Among the curious and valuable possessions of the town are her flowing wells, which are bored from twenty-five to seventy-five feet deep, when a pure cold run of water is reached, which spouts from three to five feet above the ground as soon as the auger is removed. Several good fishing and hunting resorts are in close proximity, and Black River, Mullet Lake, Indian River, and Burt Lake, all well known to sportsmen, are within an hour or two's journey. In a few hours the passengers have returned on board, and again we are steaming out of the harbor and into the blue, and bending for the straits. But leaving the Straits of Mackinac the scenery becomes more and more enchanting, as if nature itself already so lavish in her display had resolved to outdo herself in the variety and sublimity of her works. From the low wooded land around the high rocky bluff the forest-crowned hill, the long sloping promontory to the magnificent panorama presented by the entrance to the beautiful and delightful gate of the beholder the eye never becomes weary of absorbing the fresh beauties of he ever changeful scenery whilst life is added to the picture by the fleets of steamers and sailing vessels constantly passing up and down the lakes. But soon we run the 4 gheon miles, and he lovely Island of Mackinac coming up like a gigantic turtle from out of the placid waters of Lake Huron, and shortly we are rounding up for English landing, with its jutting promontories and deep bays jutting

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out on either hand, but our gaze is at once riveted on a sight that can but be witnessed in this latitude. Many have gone into raptures over the summer of the Florida coast and in the Gulf of Mexico; but, with their fiery settings and blood-red clouds, they pale before the cold and sublime spectacle of sunlight on the lake. From its the eastern horizon over the still, dark waters of Lake Huron, gradually a light breaks over the blue vault of the starry heavens, and silently the "Queen of Night" steps in all her majesty, shedding a flashing, glittering silver streak across the bosom of the mighty waters. Then the view is majestic and grand. Away to the eastward is seemingly an ocean, whilst the westward the cold town of Mackinac, nestling so coyly at the foot of the cliff, with its pretty cottages and brilliantly illuminated summer hotels, the lights around the harbour, and the light-houses on the adjacent islands, with the white buildings of the fort, combine and lend quite a charm to the approach at night. It seems as if the managers of the steamer company had selected the most beautiful island on the northern lakes for their objective point. The island itself lies in lat. 45° 51′ N. and long. 84° 41′ 22″ W., situated some 400 miles W.N.W. from Collingwood, surrounded by waters so pure, so clear, and crystal that a pebble can be seen on the sand thirty-five feet below the surface of the water. Captain Dwight Eaton, of the U.S. Army, the lessee of the island, and Col. P. Donan, have probably added more than any other authors in America in bringing this beautiful section of the country into prominent notice and rendering the island familiar with the American people. From their volumes, the "Annals of Fort Mackinac" and "Mackinac Island," several exhaustive extracts are made. Authorities differ as to the origin of the name of the town, "Mackinac or Michinac." Many writers derive it from the Indian word "Me-che-me-kin-ec-e-nong-gonga, signifying Great Turtle." And in fact in shape. Wm. M. Johnston, who wrote a series of art-ides nearly a quarter of a century ago, argues that the name was Me-she-me-mock-e-nong-gonga, meaning "The island of the Great Fairies." The Indian trail for being that Michaepeau the Chief of Sp ris, "don't here a long time, and his dwelling was in a mountain on the border of a lake. It was here they assert that he first taught men to make nets for fishing, and here he collected the greatest supplies of fish. On the island he left spirits named Inaktinon, from which its name may be derived. It has an old ages been held over ground to the simple and rude, whose gods and genii are supposed to have dwelt amid its solemn shades, and the fact is conclusive that the early fishermen and

inhabitants who first located on the island will understand how to take advantage and make on the ascertained of their real hardships. The island itself is nearly nine miles in circumference, and covers, at its highest point, over three hundred feet above the water that here its enemy not. The U. S. Government, with an appreciation for its true local attractions, has, with the exception of three small farms, reserved the whole island for a national park. The island itself is full of historical interest and has filled an important place ever since the white man first set foot upon the new world, and here occurred many of the wild and thrilling incidents in the lives of Marquette, Hennepin, Nuccelles, and La Salle. Three flags have waved over its domain—the flag of France from 1610 to 1763, when it came into possession of Great Britain, and yielded to the U. S. in 1796, when by the British in 1812, and again relinquished to the U. S. in 1814. The island itself is a vast labyrinthian tangle of subterranean catacombs, wild precipices, overhanging cliffs and crags, yawning caverns, strange rocky formations, tall finger-like pillars of stone hundreds of feet high, cataracts of dizzy height, caves from perpendicular walls of gray and stone-grown rock far out into the lake before glorious shrieking beaches of sand and gravel, hard and smooth as a ballroom floor on which one can drive or stroll for miles at a stretch, with the never-ceasing music of pleading waters, or occasional views of storm-linked billows, rivalling in the grandeur of their savagery the scenes of its wildest. Approaching the bay the tall white cliffs, with their background of waving forest; the fort, with its massive walls clinging picturesquely to the brow of the precipice; the straggling little town at its foot; the long rambling hotels, with their tall bright-tin roofs above and below the more modern residences with their green plots and shrubbery of crimson and flowers, mingle among buildings that have been historic for three generations and, as a frontispiece to it all the wide, smooth, pure yellowing beach of snowy sand on which the water waves ever play all seem to form a picture that comes near like Naples or Gibraltar as never forgotten. On the edge of a perpendicular precipice of white limestone, a hundred and fifty feet high, on back of the town, is the fort, which in point uniqueness of location has no rival in the United States. It was established by the English after the destruct on of old fort Michilimackinac by the French and Indians in 1763 and turned over to the United States in 1796. There are various ways of reaching the fort from the village, but probably the easiest is up "the steps," the view at the top being well worth the breath it costs to reach it, whilst the welcome

extended by the officers of the garrison is ever remembered with pleasure by the visitor, and a ramble through the fort is not only a source of pleasure but instructive, and a few hours spent in inspecting the various block houses, the quarters, the armament and magazine, and stockade is a privilege not always accorded to visitors in other portions of the country. The flags of three nations have flunted from the post of Michilimackinac, which has been the theatre of many a bloody tragedy. Its possession has been disputed by powerful nations, and its natural peace has constantly been made the court of Indian treachery and white man's duplicity—to-day chanting its hymn beneath the purple fields of the fleur-de-lis, to-morrow yielding to the sway of the British Lion, and a few years later listening to the exultant acclaim of the American eagle, as the stars and stripes float over the battlements on the "Isle of the Blessing Spirits." One of the officers of the present garrison is the gallant, whole-souled Captain Dunphy H. Kidney, well-known as an author and the historian of the island. The house in which he lives is a hundred and ten years old, whilst everything about the place has a flavour of antiquity. Magnificent views of the surrounding islands, channels, straits, forests, towns, and shipping are to be obtained from every point on the lofty parapet, and no grander sight can be imagined in than the view of a steamer or steamers from the fort. The great globe of crimson and gold is sinking at its rising to burst up from the bosom of Lake Huron, and at its setting to plunge headlong into the midst of Lake Michigan, casting a million prismatic tints of glorious light on wave and sky. The whole region around abounds in historic legendary, and poetic memories and reminiscences, and the many strangely picturesque rocks and piers with special fabulous names to them. Mackinac as material and attractive resources unequalled by any other place on the western continent, and are fully described by Captain Kidney in his invaluable work "The Annals of Mackinac. The Lover's Leap, Robertson's Folly the Arch Rock and British Landing all have their legends or historical associations, even whilst their romance. But while we have been driving over the island, wandering over the old battlefields, gazing into caverns or ascending the cliffs, time slips away and soon we have to be equal from the steamer and all aboard for home or the west. So blinding adieu to the fairy island and our newly-formed friends with regret soon we are once more steaming over the waters of the lake, en route to Coll ngwood and the two days and a-half of return is pleasantly expended in the interchange of opinions between the passengers

as to the relative merits and the beauties of the scenes through which we have passed so recently, resolving, that having unperfectly seen so much, that next year we will visit that region again, with the determination of making a more prolonged stay at the many attractive places en route. But all things earthly have an ending, so it by no pain, on Friday the magic lights of Collingwood came in view, and an hour later we are moored at the wharf, after six days' constant travel, amidst ever varying scenes, covering a distance of over eleven hundred miles, traversed in health and safety, and rejoicing in the fact that the entire journey was performed for a fare less than $20.00.

FARRY SOUND.

On the bluff, elevated far above the waters of the Sound, stands the "Rollercoaster," a fi tcrown for us alreaaure as cmstruose, constructed especially for the entertainment of summer visitors. It has ample accommodation for over one hundred persons each room in the building is cool, comfortable and well furnished, and every advantage is taken of the refreshing breeze during the summer months, while the view attained is picturesque in the extreme. From the w-idest frontage the prospect is grand: far away toward the setting sun stretches an unbroken sheet of water for a distance of some eight miles, and a width between the islands on either side of over two miles. The water stretch in its eastern termination somewhat like Kempenfelde' Bay, and is an excellent shoot for boating, fishing, and pleasure sailing; and, so far as the eye can see, new beauties in the way of natural scenery seem constantly arising On either side are islands, variable emeralds set in the glistening silver sea, and away to the southeast winds the channel, dotted with verdure-covered islands; at the foot of the bluff are the bathing grounds, composed of crystallised white sand that, and free, extending in a gradual declivity far out into the waters of the Sound, thus affording the safest and most delightful bathing grounds in the province. The boat harbour is well sheltered, whilst just beyond are the camp-meeting grounds, capable of accommodating some thousands, and upon which several fine cottages have been lately built. Altogether the hotel body for to fill a long-felt want in course is excellent, and its charges are economical, and an earnest effort to please en gnuse is one of it chief characteristics. The "Rollercoaster is managed by a company

THE SEQUIN HOUSE.

It has truly been remarked "that the comfort attending upon a summer's outing depends upon the treatment met with at the hotels," but to most, once a residence at the "Sequin" should certainly be sufficient to please the most exacting,—rich comfortable rooms, inviting beds, and many luxuries, with a table loaded with the best the season affords; milk as rich as golden cream that it would fain be the average city visitor to suppose it could butter: fruits and berries so fresh that the blooms still upon them and the stems, that "the earth's richness, plainly indetermable. The tender, well-cooked meats, and the finer well-flavored fish, add much a zest to the appetite of the visitor that even the most confirmed dyspeptic and cynic cannot but acknowledge that at last he has found a retreat in which enjoyment is to be had. Everything is said about the hotel is under the eye and personal superintendence of Mr. R. R. Armstrong. The fine kitchen garden supplies vegetables fresh for each meal the anniversary the flowers and decorations, while, should a dance be indulged in the rustic furnish as fine license as a party would wish to ride behind. The "Sequin" is probably the oldest and best known as the summer everything that can add to the comfort and enjoyment of the guest is carefully studied, whilst should it ever be his ill fortune to be away from home, and ill, one of the few hotels that promises every comfort with tender nursing, is the one presided over by the good-natured, whole souled, genial R. R. Armstrong.

PENETANGUISHENE.

The lovely bay of Penetanguishene, from whence the town is named, is one of the most exquisite sheets of water that can be conceived. Completely land-locked, about five miles in length by one mile in breadth. It has a level of its deepest shore, the setting of embowered hills. From the water's edge, the banks rise terrace above terrace to the height of about two hundred feet, save at the sea born margin, where a bank of five hundred feet, clothed with oak, maple beeches and basswood, nice charm ugly mingled, abuts on the scene. At the foot of these banks on the southern and western side of the bay are several farms, with their full bearing orchards a going down to the water's edge. In the south-eastern corner nestles the modern town of Penetanguishene, which has only sprung into existence in the few years, and which as rap idly growing into a place of considerable importance. It is not

more than eight years ago that it was only a fair-looking spot, with a popula-
tion mainly consisting of Indians and half-breeds: but the incoming of the
North Shore railway soon made a vast change in it. Its buildings and
factories will now compare favourably with many of the old established towns,
and there is an air of stability and prosperity about it that is in violent
contrast with its appearance of only a short time past. Northward from the
memorable position of Penetanguishene, and on the eastern shore of the
bay, on all the promontories and vantage points, large sawmills and other
factories are situated, and form a connecting link with the Ontario Reformat-
tory for Boys, which is situated at the extreme northern limit of the town.
The access to the Reformatory, whether we take the car skirting the waters
of the bay, or that which runs along the upper edge of the hill, are exceed-
lently. But the situation of the Reformatory itself is the most beautiful of
all the beautiful spots on this bay. The immense building is erected well
up on the hillside, and crowns it, and is clustered the many cottages and lovely
gardens of the officers and guards. Down at the water's edge, at the
entrance to the harbour, are a group of the latter buildings, the constants of
the military story of Penetanguishene, for it was at this spot that the mili-
tary and naval stores of Penetanguishene used to be situated. Here is the
old officers' quarters of past days, and by the building, amongst the many
guests, have rested some of the historical names of our own country—
Franklin, Lords Mesperth, Prudhoe, Dufferin and others. Under the
warden's residence, which is built at the verge of the cliff, is the pretty little
island, known as Magazine Island, its enclosures, and on it is still the
old wooden building in which the powder used to be stored. Close to the
island, and in the north-west basin, directly opposite it, are four gun-batte-
ries, which were built there prior to 1840. From the platform in front of the
warden's house his view is superb. Looking south a most perfect bird's
eye-view of the harbour and town is obtained, while northward, the outer
harbour with its three lighthouses and its breakwork of islands, presents a
grand contrast.

But the history of this bay goes further back than the military settle-
ment. When the heroes of France came out to conquer this new world
Penetanguishene harbour was the site of two important towns of a powerful
nation. The Huron Indians, from whom our noble lake is named occupied
this section of the country and within a very circumscribed tract of
country had a population of twenty-five thousand. In 1615 the great
Champlain saw Penetanguishene Bay with its Huron towns, as far as he

result of his report, the mission to the Hurons of 1634 was founded. Many heroic and adventurous spirits came out from old France in those days, but amongst those all, soldiers or sailors, no truer or braver ones could there be than the gentle and devoted sons who dedicated themselves to the task of spreading the knowledge of Christianity to the Pagan Hurons. Canadians have cause to be proud of their forerunners. From time to time, this band of ours has been the scene of grand heroism and no one who has read the history of that mission, which received its birth in Penetanguishene harbour two hundred and fifty years ago, can withhold the just meed of honour and respect for the saints of Ireland and his martyred comrades. It is with pleasure and pride that we can say that some fitting measure of honour is to be paid to their memory on the spot where they laboured. It is proposed in the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the mission, to erect a monument to their memory on the banks of Penetanguishene harbour and before long from this city towers of the new church will stand out a bold relief the Cross whose story they came to tell, a grand and living monument of the faith they died for and a noble and appropriate monument to the Christian martyrs.

The mouth of Penetanguishene harbour is the portal of the magnificent inland scenery which, commencing there, stretches in an unbroken chain for some hundred miles northward. Any long more beautiful and grand than this glorious archipelago cannot be discovered. Thirty thousand islands with all their varied forms, barren and wooded, sandy or rocky wind swept and storm polished—islands of every conceivable shape and form and size. Here, indeed, there is no danger of nature becoming hackneyed or monotonous and the fishing and shooting in keeping with the scenery—equally good and varied. The whole chain is a veritable paradise, in which all the beauties of the St. Lawrence and Muskoka scenery are combined with the cooling breezes of Lake Huron. And what would tempt an epicure more than a sail among these islands, with the fleet of your boat in the sure knowledge that no wind can stir up a sea in these sheltered channels.

Penetanguishene abounds with interesting drives and walks, whilst the number of short water excursions that can be made from it is almost limitless. Back of the town there are yet many hundreds of acres of hardwood bush, affording the most delightful rambling grounds for the little ones, cool and shady in the hottest weather. To the tired resident of the city looking for a healthy country resting place, Penetanguishene, with all its

varied attractions, offers a delightful summer home. Its hotels are excellent, and one particularly, the "Georgian Bay House," has been especially built to accommodate the summer guests. From its cool balcon es facing he west and the water the health-giving breezes of the Geo gian Bay can be most fully enjoyed. No better headquarters could be chosen by the tourist than this town lying as t does at the gates of the island scenery of Lake Huron, whilst the hearty welcome extended by the Mayor H. V. Keating, Esq. and the leading citizens, leaves a lasting and pleasant impression on the minds of the summer visitors.

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W. CLOW is an authority on water and sporting matters, and the owner of the celebrated water dog, Jessie and is at all times ready to supply information and counsels for the use of sporting visitors and camping parties.

The Hunting Region of Ontario.

Some love to roam
Where the dark seas foam,
And the wild winds whistle free
But a cheaper boon
In a wilderness land
And a life in the woods for me.

From a fine fly—let us go out and kill something—is the sentiment put into the mouth of the typical John Bull by some cynical Frenchman. There is a measure of truth in the assertion. Call it a trifle of savagery if you will but a passion for the wild sports is one of the most universal instincts of our nature. There are few ordinary men to most humane and no upbrought who do not feel something of pleasure for the wild and stirring life of the hunter and the fisherman. Even the North sportsman to the backbone, says in his well known Sportsman Speaking of his early training and the grand Highland days ing with unrelated gusto On the wings of joy we were borne over the bosom of Nature and learned all things worthy and needful to be learned by mankind first and afterwards by reason. To look at a wild creature—winged with feathers or mere foot—and not care to destroy or capture it, is impossible to realize—to imagine—to fancy The Frenchman was right. Without the eagerness with which tens of thousands of young men—yes, and older ones as well—every year seek a brief respite from the cares of city life and plunge into the wilderness, ready to find a pleasure in unaccustomed fatigues and hardships, in order to gratify their natural taste for the triumphs of the hunter which generations of the artificial life of civilization has not been able wholly to obliterate.

With the rapid increase of population, both in Canada and the States, it is unwisely for those who would enjoy the delights of hunting or fishing with any appreciable measure of success, to go further afield. There is little real sport to be had in close proximity to the large centres

of populations, as in the thickly-settled rural districts, where the forests, which once afforded shelter for the game have fallen before the relentless axe, and the streams upon its sustenance are reduced in volume during the summer months that the fish have disappeared. Such localities may furnish pleasant enough "summer board" for those who desire nothing more than creature comforts, fresh air, and an opportunity to display the size and grossness of a city leather before the rustic fellow. Those of more energetic dispositions who take stock in the greatness of "good fishing and hunting" appended to many advertisements of summer boards in old settled districts, will be apt to find them a delusion and a snare. There is a legend of a party of prosperous Bowery shopkeepers, who was said, in full panoply of double barrelled gun and game bag, to the Queen's Park Terrace, and accosted a passer by to know "if there was any game in this 'ere wood, you knew." It is now a more unlikely place to look for game than some of the country resorts where the regions for miles for miles around—as timber and where the scarce sportsman, no doubt, will find any amount of "hunting" in the literal sense of the word, but nothing else.

Now to know the real pleasures afforded by Canadian wild sports it is necessary to leave villages and the thickly settled districts behind and push on into the wilderness. The Muskoka and Georgian Bay regions is rough and rugged, cultivable only in patches here and there among the rocky shores, intersected in every direction by streams and water courses, and covered by forests, dammed out in places by the beaver dam. But de mand it remains unchanged because of the scarcity of roads—the ever increasing construction of railroads and the steadily increasing number of summer visitors from the cities ensures a natural park and game preserve in its natural wilderness. It is the locality which above all others, draws to those in search of rest or recreation, sport or scenery the advantages they seek. Here lovers of the beautiful find every variety of scene; the pile-up and towering masses of rock the broad expanse of lake and river dotted with myriad isles the karnic gloomy with the shade of tamarack pines or breaking into leafy glades where the mellow sun light falls on the lighter verdure of beech maple, and poplar its rustling cataracts and smoothly-gliding streams. Here when the early frosts have painted the woodlands in the most gorgeous hues of the fall to the sad lake re-echo to the sound of the rifle, the baying of hounds, and the hilarious shouts and laughter of merry a jovial hunting party whose

camp-fires may be seen at evening going or coming on every side across the watery vista. This great pot-hunting ground of Ontario, though yearly becoming better known, is yet far from being thoroughly appreciated by the thousands in search of a locality combining natural beauty conditions of access and abundance of game and fish as it should be. To those who visit Muskoka with sport in view a knowledge of the game law of Ontario is important as it will enable them to negotiate the time of their trip so as to avoid infringing on the close season. The following is a brief summary of the leading provisions of

THE GAME LAW

The open during which the principal species of game may legally be hunted and killed is as follows:

Deer all moose and caribou, from October 1st to December 16th

Grouse, pheasants prairie fowl and partridge, from September 1st to January 1st

Wild turkeys and quail from October 1st to January 1st

Woodcock from August 1st to January 1st

Snipe, from August 16th to January 1st.

Mallard grey duck black duck and wood duck from August 15th to January 1st.

Other duck swans or geese, from August 16th to May 1st

Moose from September 1st to March 1st.

Beavers muskrats, sables, martins otters, and fishers from November 1st to May 1st and mink from November 1st to April 1st

Trapping is forbidden excepting for the fur-bearing animals mentioned above and the use of batteries swivel-guns, machine guns, or night lights for killing wild fowl is prohibited. So is the use of poison for any animal

The penalties for infraction of the law are a fine of not more than $50 nor less than $10 in the case of deer and the larger game and of not more than $25, nor less than $5 in other cases.

OUTFIT

It is not advisable for a party of hunters or other campers out, to encumber themselves with too elaborate an outfit, cumbering articles of clothing chiefly. The more simply they are equipped the easier it will

be to strike camp and the last baggage there will be to transport. In England, where sport has been reduced to a science, and every species of game must be encountered with its special and appropriate paraphernalia of destruction, they have got the terms and ethics of the field down to a very fine point. "Why don't you shoot that partridge?" asked an American of an English sportsman, seeing that he had unaccountably permitted a tempting opportunity to pass unimproved. "Couldn't think of it, my dear fellah," responded the Briton; "I'm shooting woodcock to-day, and haven't my partridge-shooting pocket-rifle, for shooting partridges, and a good shooting-knife, for general use. An adequate culinary outfit comprises, a double frying-pan, which can be used as an oven, a set of tin camp kettles two quart cups, for bottles to rest on; tin cups and plates, knives, forks, and spoons, and an axe and hatchet. Those who desire something more elaborate can procure a camp-stove and utensils.

For cookery, the staples are beans and flour. The former will furnish the necessary fat for cooking germs and fish. A supply of canned meats may be taken in periods variety, in case of the proverbial "fisherman's luck." Barley, rice, hominy, and grits will be found useful additions to the bill of fare and have the advantage of occupying a good deal of nutriment in small compass. Of course sugar tea, and coffee will not be overlooked. The boat way to carry satchels is to pack them in canvas bags which will stand a great deal of rough handling. Fishing rods and tackle—not forgetting spoon bait for bass, pike and muskallonge, which abound in the lakes and rivers—form an important part in the equipment. As to tents that is a matter to be regulated according to the size of the party that takes out the camp at these dispersal. The Canoe Club of Toronto, the Garfield Club of Allegheny City Pa. and numerous clubs make who annually camp in this region bring their own outfit, even to the necessary boats and canoes but, for the general

convenience of families and small parties. A number of wooden summer cottages have been placed on Isle Mowat, one of the most picturesque islands in the Georgian Bay, and are for rent at $10 per month or $35 for the season. Here the family can live in peace, enjoying a most refreshing summer holiday; the steamer, calling at a market head, bringing supplies, mail, and every necessary to those whose residence is long made, as free as possible from every care of the bustling world. Penetanguishene, which is reached in a few hours by rail from Toronto or Hamilton, is the favorite "jumping-off place" of civilization for the Georgian Bay tourist, health or pleasure-seeker, and the central point of departure for pleasure travel northward. Either the party, supposing them fully equipped for a few weeks of holidayism life, will do well to avoid basic course, or only for the convenience of a mail among the islands of the Georgian Bay—a route which, many tourists declare far surpasses in the world-famed Thousand Islands of the St. Lawrence, as it certainly far surpasses it in the number of islands, fascinating and to one lost in many thousands. The best place for those who wish to see as much of the region as possible, is to go by this route and return by way of Lakes Joseph, Rosseau, and Muskoka, taking the Northern Railway, or *vice versa*. The fine steamer *Chicora*now plies between Penetanguishene and Parry Sound, through the inside channel, among the islands of the Georgian Archipelago, having depth of draught drawing less than six feet of water. It would be impossible for a larger vessel to make the intricate passage among rock and islands and sunken rocks with safety. Leaving the mainland looming up behind, a long stretch of light, sandy beach and strong grassy cove is shown to the left, and then the steamer takes her course through the islands, keeping to the open waters of the Georgian Bay. Before him rose, a great beauty among her of small islands from the dark waters, among which the vessel is soon plying on her summer way there is no indescribable charm about this northern scenery. The air is pure to drink in invigorating, and here is a sensation of newness and expansiveness upon everything. The labyrinthine intricacies of the course require the constant exercise of vigilance on the part of the helmsman. The channel often appears completely land locked, but an unexpected detour to the right or left re veals the outlet. There are islands innumerable on every hand—islands all you can't rest—large islands and small islands—round islands and long islands—bare islands and wood-clad islands—islands comprising a patch of rock a foot or two square—and islands whose

NEAR ISLE HOWAT

hundreds of acres are in flitting rushabls from the wooded slopes of the adjoining mainland. The vessel, proceeding on her course skirts the south coast of Manitou, Grandcote, which, in the Ojibbeway, signifies Isle-berry Island—a famous camping-ground for tourists and hunters in pursuit of the wild fowl with which this neighborhood abounds. It is covered with a scanty growth of pine. A circular little cove with a shelving sandy beach makes a splendid landing place. About half-way on the trip to Parry Sound is Moore River Harbour, otherwise known as Indian Harbour, a long passage between some of the larger islands. Then appears a long stretch of more monotonous scenery, of which a succession of low lying, rocky islets, clothed with stunted pines, form the most salient features. Long formidable reefs stretch far out into the bay and, here and there, a stately dashing of spray marks a sunken rock. The channel winds away among the islands, now to the shore, which now show large granite boulders strewed and crested with incense in every direction by the action of the frequent frosts. The roughness and savage wildness of the scene view is toned and softened down in the more distant prospect in which tree and rock and watery heaven are touched with a mellowing violet haze. When the weather is clear far in the offing in the west a few distant islands, known as the Western Islands, are to be descried, presenting a veiled, strange like effect as though suspended in the air. Further on to the north is a large tract of fire-scorred land, hundreds of acres of dead standing timber and bare rock. The coast, for some distance, is full of deep bays and indentations. The water in these bays is often as unruffled as a mirror, as it lingers, separated from the channel by islands and long, rocky ledges. Nine miles from Parry Sound the Narrows is reached where the passage is only some forty feet in width owing to a reef which runs out nearly across the channel and which a new bring both widened and deepened.

The scene changes. The open bay is no more visible and the greater height of the land brings out the more striking effects of the landscape. Now we pass a bold projecting height with cedars poplars and pines clinging between the crevasses of the rugged granite. Little deep rocks and inlets rich in a rank growth of vegetation of brilliant verdure are frequent—the favorite haunts of mallard and wild duck—a veritable sportsman's paradise. Then the distant hills and headlands rise up like solid masses of green from the tops of which project the large points of the westward purge. Tracts of fire-swept land leaving

the dead pine-trunks standing conspicuous amidst a mixed growth of poplar or young oak trees, with their yellowish-green foliage, almost on a par with the fresher ornamental where the leaves show the greenest, emerald colour. The white trunks and delicate foliage of the birch, the brilliant emerald of the spreading beech and the sombre coal leaved pine and hemlock. Opposite Parry Sound, on the western side of the channel, lies Parry Island, occupied by a small band of Ojibbeways as a reservation. Their log-houses and clearings are to be seen at intervals along the shore as the vessel follows the tortuous windings of the channel in and out among the islets which dot its course. These Indians often serve as guides and assistants to hunting parties starting from the point and from their intimate knowledge of localities in the neighbourhood, and the resorts and habits of the different varieties of game, these men will be found very useful.

A description of some of the leading features of Parry Sound has already been given. It is a pretty village, surrounded by hills, and rising on a gradual slope from the harbor, which is one of the finest in the Dominion. The population is about 1000. Mr William Beatty, largely engaged in the lumbering industry, is an extensive land-owner in the neighborhood, being the original proprietor of the land on which the village stands, and who has kindly opened the beautiful park with its walks and drives free to all visitors.

Here the tourist will find excellent hotels, and should he not wish to remain in the vicinity or on one of the numerous islands as near at hand, he can rest and trouble at ease until the hunting party get together when a start will be made for the Magnetawan or Lake Nipissing districts the wagons hired to transport the camp and provisions, the cooks and guides engaged, and the trip commenced over the rocks and hills of Mulbrought and McKellar. Deer bear, wolf, fox and hares are met with and every once in awhile a beaver meadow is struck where these busy animals may be found in their proximity. Along or above the projected line of railway to Burk's Falls, any quantity of game is to be found.

The ordinary species of deer which abounds in the Ontario back woods is known as the red and white tailed and Virginian deer. Its range extensive reaching from the Saskatchewan to the Gulf of Mexico and from the Atlantic seaboard to the Rocky Mountains. Deer is emphatically the game of the Parry Sound and Nipissing districts

and despite the war of extermination waged upon them by hunters, settlers, and Indians, their numbers do not appear to show any diminution. The deer has a quick, graceful motion and when pursued bounds lightly away with his tail erect. For killing deer some hunters prefer the rifle and others the shot-gun, charged with buckshot. When the latter is used for long range shooting care should be taken to aim sufficiently high as heavy shot falls more rapidly than the smaller grains. The deer feed at night on the grass, and any crops that may be growing on the outskirts of the timber—lying close during the day. On the approach of cold weather they browse on oaks, hazel bush, and willows, and in mid-winter on hemlock and cedar.

There are several methods of hunting deer. In still-hunting the game is followed by his tracks in the snow until overtaken and shot. In the earlier part of the season, a common practice is to lie in wait for the prey when he is chased by the dogs. The course a deer will be apt to take if pursued, is well known, in instances of experience as they have regular paths through the woods. When this method is followed the hunter stations themselves at intervals along the run and wait until the baying of the hounds warns them that the game is approaching. Concealed behind rocks or trees, the sportsman can often secure a very close shot at the flying deer. Several hunting parties at former years have brought their dogs along, in order to drive the deer to water, and then kill them in the lakes, but the settlers and most of the hunters themselves thus pushed to unnecessarv exhaustion, and the practice is reasonably severely censured.

The methods of hunting the "jumping deer" are various, but not well suited for the beginner. To be ensured of success some try to run them by dogs, but the absence of distinct runways makes this method unsatisfactory. Stalking is what is most common.

A half breed also tells several jumpers every year states that one of these creatures will jump into a blanket and lie flat in the snow. He professes that he shoots most of his "jumpers" while they are in this position. To come up with the "jumpers" is not most easy and satisfactory for the reason that they use their tracks so much. The red deer of Ontario and Quebec rarely move their tracks unpursued until past before lying down.

The "jumpers" are about a third larger than the ordinary red deer. Hearing them spoken of the "little jumping deer" I have stood

BEER BOW

chestnut or sorrow, and find that the steer runs from 120 to 160 pounds and the heifer from 100 to 140 pounds. These are not the identical deer which will go up to 200; two of course, bucks, weighing 80? A jumper is terrified by sounds beyond reconcilement. Moose and elk, when dogged by wolves, turned on them, struck for the mountain, a great distance from which they are not often found.

There are a good many bears in the more unsettled portions of the district. The black bear is a fine-looking animal in more senses than one for unless attacked or roused by the pangs of extreme hunger he rarely molests mankind, but of course if you trouble him there is apt to be trouble in his and you are hardly likely to escape unscathed. These bear stories might call them thread-bare) yokes, round the varied atrocity perpetrated by a "cussed black" who formed one of a last season's shooting party. A bear having been killed and skinned the camp-cook inspired him to express "how much cold will a bear bear? His was so pleased with his wit that he kept repeating it to everybody for a day or two until effectually silenced by the query "About as much as the bear bore, bore. On another occasion the same punster on being told that Indians never lost their way in the bush, but by observing how the moss grew on the trees and roots were able to strike a bee line to camp remarked, "Yes, that circumstance explains the hymn:

> The heathen in his boy-hood days
> Bow down to wood and stone."

His comrades did not tell him. They merely handed him on a circuitous round and left him there.

But this is irrelevant. *Ursus arctos* or *ursus maritimus* or rather *a nos* count. A little pleasantry is all very well in its way as the man observed when he was shaken out of his bed by an earthquake. But to be met in our front unawares the other fellow was who asked him. The black bear is short in body and walks with a shambling gait. His legs are long and very powerful and true to the victim whether human or four-footed who senses within their sweep, or is looked in the terrible grip of his hug. The vitality of the bear is enormous, and great caution is necessary in approaching a wounded animal or in attempting to shoot him at close quarters unless killed or disabled at the first shot he is likely to prove an ugly customer. He is cunning too, in his methods of escape when hard pressed or overtaken closely by his pursuers. When the

snow so as the ground he has been known to go back on his tracks for some distance, and then making a long to one side completely baffle his pursuers, who, in the excitement of the chase, have followed up the first trail and found it to lead nowhere.

The old settlers and hunters of the Perry River district are full of bear stories illustrating the courage, tenacity, and resources of Bruin—and those who know him most intimately, are most loths to interfere with him readily—though even the most hardened hunters are not always so prudent. Two or three summers ago a young American tourist encamped with a party of friends near the head of Lake Benaiah when above some distance from camp encountered a black bear. Hearing his rifle he fired hurriedly and though evidently an excellent shot, missed his aim. The bear pursued him, and as his only chance of escape he managed by hard squeezing to crawl into a hollow log just large enough to admit his body. Baffled of his prey the bear after a survey of the situation coolly sat down and maintained a close watch upon the aperture. It had become a contest of endurance between the bear and the man, and the imprisoned hunter hoped the demands of hunger would at least hasten Bruin's departure and free him from his narrow prison. But hours passed away and the bear showed no disposition to quit the spot. Shortly before dusk he was joined by another of his species and what was the horror of the unlucky hunter to see the second bear relieve the first on sentry over him while the other walked away to look for food or water. A weary night was passed by the apprisoned who, when morning dawned, found the grim sentinel still at his post. The first bear shortly afterwards came again, and the two set about watching. The victim lost hope and began to look forward to death by slow starvation when he heard the shouts of his comrades who had come in search of him. Answering their cries he soon had the unutterable satisfaction of hatching a rifle shot and seeing the foe which had caused him so much terror roll over in the death-agonies.

Another narrow escape is related by a guide who states that on one occasion while travelling the bank near Magnetstone, lake in the hill he was suddenly roused by a bear which sprang at him before he had time to shoot. The animal was no doubt emboldened by hunger. The man gave himself up for lost but just before the bear inflicted the fatal hug he had sufficient presence of mind to squirt a stream of tobacco

pose into one of the animal's eyes Uttering a howl of rage and pain the bear rushed his grasp for an instant when the blade sprang back a few paces and fled, following a fatal wound

In shooting a bear the white horseshoe on the breast is considered the best spot to aim at A ball entering there and penetrating either upward or horizontally proves mortal Behind the shoulder, quite low down is another vulnerable point, the region of the heart being easily reached by a well aimed bullet from the shoulder If dogs are employed any ordinary cur that has sufficient courage to snap at his heels is the best animal for the purpose The bear gets worried by these close and persistent attacks and will generally climb the most convenient tree where he can do no harm to the hunters who can then attack him at an advantage

BEAVER MEADOW

On the approach of cold weather the bear seeks a suitable dormitory for his long winter's sleep His favorite location is the cavernous hole formed at the base of an uprooted tree, which he enlarges by digging with his paws They are frequently found inside hollow logs or trees, where their presence is betrayed by a steamy vapor ascending from the mouth of these retreats in still weather During dazed and stupid when aroused from hibernation they are more easily killed than in their normal wide-awake condition Professional hunters often capture the bear by the deadfall or steel trap but it is not necessary here to go

SURPRISE AT MURDER

into the details of these unsportsmanlike though perhaps necessary practices. He inexperienced hunter, unless attended, should think of attempting to shoot a bear alone, on account of the risk incurred in case of solitary or less slightly wounding the game. In case of meeting a bear whose intentions appear pacific it is better to conclude with the Western hunter of the legend, that you "never lost no bear" assume an attitude of indifference and remember that you have an engagement elsewhere.

OUR NEW TERRITORY.

Arriving in the Manning district, and on the west for still larger giants, we cross the Mahonuiskipog river, and emerge upon its banks, long enough to supply the cook with some of the excellent speckled trout which abound in its pools. Then we make for the portage between Upper Trout lake and Lake Nipissing, and shape our course for Sturgeon river or Temiskaming, thence up the eastern bank and across the head of Mastenaquiwagamang lake, before striking a course west, north west, over the watershed or height of land, and into the James bay district. Around here, are bear, fox, and occasionally moose deer, whilst wild fowl flock in myriads to the marshes during the season when cranberries are plentyful, and this section will especially interest our sportsmen and investors in Mining lands, for with the outcroppings and seemingly interwove lodes visible every few miles, regrets are indulged in that we did not visit and invest in this region before the late rectare, a portion of the formerly disputed territory, and lately acquired by the decision of the Privy Council in the famous Boundary dispute, which after years of earnest battling, was decided in favor of the position taken by the late Oliver Mowat, the exception of Temiskaming rights, are indications of almost every mineral with the exception of coal, and the speculator coming out with honest intentions will find abundant opportunities for good investments, either by buying mineral rights or obtaining patents for Crown lands. Gold and silver has been found. Copper in portions of the region in an abundance and of excellent quality. Mica has been taken out close to the surface. Graphite, phosphates and molybdenum of the purest quality is found in great abundance. Lead abounds in seemingly inexhaustible quantities, whilst this whole region is most prolific in iron both magnetic and metallic

Hermatite is also found in considerable quantities, and the whole country hereabouts will, undoubtedly become upon the completion of the projected lines of railways, a vast field offering a rich harvest for enterprise and capital. From this district to the hill of Bark, extending north indefinitely and west until it recedes in a gradual slope to the James' bay, are the rocky ranges composed of Laurentian gneiss with crystalline limestone, crystalline schists, with dolomites, serpentines, and conglomerates with the fossiliferous limestone, and it is between these ranges that game is still plentiful, but the apparent difficulty of approach leaves the section comparatively free from visiting parties of sportsmen, for with lots of loose rock, and a dense hard shanbering, the average hunter generally in a fit of peevishness gives his chance of exploration to some other fellow. It was throughout this region that the Hudson Bay Company found a fine field in which to collect the skins which formed the freights of their vessels to Europe from the ports on the Hudson's bay and also in the emergent ground of the Appalachian Moose, although they, like the Cariboo, Elk and Buffalo have been so hunted by both whites and Indians, and company servants, as to be only found now in small scattered herds.

MOOSE.

J. H. Beatty, in speaking of these noble animals says

The Moose, with those heavy palmette antlers, large head, peculiar muzzle, long legs, deep cleft feet and shambling gait, differ clothes them from the rest of the deer family, and their retiring nature and solitary habits give a fascinating to the sentiment that is not felt in following all kinds of game. When as by the Moose tights strangely lurking in every direction with the love fire and the Government mails occasionally lets out behind. The home of the Moose may be said to be between the 46 and 52 parallels and the range erroneously from the Attek wak-Huron or Cariboo mountains along the Upper Nepanang Ottawa and Mattawa districts, through the north of Quebec and thence to Labrador. In summer Moose are found in the bottoms near running water they are good swimmers and stand for hours in deep water keeping off insects and feeding on aquatic plants

they also are frequently found in the marshes and tamarac swamps and amid the deepest recesses of the forest. When deer begin to bunch in August they become restless and visit the ridges at night. In the latter part of September the rutting season, and they leave the bottoms for the hills. The bucks are then in finest condition, and pass the ridges until the trails are easily seen. For about three weeks they seem to travel continually, going the round regularly over these favorite grounds, and have short rests from ridge to ridge so in order to get a good shot and bring down his game the hunter must climb a tree at evening or at daybreak, for before are quick of sight and hers of smell a mile shot position should be taken. For when the quarry appears he is generally on a slow trot, but stops to listen on the hope of relief, a heavy breath bearing rifle should be used and the game shot in the shoulder on a line with the fore leg. It is a habit amongst experienced hunters never to shoot carelessly at any kind of large game, the first shot is generally sent with precision, as it is of more value to the hunter than several chance shots where the game has been alarmed and going furiously away, and a good still hunter seldom wastes a cartridge when hunting in timber but his best chance is when stalking for the game is easily frightened and when fairly started many bounded, as seldom killed. When the running season is over they collect into small bands and browse in the bottoms, and on the side hills, feeding on small shrubbery of which willow, poplar, basswhitahs swamp maple, and black birch, seem to be preferred. The first heavy snowstorm as a signal for the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] for winter feeding grounds, and they generally select a valley with a good growth of sprouts, well protected from heavy blasts by pine timber o hills there they browse all summer, white pine and the hemlock growth found on maple and birch trees until the next deep snow falls when the whole havegard of moose becomes trailed in and yarded for the winter.

How to hunt moose and elk as a question which every second man will come to satisfy in the broadest manner. The infrequency of meeting these animals partly accounts for the difficulty of easily method, together with their marvellous celerity of movement and startling power. It is but a short experience that one can get from a single interview unless in such rare case that of stealing a moose as a fledgling without its knowing where you are, and upon your opening fire its circling round yet evidently more bewildered every shot.

SUGAR RIVER

Whether a moose will accelerate to 60mph or by any means leave the foot, as a question of which I should like to obtain convincing data one who really knows. It is believed by many that the elk travel—in the snows are somewhat easy—for many miles, and then retrace across the valley, and over the hills and far away to another favorite haunt. If this be a fact high glazing in open many of the mysteries connected with "good runs," but no "hole or hide." Beat the

WAPITI OR ELK,

noble in size, magnificent in form, with beautiful spreading antlers, he has been called the monarch of the deer family, but like the moose are becoming very scarce. They usually travel in bands, but when unmolested go in single file, leaving a long straight trail easily followed. They are very timorous in their nature and their perfect sight and delicate nose often prevent the hunter from stalking them successfully. When alert at first, animals they huddle together like mountain sheep and then make a grand stampede for the hills. They are easily approached from leeward under cover and when surrounded the band becomes confused and runs so recklessly that they may be shot at from several points. At evening, when feeding on the culminate of the bushes is the hunter's best time.

ANTELOPE

are still occasionally found at the way from the Saskatchewan on the North-West and Kamaniis and Manitoba, through Algoma and Northern Ontario down to the borders of Quebec and Labrador. They favorite haunts are the foot hills and table lands of the lower ranges, and like the deer they often cross from one range to another. The rutting season is September or the long term in which he obtains good shots, and a fine pair of 14 inches and thereabouts will be no mean trophy for those who do not wish to stray far from camp the fox rabbits hares and squirrels which abound will afford ample sport and help for and food for sustenance. If the region of the watershed has proved fortunate north for our hunting party the best route on return is to make for the road between Muskoquadabung and Lake Wahnapitaeshing hence crossing the north-east and south-east channels of French river some seven miles on the eastern coast of the Georgian bay there un-loading on to the boat or steamer soon arrive at Parry Sound

THE PREMIER AND HIS CABINET.

The many victories gained by the Province of Ontario and the admirable management of its affairs since the accession of the Mowat Government. The accumulation of millions of dollars, whilst other members of the Dominion have been running almost irredeemably in debt, has established a fame in leaders of the same persuasion to emulate the system pursued by the Government of Ontario. The signal success of Mr. Mowat before the Privy Council of Great Britain, in the matter of Escheats, the prevailing of his interpretation of the law as regards the "Revers and Streams," and more recently the famous decision concerning the "Boundary Award" by which the Province gains some 100,000 square miles of territory and his great rejoicings as a constitutional lawyer and his far-seeing sagacity, has brought forward the admirers of his policy from every portion of the Dominion.

The millions of dollars in the Provincial exchequer, and the apparent prosperity of its citizens have, altogether, combined to place our premier at the head of any on the continent, there standing at the pinnacle of the area available in talent, and aspirants of the other members of Confederation. A passing glance at the members whose acquaintance occupies our frontispiece, will acquaint our readers with the brave defenders of Ontario's rights.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

Hon Oliver Mowat, was born in Kingston Ontario in the year 1820, and educated in that city, where he studied law with Sir John A. Macdonald and Mr. Justice Burns. He was called to the Bar of Upper Canada in 1841 but located at Queenston remaining there 1850 since which time he has occupied nearly every position of trust and honor within the gift of the people being a member of the Toronto University Senate a Member of the Law Society of Ontario, a member of the Toronto City Council was a Commissioner for Consolidating Public General Statutes for Canada and of Upper Canada respectively was member of the Quebec Union Conference President of the Evangelical Alliance Provincial Secretary under the Brown Dorion regime and Vice-Chancellor of Upper Canada, from which he resigned in October 1872 in order to form a new Administration at Ottawa, and was at once appointed a

member of Executive Council and Attorney-General for the Province. He recovered a seat for South Ontario in the Canadian Assembly from 1867 to 1872, and was returned for greater part by acclamation Nov., 1872, and re-elected at each general election since that time. He is peculiarly a favourite of the people of Ontario who have not failed to discover his legal competency, business-like habits, magnetic temperament, and sentiment, which enables him invariably to conquer for the cause he undertakes. In stature he may be termed of medium height with a compact and well-knit frame, but there is a peculiar radiance about his voice and a moving sweetness in his smile. Thought is apparent a few hours and the sign of pure benevolence in the beaming of his bright, undimmed eye. His attitude and gesture are easy, and every movement is seemingly controlled by a dignified and natural grace. His countenance is open, with a look of uncompromising good humour, and contains an expression of magnanimous fearlessness, that, as the effectural of any cause which he undertakes as advocate invests him with such a semblance of sincerity as to lend to his assertion of fact or his vindication of good principle, an irresistible force while his authoritative ease and personality with which he states and illustrates his opinions before the highest tribunals, impress upon the casual observer the fact that he is some high legal functionary appearing on behalf of the people of his province, not so much to debate the question before the court as to testify in respect to the law that should decide it, and of apparent composition and good faith. We may well apply to the Hon. Oliver Mowat the words of Cicero, when commending one of the orators of Ancient Rome. *In Suavi oratione sapientia hom ita erudit, gravi autoritate summa et naturali quadam morali auctore ita non ut casuum sed ut fert natura res dicere putares.* The Premier knew in his 60th year how brevity and vigorous an edudegard a worker in the very appreciation of years of unofficial yet reasoning to devote to promoting the interests of his people.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY

Hon Arthur Sturgis Hardy Provincial Secretary is also to the senior born and descended on both sides from stock as of U E Loyalists. He was called to the Bar and appointed a Q C in 1876 as a Bencher of the Law Society of Ontario was first returned for possi-

made an Agent 1878, and re-elected by acclamation at each general election since that time His present appointment dates from 1897 Like Randy Admiral Wilson a friend and companion he is a staunch and unwavering supporter of his chieftain and a thorough Liberal in the full breadth of meaning and significance In Parliament he takes rank as a ready debater witty and forceful with a fine natural vein of generous sentiment running through his oratory His extempore replies are quick reasoning well sound, whilst the premises delivered after due care for preparation exclusive attention, and finally win the applause even of his antagonists, whilst the subject of attack written under the severity of the metaphorical lashing admin except His style in exposure and reproof whilst his fluency of thought and language has reasonably perpetual gayety and good temper proclaim him at once a most popular member of the Ministry a jovial social and familiar gentleman In matters of friendship, business transactions or promises, his word is his bond implicitly given and redeemed

HON C F FRASER

Commissioner Public Works,

Is a native of Brockville Ont having born to that village in 1866 His standard bore with the Hon A N Richards Q.C. and was called to the bar of Upper Canada in 1883 appointed a Queen's Counsellor in 1876 was Bencher of the Law Association of Ontario, and president of the Brockville Catholic Literary Association He was also one of the originators of the Ontario Catholic League was appointed a member of the Executive Council in 1879 and acted as Provincial Secretary and Registrar until April 1874. On his appointment to office he was returned for the riding of North Grenville and latterly at the general election for Brockville. He is also one of the directors of the Ontario Bank. Tall in stature of good appearance, and of full manhood, he is a notable man among the Ministry In argument he is fit out and expressive, bold in forming a passage cynical and incisive with a meaning contempt for his opponent, as I guess as the vernacular expresses of the Cabinet His speeches generally bear the mark of rapid product on from a vigorous

mond, and seemingly the most trivial instance from her lips with an earnestness to produce an effect. His metaphor when dealing with the Opposition is accompanied by a sneer and he does not omit the opportunity of defining upon his political antagonist and leaving many a metaphorical scar He is mistrusted by the house of his province and seemingly would go far for a friend and a good distance to survive a foe

HON T B PARDEE Q C.

Commissioner as Crown Lands,

First saw the light in Grenville Ont during the year 1830, as it was educated in that district. He was called to the Bar in 1861 and created enq C in 1879 was Member of the Law Society of Ontario, and County Attorney for Lambton In 1872 he was appointed a member of the Provincial Council and acted as Provincial Secretary until 1873, when he assumed his present duties as Commissioner of Crown Lands. As a speaker on the hustings, he is most popular and owing to his speaks not only for display but for a purpose taking care apparently from the collision of the moment. In parliamentary debates his tone is natural and expressive his delivery rapid, whilst the flow of words is easy and eminent and leaves the impression with the listener of a vein of diplomatic skill and cautious shrewdness permeating the entire discourse

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LIEUT.-COL A McL ROSS

Hon Alexander McLaurin Ross arrived in Ontario in the year 1834 from Dundee, Scotland and with his parents settled in the town of Goderich Being but six years of age on his arrival in Canada, he has in a speak grown up with the country and thoroughly understands its needs and the business management of its affairs, for which duties his early education and business surroundings eminently fitted him. His judgement in financial matters is sound and clear and his mind vigorous, eloquent and comprehensive He commenced his early business career in the Bank of Upper Canada, in 1849, whence he entered the service

of the Buffalo and Lake Huron railway rapidly advancing unti he had the transcontinental of the united counties of Huron and Bruce. He was afterwards treasurer of Huron until 1864. In 1870 he became manager of the Bank of Commerce Goderich. He was twice returned to Parliament in 1872 appointed treasurer for the province in 1868.

HON GEORGE WILLIAM ROSS.

Minister of Education. is of Scottish parentage been a Middlesex Oct. in 1841 in which county and the Provincial Normal school he finished his education. since which time his chosen vocation seemed to be that of a public ed ucator and in many respects it has been an excellent one a numerous branches for the public good. Early in life we find him as an act ive leader in the Temperance and Prohibitory movem n s in Canada. afterwards he at inspector of Public Schools for the County of Lambton then a Provincial school teacher and Vice President of the Ontario Temperance and Prohibitory League. He has also done active service in the Reform cause, being editor of the Strathroy Age and Sentinel-Expositor. was first returned to the Dominion Parliament in 1872 where he soon began to acquire a reputation as a ready debater with a considerable sarcastic, and a natural manner. He was elected to the Provincial Parliament in 1888 and appointed to his present office and sent in the Cab net in November 1868.

WILLIAM RALPH MEREDITH LL.B. Q.C

Leader of the Opposition

In some all years of age having been born in Middlesex Ont in 1840 was educated at London and at the Toronto University was called to the Bar of Upper Canada in 1861 appointed Q.C. by the Ontario Government in 1876 and by the Dominion in 1896, was first return ed for Parliament in 1872 and at each general election since that time. In politics he is opposed to the present Government holds what is termed Liberal Conservative views, and forces complimentary votes in

a leader in debate he a logical and a good orator but there appears to play of conflicting emotions on his features, but a calm although pleasing severity full of earnest zeal and determination, showing a most strenuous of its own powers and under perfect control as against its daily task during the sitting of Parliament. Neither emotion or sentimental it presents on the debut of his measures seems to resemble an inconvenience but on p ace a seeming consciousness of strength, superior prowess and in stability of purpose crowning a deliberate preparation for Governmental events and a determination to reject at the earliest opportunity. In daily intercourse he is social and companionable an evidence of the sincerity and steadfastness of his friendship.

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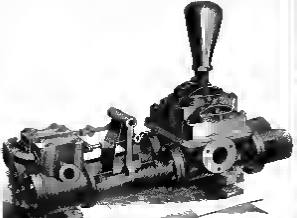

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Is the largest, coolest in summer, unexcelled in attendance, best ventilated, best furnished, and the best managed Hotel in Western Canada. It is the most central first-class Hotel in Toronto, situated on the corner of King and York Streets.

This Hotel is the most desirable for the Members, the Lawyer, the Business man, and the Pleasure Tourist, as Street Cars pass the door to all parts of the City every five minutes, and all the fashionable dry goods stores are located on King Street. Besides its admirable position, it is the only Hotel in Toronto COMPLETE IN ALL ITS APPOINTMENTS, with magnificent parlors and bedrooms, detached and en suite, lofty ceilings and extending corridors.

Passenger and Baggage Elevators running day and night.
Hot and Cold Baths on each floor
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Prices graduated according to location of rooms.
First Receipts in all Restaurant.

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The QUEEN'S is one of the largest and most comfortable Hotels in the Dominion of Canada. Being adjacent to the lake, it commands a beautiful view of Toronto Bay and Lake Ontario. It is well-known as the coolest Summer House in Canada. It is elegantly furnished throughout—rooms *en suite*, with bathrooms, etc., attached, on every floor

His Excellency the MARQUIS OF LORNE, Governor-General of Canada, and Her Royal Highness the PRINCESS LOUISE, on the occasion of each visit to Toronto, engaged suites of apartments at THE QUEEN'S. The grounds around it being spacious and airy with Croquet and Clothes Lawns, etc., renders it one of the most pleasant and desirable hotels for business men, pleasure seekers, and the travelling public.

Terms for Board, $3.00 to $3.50 per day according to location of rooms.

Bathrooms, etc., attached, $1.00 per day additional.

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This old established and commodious Hotel is still open for the reception of Tourists and the travelling public.

The Proprietor as in the past, will always strive to give careful attention to the wants and comfort of his patrons.

—GOOD SAMPLE ROOMS.—

FREE OMNIBUS TO AND FROM ALL TRAINS AND BOATS.

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Situated upon beautifully wooded grounds overlooking the Harbour and Straits of Mackinac. It overlooks and combines in all its appointments, and furnished in the Queen Anne style.

The Saint Cloud Bottle offers inducements to Tourists and pleasure seekers that are unsurpassed. Its cuisine receives special attention in the best, while its culinary department is under the charge of a Chef de Cuisine, engaged at great expense.

Its elegant broad verandahs, its large, airy, well ventilated rooms, its

OPERATIC SINGERS

—AND ITS—

FAMOUS STRING BAND

are attractions by which this Hotel has gained a world wide reputation, and which no one can disregard in the selection of a home for the coming season while sojourning on the

LOVELY AND ROMANTIC ISLE.

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Acre Lots at Windermere, with water front overlooking the beautiful Lake Rosseau, for sale at reasonable prices. On these lands are 250 tons of pure water ice cold during the heat of summer

Cottages partly furnished, for summer residence, to rent at $75 to $1 for the season.

Timber Limits.—Comprising upwards of 5,000,000,000 feet of timber for sale situated in Manitoba, Algoma, Georgian Bay North Shore, Sault Ste. Marie and in States of Michigan and Wisconsin, U S

Correspondence solicited.

CENTRAL HOTEL,

COLLINGWOOD

THOMAS COLLINS, Proprietor.

This Hotel, newly built, splendidly furnished well ventilated and healthily situated, commands an excellent view of the Georgian Bay and Blue Mountain range.

It has been freely acknowledged both by the press and travelling public, to be the BEST HOUSE out of the large cities, both as regards accommodation, attendance, comfort and menu.

Free Bus to and from all Trains

CHARGES MODERATE.

Special Rates for Tourists, Large Parties, and Families wishing to spend the Summer

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It places within the reach of the masses reliable life assurance limited to the actual accumulating per cent. of life at an estimated cost of about 50 per cent. of the ordinary life policies, and results can be insured to PAY AS THEY GO, and so have just what they pay for.

Business and professional men will find it to their advantage to send for and examine the Company's papers. Correspondence requested.

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In all unrepresented places in Canada. Write to the Managing Director at the Head Office, Toronto, Ont.

Where to Purchase and Who to Buy From.

Visitors and Tourists will experience every satisfaction in dealing with the undermentioned firm either personally or by order

Gentlemen, before going camping, cannot do better than call at the *PALACE CLOTHING HOUSE*, and secure a complete Camping Suit.

Bathing Suits, Fishing Suits, Bathing Suits, Blue Serge and Flannel Shirts, Waterproof Coats, etc., etc.

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We make all our own Wines, and from the pure juice of Canadian Grape, unadulterated, and will compare favourably with Imported Wines.

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CHARLES STARK, *35 CHURCH STREET TORONTO*

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Skiffs 16 ft. x 3 ft. 6 in. price $6.00 per week. $1.00 per day; 50c. per hour. Sail boats, with adjustable lifting boards and 30 feet on length, and well accommodate from $6 to 10 (persons) $8.00 per day; $30.00 per week. Boats and yachts for sale, for prices address—
WILLIAM WATTS, Collingwood, Ont.; or, WATTS & SON, Boat Builders, Ont.

ROW BOATS, SAIL BOATS of all descriptions.—
JOHN CARLEY, *BOAT BUILDER, HARRIE, ONT*
Row and Sail Boats to rent 15c. per hour 75c to $1.25 per day $3.50 to $5.00 per week. yachts $2.50 per day

For TICKETS TO ALL POINTS, Lake, Rail and Ocean,
WEBSTER & BAIN *PALACE STEAMER OFFICE, 24 YONGE ST TORONTO.*

THE SEGUIN HOUSE,

PARRY SOUND.

R. E. ARMSTRONG, Proprietor

This hotel, pleasantly situated, close to the steamboat landing and business portion of the town, is one of the best on the shores of the Georgian Bay and for summer visitors and tourists generally it has advantages that few hotels in the Dominion can offer. Its rooms are cool and comfortable. The grounds and croquet lawns around it are spacious and airy and render it one of the most pleasant and desirable hotels on the eastern coast.

TERMS—$1.00 to $1.50 per DAY.

—Special Terms for Season Visitors and Families.—

Excellent Livery for Country Drives.

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The Great Northern Transit Co.

(LIMITED.)

Collingwood and Sault Ste. Marie Royal Mail Line

The Popular Route to Sault Ste. Marie Manitoulin and St. Joseph's Islands and Parry Sound.

The new swift and splendidly equipped Passenger-carrying Steamers, "PACIFIC," 2000 tons, Capt. James Foote, "ATLANTIC," 700 tons, Capt. F. M. Campbell, and "NORTHERN BELLE," will leave Collingwood Saturday evening on arrival of the Grand Trunk Express from Toronto for Meaford, Owen Sound, Wiarton, Meaford evening, Little Current, La Cloche, Bridge Bay, Silver Bay, Spanish River, Manitowaning, Manitoulin Island, Grand River Mattawan, Algoma Mills, Serpent Mines, Hilton, Gordon River and Sault Ste. Marie.

Magnificent Steamers, Good Accommodation, Low Fares, No Rough Weather

MACKINAC EXCURSIONS,

THE FINEST AND MOST PICTURESQUE TRIP ON THE CONTINENT

These will be frequent Excursions to Mackinac Island during the summer season of which due notice will be given in the Toronto Papers, and for which Reversible Tickets, at low rates, will be issued, good for the whole season and to lay-off at points of interest, as desired, as for Sarnia, Bootting, etc.

PARRY SOUND, the East Shore of the Georgian Bay and French River.

The route here through the numerous islands of the eastern shore of the Georgian Bay the steamers calling at each, on which ample are established, and there selected with summer residences.

Good Hotel accommodation with boats, etc. can be had at Collingwood, Penetanguishene, or Parry Sound.

Steamer leave Collingwood Saturday for Parry Sound, Penetanguishene and French River.

Close connections made between the Northern and Manitoba and North-Western Railways at Collingwood, and Toronto Bay and Muskoka R. R. at Owen Sound.

(Signed) *THOMAS LONG Secretary*

CHARLES CAMERON General Manager

For information apply to W. J. GRANT James Street, Hamilton
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Special Brands prepared on Order and Allak as required.

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Toronto being the central point from which all routes radiate through, and the Bay and Lakes being but a few hours distant by rail, it is necessary to reach the city first in order to connect with the steamers. Therefore, from the East, via Montreal, Ottawa, Kingston and Trenton, Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse or Ogdensburg, N.Y. Steam to Long the Head, Lake Ontario through the Thousand Islands and St. Lawrence River, necessary or changing to the Grand Trunk R. R. to the city of Toronto; through tickets and checks for baggage by either line can be obtained at point of departure.

From New York, Southern and South Western States, take either of the through lines to Niagara Falls, thence the railroad to Hamilton and Toronto, but by far the most pleasant and direct, the Grand Southern to Niagara here, or G.T.R. to Hamilton, thence crossing Lake Ontario direct to Toronto, by one of the magnificent steamers plying twice daily

From South and South-western States, points distant in Cleveland, Ohio, there take steamer for Toronto, or rail via Buffalo and Niagara Falls.

From the Western States look through to Toronto via Detroit or Port Huron.

On arrival in the city of Toronto the visitor will find the hotels numerous, well kept, and extremely moderate in price as compared with other cities. The public are catered for in every style, and, therefore, have but to choose for themselves between the aristocratic "Queens," Mansion and Windsor, patronized by the wealthy and proud Britain, to many of the best known houses in the Dominion, Mark Irish, proprietor; the better like Commercial, J. O'Brien, proprietor; the comfortable Arcade, and fifty other hostelries, whose managers vie as to prices, and who seem to study the comfort of their guests. A postal card to the proprietor of either of the above will secure a carriage to meet incoming trains, and thereto being met, and baggage taken in charge promptly upon arrival of the train or boat.

Strangers or visitors to the city finding time hang on their hands, or at a loss where to go, or how to entertain themselves or pass the time away should call at Messrs. Wilson and Bain's Palace Ticket Office, 30 Yonge Street, their gentlemen passing the office at the disposal of visitors for correspondence, etc., whilst information on routes, places of interest and resort, and local attractions worth visiting is always cheerfully imparted, and these gentlemen are also able to arrange the tourist's time to the minutes of departure or at which it is to be specified, so that many a delay is avoided and comfort and pleasure.

EXCURSION TICKETS

For the Lakes of Muskoka, or the Georgian Bay trips alone, or for all-round trips including the Lakes, the Bay and Lakes Huron and Michigan. From Toronto Hamilton, Collingwood Kilarney Sault Ste. Marie, Mackinac and return can be had at the Company's office, in Toronto.

HELLO!!!

Camping Parties passing through Toronto, either going to or returning from the

HAPPY CAMPING GROUNDS,

will do well to secure an ARTISTIC Photographic souvenir of their trip, which will recall the pleasant time enjoyed by calling on

BRUCE,

"The PHOTOGRAPHER," par excellence,

118 KING STREET WEST

(OPPOSITE ROSSIN HOUSE).

Mr. B.'s many years experience in camping will ensure something appropriate being secured.

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Campers, Parties and Sportsmen generally will find the largest assortment o

CAMPING GOODS IN ONTARIO

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P. C. ALLAN'S

City News and Games Depot,

35 KING ST. WEST | *TORONTO.*

Tents of every description, Wall, Pyramid, Round and Wedge Shape, all Sizes constantly kept in stock.

Length Breadth.	Height	Price—Waters Proof 10 oz. duck.	Price—Waters Proof 16 oz. Duck.	Poles and Pegs included.
5 ft. by 5 ft.	5 ft.	$5 00	$6 00	$ 50
6 " 5 "	5 "	5 50	6 50	50
6 " 6 "	5 "	6 00	7 00	60
7 " 7 "	5 "	7 00	8 00	70
8 " 8 "	5 "	8 00	9 00	80
9 " 9 "	5 "	9 00	10 00	90
12 " 9 "	6 "	10 00	12 00	1 00
10 " 10 "	6 "	10 "	12 00	1 00
12 " 12 "	6 "	12 00	14 00	1 20
14 " 14 "	6 "	14 00	16 00	1 40
16 " 16 "	6 "	16 "	18 00	1 60
14 " 10 "	6 "	12 00	14 00	1 20
16 " 12 "	6 "	14 00	16 00	1 40
18 " 12 "	6 "	16 "	18 00	1 60

PRICES OF WALL TENTS, as shown in Cut.

Camp Beds in Iron, Camp Stools and Chairs, Hammocks, Stoves, Waterproof Bags and Blankets, Camp Tables, etc., etc.

STEAMBOAT ARRANGEMENTS.

DAILY SUMMER SERVICE, 1884.

GOING NORTH.—The summer side wheel steamer "Nipissing" (Capt. Ross) will leave Gravenhurst daily on the arrival of the mail trains leaving Toronto at 7.45 a.m., and Hamilton at 8.45 a.m., for Bracebridge, Port Carling, Windermere and Rosseau street.

The neat and commodious new steamer "Kenozha" (Capt. Macey) will leave Gravenhurst for Bracebridge and intermediate places upon the arrival of the same train from Toronto as above.

GOING SOUTH.—The "Nipissing" will leave Rosseau daily at 7.30 a.m., and the "Kenozha" leave Port Cockburn at 7.30 a.m., for Gravenhurst and intermediate places, calling at Bracebridge at 11.30 a.m.

Extra Daily Line Between Gravenhurst and Bracebridge.

GOING NORTH.—The "Kenozha" will leave Gravenhurst at 6.15 p.m. daily.

GOING SOUTH.—Will leave Bracebridge at 4.30 a.m. and at 5.45 p.m.

MALA ROUTE.

A steamer will leave Gravenhurst every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 a.m., for Mala and intermediate places, returning to place the same evening.

MASKINONGE.—The "Peowena," a small steamer plies between this point and Burke's Falls, on the Magnetawan River

STAGE CONNECTIONS.

BRAEBURTON.—Daily (per John Harvie's Line of Stages) for Port Sydney, thence steamer "Northern" on the Severn to Severn Bridge, three weekly stages Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday to Baysville, thence per steamer "Helena" on the Trading Lake route.

BIGELAU.—Daily (per James Harvie's Line of Stages) to Parry Harbour and Parry Sound and intermediate places.

Fortnightly on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays to Magnetawan, Nipissing, and intermediate places, thence per fast steamers "Iryan Ocean" and "Shawow" to points upon Lake Nipissing, making close connection with the C. P. R. R

SPECIAL TRIPS.

Arrangements can be made on application to A. P. Cockburn, Gravenhurst, for the charter of steam yachts and larger steamboats for special trips to any point on or off the route on Lakes Muskoka, Joseph and Rosseau

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RAILWAYS

TWO EXPRESS TRAINS daily from Hamilton direct to the Georgian Bay and the Lakes of Muskoka.

THREE TRAINS daily from Toronto to Collingwood, Meaford, Penetanguishene and the Muskoka Lakes.

The N. and N. W. Ry. is the only line running to the Lakes of Muskoka. It is the oldest railway in Ontario, and has a well ballasted track. Its trains are fitted with all modern improvements, parlour cars, etc., and its connections are close and direct with all the Trunk lines.

The line runs through what is known as the Garden of Canada to Allandale and Barrie, on Lake Simcoe thence along that lake through a picturesque section to the southern extremity of the Muskoka Lakes.

Single and Return Tickets good for thirty days, issued at lowest rates.

Excursions during the season.

Tourists or Sportsmen's tickets are good to stop over at any point, and return up to the close of navigation.

Camping equipage, stores and dogs are carried free when accompanied by owner.

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and at all the principal Stations of the Northern and North-Western Rys.

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Preserved Soups, Meats and Vegetables, Potted Meats, Essence of Beef, Essence of Coffee, Condensed Coffee and Milk, Condensed Cocoa and Milk, Borden's Condensed Milk

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CHICAGO SUGAR CURED HAMS & BACON,

FINEST CHICAGO DRIED BEEF TONGUES.

Pace's Choice Virginia Tobaccos,

HAVANA CIGARS.

Goods carefully Packed and Promptly Delivered

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NEWLY EQUIPPED.

The Elegant Side-Wheel Steamer

'CHICOUTIMI,

CAPT WM. DESBARATS is now placed on the Inland route of the Georgian Bay the only mode route to these beautiful Camping Grounds. He rough weather, smooth water and pleasant sailing

Special arrangements made for Excursions and Visiting Parties

Regular trips will be made between PARRY SOUND, LARRE HARBOR, MIDLAND, and PENETANGUISHENE, leaving Penetanguishene on arrival of the trains on the Northern R. R. from Toronto. The beautiful mode Route. Good boating fine bathing, excellent fishing Fares from Toronto to Parry Sound, R.R and steamer—Single $4 50 return, $7 50. For all or rates address

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We keep a large variety of Canned Meats, Canned Fruits, Canned Vegetables. Evaporated Vegetables, Teas, Coffees, Sugars, Lime Juice, etc. Prices quite as low as in any city in the Dominion. Inspection invited, orders solicited, satisfaction guaranteed.

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PALACE STEAMER

"CHICORA"

Runs Daily between LEWISTON N.Y. and TORONTO, ONT making close connections with the New York Central Railway, at Lewiston the Michigan Central Railway at Niagara and at Toronto with steamers for Thousand Islands Northern Railways for Lake of Muskoka, Lake Superior and with all lines running North, East and West

The cheapest, shortest, and pleasantest route between NIAGARA FALLS and TORONTO the "Queen City" of Canada.

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The Georgian Bay House is one of the most comfortable and commodious hotels in the province. It has ample accommodation for two hundred guests. Its rooms are cool airy and well appointed nothing a residence at this hotel delightful during the summer months. The table is replete with the best to be obtained, whilst the quaint and enjoyment of its guests is attended to by the personal supervision of the proprietor To the summer tourist who seeks

Lovely Scenery Pure, Cool Breezes Boating without Danger,

the best fishing on the continent, the vicinity of Penetang fills the closest requirements.

The town abounds in walks and drives amongst shady woods, and the boating in the harbour and outer bay is perfectly protected from storm or danger boating accidents are unknown.

TERMS, from $1 00 to $2.50 per day, according to location of rooms.

AN EXCELLENT LIVERY DRIVES AND PIC-NIC PARTIES ARRANGED FOR ON MODERATE TERMS.

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Eastern terminus of the Northern and North Western Railways. Entrance of the 30 000 Islands of the Georgian Bay. The finest natural harbour in Ontario. Grand facilities for Manufacturers and Shippers.

The terraced banks of Penetanguishene Harbour which lie in horseshoe form around the beautiful bay offer villa sites which for healthy situation beauty of scenery and general advantages would make happier and better home sites than can be found in any other town in Canada.

Land is most reasonable. Pure air pure water good roads, good water lots, wood and other necessaries cheap The very best place that could be selected for families desiring a pretty suburban home within easy reach of the city

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Town Clerk, Penetanguishene.
WALTER J KEATING
Mayor Penetanguishene
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Steamer leaves Milloy's wharf daily at 11 a.m., and 5.30 p.m. For time of trains, see G. T. R. Time table.

Single fare to Hamilton	$0 75
Return fare (on day of issue), one way by boat and return by train in one verse..	1 25
Return fare (good for 3 days), one way by boat and return by train, or one verse.	1 50

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Tickets by Saturday's boat, good to return by 1st Monday morning, only $1 00

SPECIAL RATES GIVEN FOR EXCURSIONS.

Book Tickets now on sale

at greatly reduced rates.

10 ROUND TRIPS ONLY $5 00.

GEO KEITH,

Manager

THE "ARCADE"

«W. F. H. THOMPSON»

GENERAL MERCHANT

Camping Parties, Vessels and Boats, supplied on shortest notice, and at ROCK BOTTOM PRICES.

ALL GOODS DELIVERED PROMPTLY

TENTS and CAMPING FURNITURE to rent or sell.

WE STUDY TO PLEASE NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS

Visitors to Penetanguishene will find it to their interest to visit the "ARCADE"

THE LEADING HOUSE.

SPECIALTY

IN DEALING IN ALL KINDS OF

FRESH and SALT FISH.

W. F. H. THOMPSON,

Wholesale and Retail

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ESTABLISHED 1864

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WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER,

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THE COLLINGWOOD

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Best Advertising Medium in the County of Simcoe.

SPECIALTIES

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Good Job Printing.»

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WHOLESALE DEALER IN WINES, LIQUORS, AND CIGARS.
The Finest class of Ports, Sherries, and Native Wines suitable for Camping and Pic-nic parties

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All kinds of Lumber Shingles and Laths supplied at lowest Market rates.

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MAKE SPECIALTIES FOR EASTERN SUPPLIES.

BRICK YARD—Red brick for building purposes, delivered to any portion of Georgian Bay at lowest figures.

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HARDWARE MERCHANT AND GENERAL TINSMITH.

Shelf Hardware, Garden and Harvest Tools, an assortment of Stoves all kinds of Tin and Sheet Iron Ware in Stock or made to order

CAMPING UTENSILS A SPECIALTY

Coal Oil, Lamps and Lamp Goods. Good Workmanship guaranteed. None but the best materials used. Special terms to builders and contractors.

F. LAMBERT,

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KEEPS A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY, & FANCY GOODS,

AND A GUIDE TO THE SEASONS.

LATEST PERIODICALS.

CANADA HOUSE,

PENETANGUISHENE, ONT.

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This Hotel, under the personal supervision of Mr. Jos. Cloutier is one of the most convenient Hotels south of Toronto, with every accomodation for the travelling public. Good Sample Rooms and First-class Stable Accommodation. A choice selection of Wines, Liquors, and Cigars always kept on hand. Bus to and from all Trains and Boats.

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FL

THE GALLANT DEFENDERS

—OF—

ONTARIO'S RIGHTS

HON OLIVER MOWAT

HON G. W. ROSS. PREMIER OF ONTARIO, HON A. S. HARDY

AND CABINET—1888

HON T. B. PARDEE HON C. F. FRASER HON A. M. ROSS.

HC
M113m

THE MUSKOKA LAKES

AND THE

GEORGIAN BAY,

By CAPT MAC

FULLY ILLUSTRATED

PORTRAYING THE

FISHING AND HUNTING GROUNDS,

ISLANDS AND SUMMER RESORTS.

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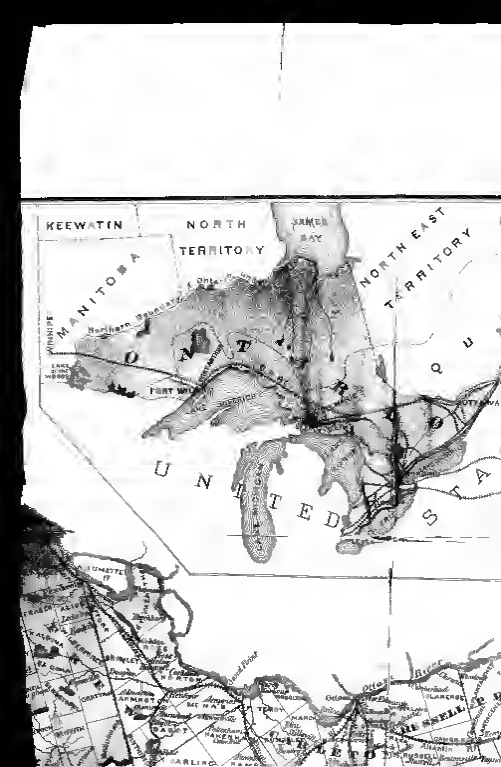
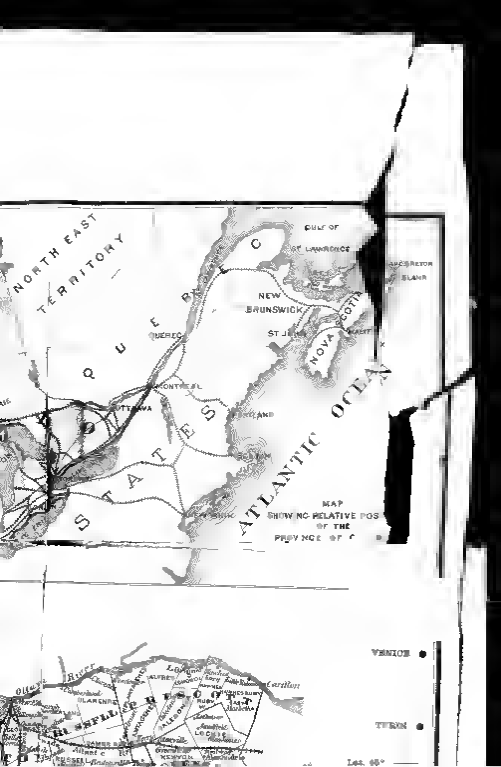

KEEWATIN
NORTH
TERRITORY
HUDSON BAY
NORTH EAST
TERRITORY
MANITOBA
ONTARIO
QUEBEC
FORT WILLIAM
OTTAWA
UNITED STATES
TORONTO


NORTH EAST
TERRITORY
QUEBEC
GULF OF
ST LAWRENCE
NEW
BRUNSWICK
NOVA SCOTIA
ATLANTIC OCEAN
STATES
MAP
SHEWING RELATIVE POS
OF THE
PROVINCE OF
VENICE
TURIN
Lat. 45°

CHELTO
DUNDAS
Cape Vincent
Point au Baril
Grenadier Island
Wolfe Island
Kingston
Gananoque
Brockville
Prescott
Ottawa
Montreal
Quebec
Toronto
Hamilton
Niagara
Lake Ontario
River St. Lawrence
Bay of Quinte
Rideau Canal
Welland Canal
Grand River
Thames River
Lake Erie
Lake Huron
Lake Simcoe
Georgian Bay
Lake Nipissing
Lake Superior
Lake Michigan
Lake St. Clair
Detroit River
Niagara River
Long Point
Point Pelee
Pelee Island
Manitoulin Island
Cockburn Island
Drummond Island
Sault Ste. Marie
Penetanguishene
Collingwood
Owen Sound
Goderich
Port Stanley
Port Dover
Port Hope
Cobourg
Belleville
Napanee
Picton
Trenton
Peterborough
Lindsay
Orillia
Barrie
Bradford
Newmarket
Richmond Hill
Markham
Whitby
Oshawa
Pickering
Ajax
Scarborough
York
Etobicoke
Mississauga
Oakville
Burlington
Dundas
Ancaster
Brantford
Paris
Woodstock
Ingersoll
Tillsonburg
Simcoe
Delhi
Port Rowan
Vittoria
Dunnville
Caledonia
Cayuga
Haldimand
Norfolk
Middlesex
Elgin
Kent
Essex
Lambton
Huron
Perth
Wellington
Waterloo
Oxford
Brant
Wentworth
Halton
Peel
York
Ontario
Simcoe
Victoria
Durham
Northumberland
Prince Edward
Lennox
Addington
Frontenac
Leeds
Grenville
Dundas
Stormont
Glengarry
Prescott
Russell
Carleton
Renfrew
Lanark
Nipissing
Algoma
Thunder Bay
Rainy River
Kenora
Muskoka
Parry Sound
Haliburton
Hastings
Bruce
Grey
Manitoulin
Sudbury
Timiskaming
Cochrane
Kapuskasing
Temiskaming
Timmins
Sault Ste. Marie
Sudbury
North Bay
Parry Sound
Huntsville
Gravenhurst
Bracebridge
Port Carling
Muskoka Lakes
Lake of Bays
Algonquin Park
Georgian Bay
Manitoulin Island
Cockburn Island
Drummond Island
Sault Ste. Marie
Penetanguishene
Collingwood
Owen Sound
Goderich
Port Stanley
Port Dover
Port Hope
Cobourg
Belleville
Napanee
Picton
Trenton
Peterborough
Lindsay
Orillia
Barrie
Bradford
Newmarket
Richmond Hill
Markham
Whitby
Oshawa
Pickering
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Scarborough
York
Etobicoke
Mississauga
Oakville
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Dundas
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Paris
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Tillsonburg
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Port Rowan
Vittoria
Dunnville
Caledonia
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Haldimand
Norfolk
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Huron
Perth
Wellington
Waterloo
Oxford
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Wentworth
Halton
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Ontario
Simcoe
Victoria
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Prince Edward
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Frontenac
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Grenville
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Prescott
Russell
Carleton
Renfrew
Lanark
Nipissing
Algoma
Thunder Bay
Rainy River
Kenora
Muskoka
Parry Sound
Haliburton
Hastings
Bruce
Grey
Manitoulin
Sudbury
Timiskaming
Cochrane
Kapuskasing
Temiskaming
Timmins

MAP

OF PART OF THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

M

OF PART

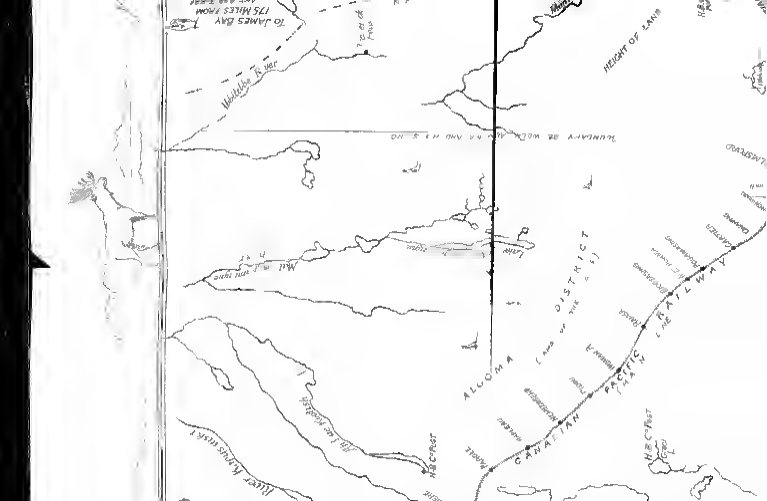
PROVINCE

MAP

OF PART OF THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Rt. Mountain
River
Wapisk R.
Mishipicoten
Kenogamisco L.
Kenogamisco
Mishipicoten
Rattlesnake Island


ALGOMA DISTRICT
(Area of the 1)
CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY
HEIGHT OF LAND
To JAMES BAY
175 Miles from
Whitefish R. Jct.
Whitefish R. Jct.
Mattagami R.
Abitibi R.
Moose R.
Missinaibi R.
Mattagami R.
Lake Superior
Lake Nipigon
Lake Nipissing
Lake Temiskaming
Lake Abitibi
Lake Timiskaming
Lake Wahnapitae
Lake Wanapitei
Lake Missinaibi
Lake Mattagami
Lake Kenogami
Lake Kenogamissi
Lake Kapuskasing
Lake Matachewan
Lake Matagamasi
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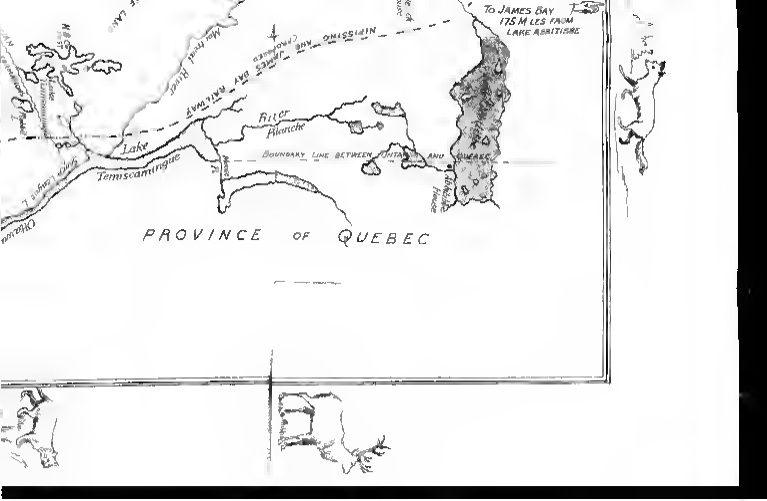
Lake Matagamasing


To JAMES BAY
175 MILES FROM
LAKE ABITIBIE
Lake
Temiscamingue
BOUNDARY LINE BETWEEN ONTARIO AND QUEBEC
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

Straits of Mackinac
Mackinac Is.
Bois Blanc
Cheboygan
LAKE
MICHIGAN
STATE OF MICHIGAN
W
E
S
Alpena
Cape Thunder Bay
Au Sable
Saginaw Bay
Bay City
Scale 25 Miles = 1 inch

ALGOMA DISTRICT
Sable
Chemical
Canadian Pacific
Great Manitoulin
Georgian Bay
Huron
Lake Huron
Lighthouse
Cape Commodore
Tobermory
Flowerpot Island
Cabot Head
Bruce Mines
Thessalon
Blind River
Spanish River
Sudbury
Parry Sound
Muskoka
Penetanguishene
Midland
Collingwood
Meaford
Owen Sound
Wiarton
Cape Hurd
Cape Croker
Colpoy Bay
Big Bay Point
Cabot Head
Lion's Head
Bruce Peninsula
Cove Island
Fitzwilliam Isl.
Manitoulin Isl.
Cockburn Isl.
Killarney
French River
Byng Inlet
Willisbridge
Parry Island
Shawanaga
Moon River
Port Severn
Waubaushene
Victoria Harbour
Port McNicoll
Port Elgin
Southampton
Kincardine
Goderich
Port Albert
Port Stanley
Sarnia
Port Huron
Detroit
Windsor
Chatham
Wallaceburg
Walpole Isl.
Tecumseh Co.
Kettle Point
Pinery
Grand Bend
Bayfield
Goderich
Kincardine
Saugeen
Walkerton
Hanover
Durham
Owen Sound
Meaford
Thornbury
Clarksburg
Collingwood
Stayner
Wasaga Beach
Barrie
Orillia
Gravenhurst
Bracebridge
Huntsville
Burk's Falls
Sundridge
North Bay
Callander
Mattawa
Deep River
Chalk River
Renfrew
Pembroke
Arnprior
Carleton Place
Almonte
Perth
Smiths Falls
Brockville
Prescott
Cornwall
Ottawa
Kingston
Belleville
Trenton
Picton
Napanee
Gananoque
Wolfe Isl.
Amherst Isl.
Howe Isl.
Simcoe Isl.
Lighthouse Isl.
Flowerpot Isl.
Cabot Head
Cape Hurd
Cape Croker
Colpoy Bay
Big Bay Point
Lion's Head
Bruce Peninsula
Cove Island
Fitzwilliam Isl.
Manitoulin Isl.
Cockburn Isl.
Killarney
French River
Byng Inlet
Willisbridge
Parry Island
Shawanaga
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Victoria Harbour
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Southampton
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Windsor
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Clarksburg
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Orillia
Gravenhurst
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North Bay
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Deep River
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Renfrew
Pembroke
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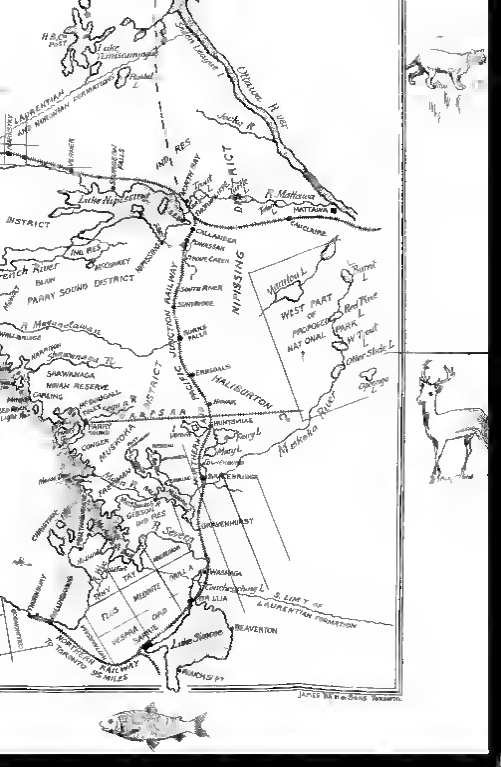
Carleton Place
Almonte
Perth
Smiths Falls
Brockville
Prescott
Cornwall
Ottawa
Kingston
Belleville
Trenton
Picton
Napanee
Gananoque
Wolfe Isl.
Amherst Isl.
Howe Isl.
Simcoe Isl.
THE
GEORGIAN BAY & VICINITY
PROVINCE OF
ONTARIO
CANADA
COMPILED BY
H J BROWNE
O.L. SURVEYOR
COY OF GREY


LAURENTIAN AND NORTHERN SUBMARGINAL
Jacks R.
Little Hip Lake
R. Manitouwabing
INDIAN RES
DISTRICT
HATTAKAN
CALLANDER
NIPISSING
Vernon L.
WEST PART OF PROPOSED MATTAWA PARK
Red Pine L.
Otter Slide L.
Rush L.
Ouse L.
Manitouwabing R.
Shawanaga R.
SHAWANAGA INDIAN RESERVE
PARRY SOUND DISTRICT
JUNCTION RAILWAY
BURKS FALLS
ERRESELLS
HALIBURTON
ABRAHAM
HUNTSVILLE
Fairy L.
Mary L.
Maple L.
MUSKOKA
Muskoka R.
Lake of Bays
Peninsula L.
Lake Rosseau
Lake Joseph
Lake Muskoka
Lake Vernon
Lake Fairy
Lake Mary
Lake Maple
Lake Peninsula
Lake Rosseau
Lake Joseph
Lake Muskoka
Lake Vernon
Lake Fairy
Lake Mary
Lake Maple
Lake Peninsula
BRACEBRIDGE
GRAVENHURST
Severn R.
Severn R.
Severn R.

THE LAKES OF MUSKOKA

AND

THE GEORGIAN BAY

QUESTION AND DECISION

NO proposition in geometry or problem in Euclid so perplexes and bewilders the student as the simple question propounded by the inmates of the family about to depart for the summer holidays *Where shall we go?* To Cape May! at once suggests Ariadne "Oh No!" replies her brother. "do you not remember the nightly fog and mists that enveloped the Cape and left mamma with a fever on returning. I certainly do not forget the sand flies and torrid heat during the day and you cannot have obliterated from your memory to the short space of one year the unbearable pain you seemed to endure from the constant attention of those ubiquitous New Jersey products, the mosquitoes. All the galeties of the Stockton or the fascinations of the ball room cannot erase reminiscences at that time so palpable and real."

"Well," remarked mamma, "if you do not fancy the Cape or the Chesapeake, what do you say to Atlantic City Long Branch, the White Mountains, or Old Orchard Beach all in our own country?"

"Or yet" interrupted paterfamilias, looking up from his morning paper, "an trip to Europe, or shall we visit the Canadian resorts on the Lower St. Lawrence We must go somewhere, and the majority shall decide in the selection of our destination."

"Well, papa," returned Alfred, "the summer resorts and their attractions on the Atlantic coast line can be summed up in very few words.

In the hotels it is a life of feverish excitement, of subjection to imposition and extortion... of plot and counterplot from the landlord to the porter. In the day time we suffer from torrid heat, sand flies, and stinging insect pests outside, with the constant fear of the undertow should a bath be indulged in to cool our heated bodies, whilst at eventide mosquitoes, fog and malaria are most prevalent. Comfort or home privacy we have none; enjoyment is a myth and instead of the robust health sought for we obtain an enfeebled constitution and diminished energy. To Europe I should say emphatically, No! We do not wish to become the laughing-stock of Europeans, as numbers of our countrymen are, for you know the last time we were in London the remark that was made at the Exchange—How little these Americans seem to know about their own country so vast and apparently attractive in its proportions,—set me thinking that as we have a continent of our own, extending from the Pole to Panama, surely it will be best for us to study our own country and our neighbors to the North. The suggestion...to Europe, oh how absurd! They boast of their seas or their lakes—we could empty the Russian Caspian, and Azovs, the Dead Sea of Syria, and the Nyanzas, Alberts and Maggiores of Africa, into our deep and mighty Superior four lovely Michigan and Huron, or our pleasant Erie and Ontario, and scarce produce a ripple on their pebble lined or sandy shores. We have a thousand gems of lakes and bays from Simcoe, Joseph, Rosseau Magnetawan and Nipissing to the crystal lakes on Vancouver's Island that would make all their Comos Windermeres, Killarneys, and Genevas hide their faces with a blush of shame—therefore, to Europe oh, no! That for my part is decided. The only objection I have to the Lower St Lawrence is that you well know it is but a feeding-ground for comb nations that I do not care in particularize, and the gloom of Saguenay and the mosquitoes of Kamouski, are as suggestive to the visitor as they are real in fact. So, if you will accept a suggestion from me let us all take to the Georgian Bay and the Upper Lakes a trip in which our expenses will be light our pleasure great, whilst our health will be fully renewed and fit us for another season of toil and business excitement. Well what say you all? The Georgian Bay let it be! So now get down your map and let us go to work to look up the route. The through lines that make their terminus on our Northern border, are numerous and well-equipped, and no difficulty is experienced in booking through to Rochester Niagara Falls, or Cleveland, from any portion of the States, whilst from either of those places we take the boat,

and in a few hours are landed at the pleasant City of Toronto—our starting-point from whence to explore the beauties of the Province of Ontario and magnificent scenery of the Upper Bay and Lakes."

THE CITY OF TORONTO.

is in itself a study, and for a few days we are fully occupied in looking up its history and noticing the peculiarities of its people. The first fact which impresses itself on the mind of the visitor to Ontario is, that he is in the midst of an English-speaking community thoroughly English in their manner and loyal to the Crown. On every side the hand of friendship is extended, and the stranger feels that he is welcome,—such a contrast to the French lower provinces, where each is bargained and trafficked for from the moment of arrival until the time of his departure to disgust, only to find that he has assisted to serve a purpose, which in time will attempt to control the welfare of the entire Dominion. As early as 1749 Toronto was located as a trading post by the French and called by them Fort Rouillé and in the early colonial documents forwarded to Paris by De Lhu and De la Durantaye, was spoken of as an excellent location for a settlement on Lake Ontario. As late as 1807, the town numbered but a population of 580 who resided in two brick buildings, four block houses, and a few log huts; still it was the seat of Government for the province, but so limited were its resources that from an autograph letter by the Lieutenant Governor of the provinces to the inhabitants he gives them six months notice to provide provision and accommodation for twenty-five gentlemen, members of the Provincial Parliament, which contrasts strongly with the present city of nearly 100,000 people and where ample accommodation and sustenance for 50,000 more can be provided at twelve hours' notice. Being, however, the seat of Government the name was soon changed from Fort Rouillé to the present one of Toronto. For some time the origin of the word could not be properly accounted for and several commentators held antagonistic views in regard to it. Gabriel Sagard, in his "Dictionaire de la langue Huronne" published in 1636, claims it merely as an exclamation, whilst others contend that the proper pronunciation should be O-toronto, and that finally the vocable Toronto was the outcome of the dispute, but the

most reliable definition was that the name was applied by the Huron Indians to a locality on Lake Simcoe, used as a trading post, which signifies, "oak trees growing out of the lake." The City of Toronto is situated on Toronto Bay and an arm of Lake Ontario, in N lat. 43° 32' W lon. 79° 20'. The bay is a sheet of water excellent for boating about four miles long and two in width separated from the main body of the lake by a long strip of sandy beach called Hunian Island, on which a light-house, numerous cottages, and summer restaurants are located. The island is very popular with the citizens and visitors, being used as a park and Sunday resort for families; fine public baths are erected at the eastern end of the island, which were presented to the city by Erastus Wiman. To ramble and shop in its spacious streets is a delight fully appreciated by the female visitor, whilst the student may have his time fully taken up with old manuscripts, histories, and general literature at the numerous libraries, both public and private. The Provincial Parliament Library, now under the superintendence of Wm. Houston, Esq., M.A. and which was an inception of Mr. S. J. Watson in the year of Confederation, 1868, contains upwards of 15 000 volumes of a selected nature access to which, when Parliament is not in session, is freely accorded to all. The other libraries evince the same spirit, and the visiting student soon learns to appreciate the disinterested kindness met with. For members, there is the Victoria Park the various drives to Streetsville, Parkdale, the Don and Aurora, or for home folks the public buildings to inspect, such as the Houses of Parliament the third of the series. The first Parliament Buildings were erected of wood, and destroyed by an incendiary, supposed to be in pay of the invaders, in 1813. They consisted of two Legislative Halls, Offices for Committees and the Courts of Justice the Parliamentary Library and all its contents were destroyed, the Church robbed, and the Town Library totally pillaged. The next Parliament block of buildings was erected in 1818, but they suffered the same fate as the former, through an accident, in the year 1824, which cleared the way for the fine legislative pile now standing. The province of Ontario is represented in the House by 88 members, whose deliberations since confederation so far have been such as to maintain the claim of evolving a model Government. For twelve years past, what is familiarly termed the Mowat Government, has been under the guidance and leadership of the Honorable Oliver Mowat, Premier and Attorney-General of the province, to whose astuteness and forethought the people are indebted for the pleasant realization that

they have a surplus in the exchequer of some $5 000,000, with every indication of a prolonged period of prosperity for the province. The Hon Oliver is now in his 6th year and during his administration has had some formidable difficulties to encounter and surmount before accomplishing the present happy aspect of his progressive ideas. In person he is a pleasant, affable gentleman, whose benignity of countenance and courteousness of demeanour is ever remembered by those who have the pleasure of meeting him. In the Assembly he appears young and vivacious, quick at grasping the point in question, and vigorous in attack; his form erect and his bearing courtly and dignified with a frank and genial way that has endeared him to the hearts and won the respect and friendship of the whole community, a majority of whom still hope to see their favorite exalted to the premiership of the nation. Toronto boasts of some fine and even elegant public buildings, such as Osgoode Hall and the residence of the Lieutenant-Governor, the University Cathedral, Colleges, Custom House Post Office, and Churches of all denominations.

On arrival, headquarters are at once established at the Rossin House and arrangements entered into to fully enjoy the well-known hospitality of the genial whole-souled host, Mark H Irish. The hotel itself is the equal to every respect of the most pretentious that grace the various cities of the Dominion and is an evidence of the untiring energy and strict attention on the part of the proprietor to the comfort of his guests that has enabled it to attain its present popularity. The building covers the entire block facing on King and York Streets, in the business centre of the city within a minute's walk of the Railway Station, and the Lake, and furnishes accommodation for 500 visitors. Like the Grand Hotel at Paris, or the Fifth Avenue, New York, it contains a veritable town within its confines; every article needed for comfort or adornment can be procured from the stores that cluster around its base, whilst every detail of the hotel itself has been finished in as great perfection as modern science and art can suggest. The imposing marble-paved offices steam from the heaters taking away instantly the chill or dampness of morn and evening; the broad walnut stairways, inviting vestibules, and magnificent drawing rooms, elegantly furnished parlors and dining hall, where hundreds can fully satisfy the appetite on the fruits of the tropics or the products of the Arctic Circle, which only the trip across the Lake and the clear and bracing Canadian atmosphere can sharpen where every conceivable wish or taste of the visitor has been studiously provided for to please and entrance the sense.

Electricity turns night into day Silent and swift-gliding elevators convey their passengers from floor to floor and all combine to render the hotel unparalleled whilst the conducting of its internal economy has been raised by the personal supervision of its proprietor to the dignity of a fine art, and seemingly, the very mention of his name appears to insure to the visitor the satisfaction of every gastronomic want, proclaiming for the table of the Rossin an enviable renown among all who have participated in its delights, and the visitor to Toronto remembers with feelings of pleasure in afterime the acquaintance made with the affable and ever pleasant host of the bustling, social Rossin, and its economical charges

The Normal School is the centre of the public school system of the Province, and the system pursued will afford gratification to those having time to inspect its workings and who are interested in the education of the masses as a means for the advancement of Christian civilization. The Botanical Gardens surrounding it are kept in fine order and the conservatories display a choice assortment of flora and fauna. In the Art Gallery is an excellent collection of paintings and statuary The offices of the Minister of Education and the Depository of Books, etc. are located in the building. The Hon. Minister G. W Ross, of Strathroy, formerly M P., is at present actively engaged in evolving a practical system of imparting useful knowledge to the rising generation as nearly perfect as any on the continent and which will amply repay the time expended in perusal

But leaving the city we take the N and N W R. a system extending in its ramifications some 500 miles and run through a delightful suburban country its meadows rich to hay and growing crops, the inviting shade of its woodlands seemingly offering to the traveller quietness, repose, and peace passing its fields almost ripe with golden grain we reach the cosy villages of Aurora and Bradford, catching a glimpse of Lake Simcoe at Belle Ewert and arrive at Allandale, some 63 miles from Toronto, at which place refreshments can be had served in a style and comfort unequalled on the continent. The junctions of the Muskoka, Penetanguishene and Meaford branches of the N R. R. occurring here, a refreshment station became a necessity and Mr S S Mowking certainly takes a pride in the reputation he has already established for his station. From this point the view is delightful ; a stretch of clear water, a little more than a mile in width, extends some nine miles to the main body of Lake Simcoe, whilst directly opposite we see at a glance the entire town of

BEAUTIFUL BARRIE.

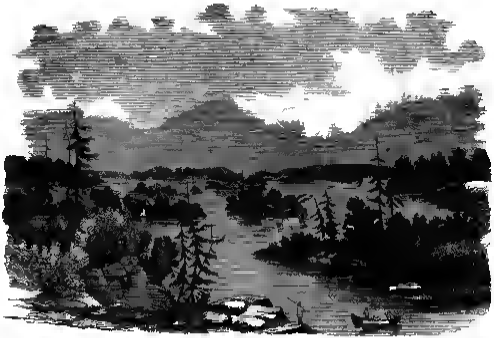
Beautiful Barrie who could but love thee,
Radiant with snows when smiling above thee,
Gaily my bark canoe to thee I barrie,
To thy fair haven beautiful Barrie.

Rising gently from the shores of Kempenfelt Bay, the entire town is presented to the enraptured gaze of the visitor, and at first glance many are the expressions of rapture admiration and delight heard on every side, since for nine miles stretches one of the most lovely sheets of water to be found on this northern continent protected on both sides from high winds and heavy seas, it is most desirable for rowing, yachting, racing swimming or in fact the indulgence in any aquatic sports, whilst dangers, such as are met with in other places of resort, are here never thought of. Already this is a favorite summer resort for thousands of visitors from every part of the continent a favorite resting-place for the wearied man of business the tired student and the lover of nature without its artificialities. The town itself numbers some 5 000 and being situated on the gradually sloping sides of the hill its drainage is perfect, and the health of its inhabitants is at all seasons good The hotels for the accommodation of visitors are numerous, and as fine a class as any in Ontario—the Barrie House, W J Middleton proprietor; and the Wellington afford ample satisfaction to all who patronize the hostelry, the cuisine is excellent the rooms cool comfortable, and well furnished, whilst the view from the windows is a delightful one. About a mile and a half from town the new picnic and excursion grounds are opened—these grounds afford an excellent view of the bay are well laid out with lawns for tennis and fields for base ball and fitted with summer houses and hotel for shelter, dancing platform, stables boat, and bath-houses, etc. and although this is the first season they have been open to the public they have already become a very popular resort. The town of Barrie is certainly a model and its population orderly it is governed by a Mayor Reeve, and two deputies with nine councillors, whilst its taxable property amounts to $320,000—a very good evidence of prosperity for a town of its size churches of all denominations are numerous, and educations easily available by all.

Taking the cars on the Muskoka branch of the N R R. we leave Barrie, and are soon rapidly rolling along to the famed Muskoka region. On this route we find the service excellent, the cars comfortable and no delays. The various stations along the line show an amount of care and

attention on the part of the agents that attract the notice of the traveller at once, most of them having the surrounding grounds of the company laid out in lawns, beautified with beds of choice flowers or laid out park-fashion with a band stand erected in which on special evenings the village bands discourse their music for the edification of travellers, visitors, and the citizens generally. But now skirting around Kempenfeldt Bay we soon pass Big Bay Point and the open waters of Lake Simcoe lie outspread before us. This lake, named in honor of Lieut.-General Simcoe, is about forty miles long from north to south and some twenty-five miles in width; its waters are elevated some 474 feet above Lake Ontario, and 134 feet above Lake Huron the surplus waters emptying through the Severn river into the Georgian Bay. There are several villages and steamboat landings around its shores, together with numerous Indian villages and reservations. Belle Ewart, Jackson Point, Beaverton, and Orillia, are all resorts situated on the side of the lake, whilst the trip through the lake, whether by one of the numerous small steamers, or canoes, is a delightful one, and starting right here, we may find a thousand places around the margins of these upper lakes and bays that can be made as charming summer resorts as ever health or rest or pleasure-seeker could ask or wish to find. The fish of the lake are numerous and excellent in quality, and comprise the game salmon trout, maskinonge, black bass and pickerel, whilst trolling around Starvation and Grape Islands, Atherley and the Narrows, is excellent and the numerous camping parties who annually visit the enchanting regions of Lake Simcoe, Couchiching, Muskoka, and Nipissing are earnest in their endorsement and loud in their praise of the different localities for hunting or fishing—maskinonge weighing from eight to fourteen pounds are common, whilst trout from three to eight pounds can be caught in the greatest profusion. But hurrying onward! For miles along the track the company's lands are overgrown with raspberry bushes and strawberry vines, so at different passing points, should a few moments delay be obtained, the passengers disembark *en masse*, and gather for themselves the luscious fruit so freely provided by nature. In an hour after leaving Barrie we arrive at Orillia and Couchiching, two of the favorite grounds for picnics and excursion parties from the cities, the ground being the property of the N. R. R. Company—the use being freely extended to the various parties visiting during the summer—situated at the junction of Lake Couchiching with Lake Simcoe. We cannot but admire the beautiful country around the shores of either lake, the fresh verdure of

the islands, or the calm peaceful-looking sheets of water on which they are so gracefully reposing. Still onward! the cool fresh air and the wooded country soon intimate that we are entering the portals of the sportman's paradise. Passing Longford, with its saw mills and immense piles of sawn lumber which, in comparison, put the stocks kept on hand at Hull far into the shade, we rapidly run the other twenty miles over a good track, and are landed at Gravenhurst on the southern extremity of the beautiful Muskoka Lake. The town itself is admirably situated on the rising ground, and contains at present some 2 000 inhabitants with a taxable property of $141,000 but is dependent for the most part upon the lumber interest. Almost within the town limits there are some nine saw mills belonging to Messrs G W. Taylor & Co. and others with a daily output of some 350,000 feet. The lumber shipped last year from these mills amounted to nearly 30,000,000 feet, while five shingle mills exported 35 000,000 shingles, and the amount of timber annually taken from this upper lake district may be only partially estimated when we state that the N R. R alone carried over its line in last season some 50,000 000 feet of square timber and logs representing a monetary value of nearly $500 000. The hotels and accommodation for camping and hunting parties are numerous, commodious, and well kept whilst their charges are extremely economical, none exceeding the sum of one dollar per day and for the investor and speculator the properties of Dugal Brown the various enterprises—the conservatories and fruit gardens offer a fair return for the capital outlaid. The numerous camping parties arriving with their tents, boats, scenes etc. etc., invariably replenish or fit out at Gravenhurst, and thus it is that during the season there is a regular round of hilarity and gaity A good lacrosse and cricket club is formed, a yachting club is talked about, and base ball and other sports are well sustained in town, fish being so numerous as interest seems evinced, but meeting an old and consequently truthful fisherman, who has scanned every nook and corner of these upper lakes for hundreds of miles during the forty years of residence on the islands in the locality he sarcastically laughed at my description of fifteen to eighteen pound trout, and two to three feet pickerel. 'Why" said he, 'I caught a trout two years ago came last summer that measured three feet by seven feet, and weighed forty seven pounds!" "But that's nothing" said his partner, 'you recollect the trout we catched when that New York party was here, he weighed 113 lbs. and the New York man gave us five dollars to refresh with!" "Hot Mr." said the boss, "My name's John Windsor



AMONG THE ISLANDS

and the people around here will tell you that I am a member of Church, and am given to prevarication; but bless my eyes, if there isn't an old stager of a trout who weighs over 200 lbs. and measures over four feet. He has had the right o way and the freedom of the lakes for so long that most everybody has seen him at different times, but none of them have caught him as yet. Last year when I bought my new drag net, I saw him lying down deep in the clear water and dropt for him but bless you, the lead line only tickled his fins, and he got woke up and walked right through the meshes like a yoke of oxen with a sawlog over o muddy road." I tell you that old fellow knows every foot of the lakes, and there's no getting him. But here is some fine fish caught this morning. I make three trips a week to Gravenhurst and three to Bracebridge. There a a speckled trout, weighs 5¾ lbs. 40 cents; those herring 15 cents a dozen; those whitefish are beauties, 20 cents each; but the black bass and pickerel you may have nye for 25 cents."

But, leaving Gravenhurst with its huge saw mills, its rocks and lofty pines we take a trip on one of the dainty little steamers that make a tour of Lakes Muskoka, St. Joseph, and Rosseau a run of sixteen miles through an intricate maize of islands, narrows and inlets we pass Prouse's and Kay Points gleaming like canvas towns on the frontier in summer, and thick with the tents of the visitors and campers, the favorite resorts of the various clubs that annually visit this picturesque section of Lake Muskoka. Its scenery is wonderfully diversified and cut up into scores of broad bays, narrow inlets and enticing coves, with straits and channels scarcely wider than the steamer's deck making it most picturesque in its surroundings and naturally adapted for summer resorts and encampments whilst one of the most charming features is the multiplicity of the islands, amongst which we thread our way passing the numerous canoes owned by the various members of the clubs, who annually spend their leisure in this bracing unbreathed, and untainted atmosphere. Shortly after a run of twenty miles, we arrive at Bala Falls here, snugly encamped at the foot of the cataract we found the Garfield Hunting and Fishing Club, of Alleghany City Penna., 140 strong, who were all enthusiastic in their praise of the vicinity and their successes, lulled to sleep every night by the roar of the cataract breathing an atmosphere of purity, the health of the entire club has been most excellent—now coma attenuated and return robust whilst the doctor declares that not a symptom of ennui or even low spirits is to be now found to camp

They sleep in cosy tents every night under sheet, blanket, and coverlet and no day is too warm for sweet walking or rowing whilst the *chef* of the commissary department declares he will have to detail another squad for hunting if the appetites of the boys continue to increase, but around Bala bass, pickerel, and trout are abundant, and both hunting and fishing are enjoyed in Ryde, Oakley and McLaue townships. The bill of fare announced for the breakfast in the camp was broiled trout, roast porcupine venison steaks, and stewed duck, with bread coffee, and the usual accompaniments. No wonder with such a *menu* such an and such surroundings, dispepsia, languor, and low spirits take flight at once, and the nervous invalid of a few weeks before finds himself boating, fishing, or hunting with a new lease of life and all the ardor of an old sportsman and so thick are the fish in the lake that all that are needed can be caught in an hour or two, and even then all fish weighing less than two and a half pounds are returned to the water Arguing then from analogy that fish supplies phosphores, and phosphorus expands the brain power often a few weeks' residence amongst these islands, living on the finest fish fresh water can produce, it is no wonder that our young men return to the city with their perceptive power increased, and just ache to take part in the controversy entailed on some vital question, as, for instance the contraction of the promise to pay currency, or the equal taxation of church property But onward again with no time to moralize and we embark on either the "Nipissing" or "Wenona," for Port Carling and at each turn of the head lands the picture presented becomes more enchanting and we now remember that we are sailing over the crystal expanse of the highest waters on the entire continent, and inbrawing with each breath the pure atmosphere fresh from ten thousand miles of forest wilderness and stream, whose delightful freshness both entrances the senses and assists in invigorating the system The time rapidly passes whilst we are navigating the western portion of the lake through the narrows, and, wending our way past the flower-pot islands opposite Tondeu Island, we soon approach within a few miles of the falls at Bala, whilst to the falls themselves regular communication is made, and pleasure trips and excursions run throughout the season. The Lakes Muskoka St. Joseph, and Rosseau are elevated 750 feet above Lake Ontario, 415 ellove Lake Huron and et e height of 350 feet above Lake Superior and are situated in what is known as the heart of the sporting region, for the surrounding woods abound in game from deer, elk moose carribou, and reindeer to the squirrel, hare, and porcupine

The waters swarm with fish the air is replete with health and vigor whilst all woods, mountains waters air and sky are full of beauty beyond description Away again from Port Carling, through the narrows, passing Port Sandfield, we enter the waters of Lake Rosseau passing the Eagle's Nest Island, the mouth of Skeleton River and Irwin's Bay, dotted with the canoes of the visitors, and by dusk are landed at the pretty little town of Rosseau, on the northern boundary of the lake the starting point for the daily steamers and stages, every convenience is here at hand for the traveller, good hotels, stores, telegraph and post offices, and daily mails, with stages to Parry Sound, on the Georgian Bay, and to Maganetawan and Lake Nipissing. The surrounding scenery or this upper border is as beautiful as a tourist's heart could wish for or expect to find the almost enchantment of the district with its variety of coloring as we coast along, and its seemingly endless charms, have but once to be seen to leave a lasting impression, the remembrance of which is ever recalled with a feeling of pleasure, and becomes a delightful reminiscence of a lifetime, for

> With exultation here the tourist sees
> Lake islands promontories, and gleaming bays,
> A universe of nature's fairest forms,
> Proudly revealed with instantaneous burst,
> Magnificent, and beautiful and gay !"

At Rosseau hotel accommodation is ample, and the prices are extremely moderate from $1 00 to $1 50 per day, and information regarding the locality and surrounding country is easily attainable. From this point to the southern extremity of Lake Nipissing is 68 miles; a portage extending between the lakes, a fine gravel road is constructed, and stages run in weekly passing various points of attraction for the sportsman. About half way between the lakes, or 33 miles north of Rosseau, we arrive at Maganetawan (smooth flowing water) situated upon the river of the same name, at a point between Lakes See Seeh and Aumock The Muskoka Navigation Company have for some time past been actively occupied in removing the obstacles which seemed to debar the public from the enjoyment of this district The Maganetawan River has been rendered navigable for a distance of upwards of 70 miles, a canal has been built around the falls so that the steamer now going through the lock plies the entire route without having to transfer its passengers. The fishing in Lake Aumock is very good and its scenery unsurpassed for miles one can ascend or descend the lakes and rivers, and meet with excellent trout, bass, and

SOUTH FALLS, MUSKOKA.

pickerel fishing, the same may be experienced in Lake See Seeb. Near at hand is White Lake literally teeming with speckled trout, whilst Doe Lake, further up the river, is rich in sport and scenery. Amid this region the opinion is conceded that it is decidedly the best of the whole Muskoka district for deer and duck shooting, and will shortly become one of the most attractive portions of Ontario for tourists and sportsmen. All kinds of fish are abundant in these waters, and speckled trout have been caught in the Magnetawan weighing from 3 lbs. to 5 lbs.; bass, 5 lbs. to 8 lbs.; pickerel, 8 lbs. to 14 lbs. On arrival at Nipissing the stage connects with the steamer "Inter Ocean" which traverses the entire length of the lake. The land in the vicinity of these upper lakes and streams is a fine dark sandy loam, with good subsoil, and fair producing power, hundreds of thousands of acres are still Crown lands, and in the gift of the government, to actual settlers, and we confidently bespeak that in a few years from the shores of Lake Nipissing right through to Algoma, the fertile belts of country will be brought prominently into notice and well settled with as prosperous a class as any in the province, and the best productive section of country for a farmer with small means. The crops such as turnips, carrots, mangel wurtzel, beets onions, potatoes, cabbage, tomatoes, melons cucumbers citrons, beans, and peas, grow splendidly. Wheat is as fine as that raised around the famed region of Lake Huron. Small fruits such as currants, strawberries, gooseberries, and raspberries bear in abundance whilst potatoes are found to surpass even those grown in Prince Edward's Island or New Brunswick. Flax, timothy, white Dutch and alsike clover grow well, and produce from a ton to a ton and a half to the acre, so, with fuel and timber handy, with lakes close by swarming with fish the woods alive with game wild fowl at the very door, and the land itself productive, if the farmer settling in this region has not found an Eldorado he need not seek it in this mundane sphere of ours. whilst for the hermit, the recluse, the country gentleman and the communicant with nature, no region repays so well an investment and a residence. During the year 1883 there were located in the province of Ontario some 27 119 souls and a more contented class it would be hard to find. Mr. David Spence being the Secretary of Immigration for the Province all communications, whether for investment or location should be addressed to that gentleman at Toronto, Ontario.

The surrounding country contains excellent lands for settlement, and communities for farming are rapidly locating along the borders of the lake.

The portage between the lakes comprises varied forest of pine, maple oak, cedar, spruce, tamarac, beech, poplar, basswood, and canoe birch, and amidst its shade and undergrowth links the wary game,—the timid deer, the stealthy bear, the watchful "Ayubah" or moose all seek seclusion in the dim recesses of the forest, and may be taken between October 1st and December 15th grouse, pheasant, and partridge between September 1st and January 1st; wild turkeys and quail, snipe and duck, between August 1st and January 1st; and swans and geese between August 15th and May 1st, whilst beaver muskrat sable, marten otter and fisher may be taken at all times, between November 1st and May 1st. In our next number we intend to place before the public a full description of these hunting grounds, in readiness for the fall sport. So returning to Rosseau we speedily embark on one of the M. and N. Nav. Co.'s steamers for our return. The line under the management of A. P. Cockburn, M.P. (who has probably worked more for the development of this county than almost any other person in it), comprises a fleet of pretty little passenger steamers, comfortably fitted up, and especially constructed for the lake navigation, although, compared to an ocean steamship, they seem small and insignificant, still the trip onde is charming, and the meals served on board most enjoyable, while the evident attention paid to every little artifice that may add to the comfort and enjoyment of the passenger is a special feature unattainable by the numbers who cross on the "monarchs of the deep." The present fleet comprises the "Kerona," making double trips daily from Gravenhurst through the southern portion of Lake Muskoka, and up the winding river to Bracebridge from which point Bayaville, twenty-five miles east is noted for the number of deer which infest its woods. The lakes in this region are numerous, and each has its own special admirers amongst the annual visitors, and numerous parties are organized for the favourite localities. Guides can be procured for new comers, and the choice of location lies with themselves. Gravenhurst and Bracebridge are the starting points for the trout streams of the Muskoka River and its tributaries, Hollow Lake Wood Lake, and Sharpe's Creek with Fox, Muck and Doe Lakes are excellent for boating on, whilst Fairy Lake, Mary Lake and Lake Vernon being connected, are now formed into a steamboat route. Both Gravenhurst and Bracebridge are well supplied with hotels and stores, so that merchandise, provisions camping utensils, etc. can always be procured at moderate prices and canoes, guides and carriages to all neighbouring points of interest, whilst

stages are run to Muskoka Falls, Uffington, Falkenburg, Utterson, Port Sydney, Allansville, Huntsville, etc. Sixteen miles from Bracebridge by stage over a pleasant road and the tourist is landed at Baysville where the new steamer, owned by Capt. J. C. Hawkins, is ready to convey the visitor throughout the length of the Lake of Bays, calling at Baysville, Dwight and Dorset. The route is highly spoken of and will undoubtedly become popular with tourists. The "Nipissing" and "Wanona" run alternately to Port Carling and Rosseau; the Muskoka, "Rosseau" and "Lake Joseph" are reserved as special boats for charter to convey hunting or fishing parties to any point that may be desired. Arriving we find various parties busily engaged in selecting a camping outfit—good ridge tents holding from six to ten persons are the most convenient. The ridge-pole and tent pins being ready-made uprights may be cut at any place where a stay is desirable. Care should be taken in the selection of a site, to ensure its not being flooded in case of rain, a trench should be dug at the upper side opening somewhat beyond the ends of the tent. A strong lanterns suspended from the ridge-pole afford sufficient illumination for the evenings. Clothing of the strongest material is necessary. Flannel shirts and woollen socks should be worn and good overcoats carried along as the nights in these upper regions, even in summer are often cool. Cooking utensils can always be obtained, whilst in these days of creature comforts and canned provisions, the camp larder can always be well stocked by the grocer who makes camping waits a specialty.

MUSKOKA.

The following experience picturing this delightful region as others see it, is taken from the *Buffalo Courier* July 29th, 1882, and relates the impressions formed by a party of gentlemen who became acquainted with the wonderful natural attractions of a number of the northern lakes and rivers of Canada:—

"The steamers *Nipissing* and *Wenonah* make up a line of boats between Muskoka Wharf and the head of Lake Rosseau, while boats of lesser draft ply the rivers and smaller streams, but infrequently acting as tenders or feeders to the larger craft when the latter are compelled to give them the go-by

The party embarked on the steamer *Nipissing*. The steamer is a clean, strong, well-appointed craft, and makes very good time. Great speed is not desirable, inasmuch as the tourist prefers to enjoy the delightful scenery of the lakes for all it is worth; and he is more than contented with the table of the steamer which is a vast improvement on the fare to be had on most American and Canadian boats. It will be inferred that the party of which we write were comfortably housed and were in no way frantic to reach the end of their journey. They were far from fatigued by the trip over the Northern and North Western Railway, which was relieved by glimpses of fine farms, unbroken forests, pretty stations and reasonably protracted views of the beautiful Lakes Simcoe and Lake Couchiching, which are worth travelling a long distance to see.

From the foot of Muskoka Lake to the head of Lake Rosseau the distance is about 36 miles, but a side trip up the picturesque Muskoka river to Bracebridge (the head of navigation) and return added a dozen miles to the journey and afforded the party 48 miles of as delightful water travel as can be found on the American continent.

Muskoka, Rosseau and Joseph Lakes lie closely together, and are connected by narrow streams which are navigable for good sized steamers. Lake Joseph is slightly out of the way to the traveller whose destination is the head of Lake Rosseau; but the distance is so short and the beauties of the lake so pronounced, that Lake Joseph is sure to receive attention and words of eloquent praise from the great mass of people who visit the Muskoka country. These lakes are elevated several hundred feet above Lake Ontario, and their breezes are exceedingly pure and refreshing. To deal specifically which these interesting lakes is simply out of the question, and to compare their attractions one with the other, were absurd. But comparatively few people know anything about them, and many of those who have heard of Muskoka, Rosseau and Joseph have pictured them to their imagination as small bodies of water in which fish are to be caught if the fisherman has the power of endurance to bear up under the torture of the irrepressible black fly and the relentless mosquito, good sized pools margined by marshes, shallow and low mud banks, out-of-the-way places, remote from civilization, and only inviting to the professional sportsman who would rather rough it in the wilderness than dwell at rest in the tents of the multitude. But these fancies have no warrant in fact; the pictures are the very opposite of those drawn by the uninitiated, and instead of low banked, muddy pools we have lakes of goodly proportions, whose high rocky banks are clothed in verdure,

and from above whose clear surfaces rise hundreds of islands which fairly *throw into shadow the traditional "thousand" of the St. Lawrence River*. The tourist who is reasonably familiar with the magnificent scenery which is making famous the north shore of Lake Superior will recognize in these lakes a striking resemblance to the beautiful land locked harbours which lie along that shore albeit there is larger variety of scenic effect and a quicker panoramic movement in the lakes we have named than can anywhere be found on the greatest of our inland seas. The innumbered islands of Lakes Muskoka, Rosseau and Joseph are a compromise between the lofty elevations and high precipitous bluffs of Lake Superior and the pretty islets of the St Lawrence. They lack the sublimity of the one and the dainty picturesqueness of the other; but they are nobly beautiful, are charged with primitive strength and are infinitively varied and attractive. These islands are crowned with the pine, cedar hemlock, red and white oak and many other kinds of trees which we may not enumerate; most of them stand boldly out of the water and not a few of them are really grand in their proportions. All are surrounded by deep water so that a steamer of the heaviest draught on the lakes can float alongside without any fear of scraping the bottom. While Muskoka Lake, which is about eighteen miles in length, is at points nearly nine miles wide the steamer is at no time more than from a quarter to half a mile from land. Islands he in every direction, and by their conformation open up to the view of the tourist an endless variety of bay harbour inlet and cave and now and then a watery vista of wonderful beauty; and what is true of Muskoka is equally true of Rosseau and Joseph. The scene is ever changing, peaceful and dreamy and the true lover of nature can assuredly on these waters and among these islands find health and repose. Many of these islands are owned by private owners and here and there cottages can be seen but by far the larger proport on are owned by the Canadian Government and can be purchased at the low price of about a dollar an acre. Most of them are without names and a sort of picturesque immortality can be had at prices ranging from $10 to $100 if the purchaser will but give his or her own name to one of the islands. Ineffably charming is the landscape before, behind, on either side of you, or in the hazy distance in any direction; but, after all, the tourist must see for himself and have his own sense of the beautiful gratified by what he sees for any attempt at description must fall far short of making the reader truly familiar with the reality. The lakes abound with fish; the sheltered bays invite the boatman to his favourite

exercise in the most effective way. Camping parties will pick out ideal spots which command delightful views and those in pursuit of health will find the pure air, soft water and the odour of the pines and balsams exhilarating and vitalizing for three or four months to the year."

WHERE TO FISH.

The following grounds, on the route described, will be found excellent sport:—

LAKE SIMCOE.—Muskinonge and salmon trout are amongst the islands, excellent trolling for black bass and pickerel.

LAKE COUCHICHING.—Black bass and muckinonge.

LAKE SIR JOHN, Severn River, Sparrow Lake, Lake Ka-She-She-Bog-a-Mog, are all good for black bass, muskinoonge and pickerel.

MUSKOKA LAKE.—At Gravenhurst will be found black bass, pickerel, salmon trout, and at Hawk Rock river, speckled and brook trout.

AT MUSKOKA FALLS—Mouth of Muskoka River—on the south branch of the Muskoka, at Bala Falls, the various points of Moon river. The Kettles, Port Carling, Indian River, Silver Lake, Perch, Pickerel, Brandy Lakes, Lake Rosseau and Maganetawan River will be found excellent vicinities for camping, where the waters abound with bass, pickerel and trout.

CAMPS

will be located at the following places, and a charge of $1 50 per week for each person will be made for the use of the tent and furniture. Special arrangements and compartment tents for families will be provided. Boats can be hired by the day or week, use all that is necessary for an intending camper is to bring along his rough clothing, overcoat, blankets and fishing tackle all else will be provided, as arranged at 56 Yonge Street, Toronto. Tents will be erected and camps established (with attendants, if the parties are numerous enough) on Lake Muskoka, near Prowse's and Ray Points, at Bala Falls and the Moon River; on Lake Rosseau at mouth of Skeleton river and Rosseau, on Lake Joseph, at the Pennoncle Islands and Port Cockburn; on the Maganetawan river, and in the vicinity of Lakes See

Seeh and Ah Mie on the Georgian Bay at Parry Island Rose Island, Isle Cameron Long and Bernie Islands. Groceries and provisions will be supplied the camps by Fulton, Michie & Co. 7 King Street West, Toronto and fishing tackle by Allcock Laight, & Westwood, 6 Wellington Street West.

HOTELS AND BOARDING HOUSES—GRAVENHURST—Fraser's, Cooper's McKenzie and Wesley's and T M Robinson the Agent of the railroad will also direct visitors where to obtain other private board. BRACEBRIDGE. —Domin on Hotel Queen's Hotel, North American and British Lion, Beaumaris, E. Prowse, Temperance Hotel, and R. Stroud. PORT CARLING.—Interlaken Hotel Stratton House Ferndale House. WINDERMERE.—Thos. Aitken can accommodate forty whilst the Windermere Club has several cottages partially furnished, for rent or $75 00 for the season. Just thrown, Rosseau Clevelands Gregory Port Sandfield Port Cockburn, Eilan, Bayeville and Port Sydney have all ample and excellent hotel accommodations at reasonable rates, from $1 to $1 50 per day Arrangements for guides ranges and boats can be made at the office 56 Yonge Street Toronto.

LEAVING GRAVENHURST,

we take the early train 6 30 a.m and by 9 o clock are landed at the village of Allandale and transferred to the Meaford branch of the Northern road, and soon are rattling along, admiring the flying panorama of wildwood, towns neat-looking, well-cultivated farms orchards and silvery streams which is presented and in the short space of one hour and fifteen minutes we are landed at the station and the town of Collingwood. The Torquay of Upper Canada, with its picturesque surroundings, commands our admiration. From the first moment of arrival the feeling of the stranger is one of surprise, not only that such a bustling town should have arisen, but that an attractive resort such as is here presented should until now have been comparatively overlooked

THE APPROACH TO THE TOWN OF COLLINGWOOD

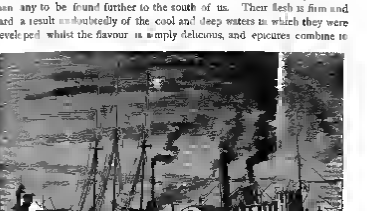
from the broad waters of the Georgian Bay is one of unsurpassed loveliness to the vision From far away in the distance the lofty headlands of the Blue Mountains seem to invite the struggling vessel to take refuge under their lee. While nearing port, the coast line, clad in

verdure, stretches far away to the east and west in all its virgin wildness, whilst the glorious orb of day ere he bids adieu to this favoured section of the continent kisses the lofty cliffs which line the bay and streaks them in colored tops with gold brightening up the dwellings that dot their sides and adorn their apex, and throwing a million golden lustres over the expanse of waters seemingly dying away into blue dreaminess in the distance. The Blue Mountain range looms grandly forth bold in outline and commanding in appearance, its sides covered with timber with here and there a clearing and a homestead bearing ample evidence that numerous enterprising citizens have appreciated the inducements offered to settle on this fertile range. Passing the Nottawasaga Island we come in full view of its magnificent harbour the fine breakwaters, the piers constructed by the Government, and the Range Lights The new breakwater twenty four feet wide will extend out into the bay some 1 8th feet and assist in making an artificial harbour unequalled in the continent

A fine deep channel leads directly from the outer waters of the harbour to the dock which can accommodate any vessel now afloat on the northern waters. The dimensions of the dock are as follows —In length it is 325 feet from the mitre sill to the rear end, 50 feet wide between the hollow quoins, with an entrance of 100 feet to the gates and 60 feet in width between the retaining walls, whilst the ordinary depth of water over the mitre sill is 14 feet ; the gates are protected by abutments and wing walls, laid in cement. The gate timbers are the finest selected square timbers that could be obtained, and taken altogether it is as fine a piece of workmanship as any on the northern lakes, and great credit is given to the enterprising spirit of Messrs. Silcox and Andrews, who have given to the community such a lasting memento of their perseverance and untiring industry

As a summer resort Collingwood is simply pleasantly inviting whilst the most economically inclined will not find fault with the cost of residence. To those who delight in aquatic sports boating, yachting, or fishing, there is the magnificent basin or harbour whilst outside as far as the eye can reach, expand the broad deep waters of the Georgian Bay wall sheltered in times of storm, and especially attractive at all times. We look forward shortly to witness annular regattas and yacht races on the bay and upper lakes that have become so popular along the eastern sea coast, from Halifax to Vera Cruz. The fishing ground is of the Cape, or among the numerous islands so thickly distributed along the eastern coast of the bay,

afford every pleasure to the pisciculturist, and no feeling affords the amateur fisherman so much satisfaction as to know when he returns at eventide that he is followed by two boys apparently bending under the weight of the load resulting from his first day's catch whilst the fish themselves are far finer specimens of pickerel, white fish bass pike, etc. than any to be found further to the south of us. Their flesh is firm and hard a result undoubtedly of the cool and deep waters in which they were developed whilst the flavour is simply delicious, and epicures combine to



QUEEN'S DRY DOCK

the assertion "That no finer flavoured fish exist than those which inhabit the waters of the Muskoka Lakes and the Georgian Bay" To those who take delight in roaming or driving by the sea shore we have the Nottawasaga beach rivalling the beach at Galveston, the far-famed shell road at New Orleans or the ocean beach of Maine The beach is of fine white sand, so hard that the wheels of the vehicle scarcely make an indentation smooth and without a stone. On a summer evening no enjoyment is so thorough, and no experience so delightful, as a quiet ramble or stroll along the beach or should youthful spirits incline to the vivacious, what can afford a greater sensation of pleasure than a drive in a good rig behind a fine

blooded and spirited horse, either individually or with a party. The water deepening gradually forms excellent bathing grounds, without any sense of danger; like that experienced along the sea coast, whilst it is so clear and crystal that a pebble can be seen and picked up from almost any depth. The Notawanga beach is already a great favourite, and each succeeding year will add to its popularity as a favourite and quiet resort. To those who rejoice in the seemingly romantic we have the drives to the Blue Mountains, a distance of some five miles, along a fine gravel road to the foot of the range, and then by climbing or going around by the footpath, we come to the celebrated natural caves, great cliffs and fissures in those everlasting hills, in which it almost seems as if the powers of the volcano had in vain tried to burst forth but were withheld as if by some giant hand. Snow and ice remain in these caves until late in August so that to the hottest day in summer when all nature seems lifeless and drowsy when irritable mankind seeks only the privilege of getting away from himself within an hour of sweltering heat he is transferred to regions of snow and ice to return to the town only in the evening, when Sol has disappeared. From out of the fissures of the rocks burst forth living springs of water, as pure, so clear, and so cold as to make the teeth fairly chatter whilst imbibing the sparkling fluid, and many a visitor from the city mentally resolves that he should such water be introduced in his vicinity it would become a strong inducement to many to set the example in the way of temperance. The drives to Stayner or to Thornbury, or in fact any of the various resorts that lie so thickly scattered within easy distance are simply delightful. At each turn of the road a different aspect is presented, and a different view obtained varying incessantly the eye seemingly never becomes weary of taking in the full beauty of the situation, whilst the mind becomes fully occupied and enraptured in contemplation of the nobleness of nature's handiwork. For those who wish to explore for themselves the treasures which surround the bay, or wish hermit-like to retire from the world and reside on an island of their own in communion with nature and Omnipotence itself there is ample opportunity afforded by the various steamer lines that traverse the upper lakes. There are two well-equipped lines from Collingwood and one from Owen Sound whose vessels not only call at each island required, but at almost every port from the foot of the bay to the head of Lake Superior. Quite noticeable in this section is the air of seeming comfort and independence visible both in the citizens themselves as well as in the appearance of their residences and surroundings

No affected scorns of a pseudo aristocracy are here to be met with, all are workers, and fully employed in their own pursuits, and each individual is seemingly content while adding his quota to the interests of the community. The dwellings off the line of the business streets are as cosy as it complete as any in the shady nooks of the South of England, numbers of them being surrounded by flower gardens, lawns, and orchards, and each street and garden well planted with trees. The conservatories, well stocked with lovely and choice flowers from distant climes, speak well for the refinement of their owners and the members residing in them. Even the hotels evince good taste, for we find gardens at their sides whilst on the balconies and hallways rare plants charm the eye and please the sense with their delightful perfume. In a community such as that found in Collingwood it would be invidious to particularize, but the villas extending along Third Street from the west to the east of the town, may be quoted without ostentation, comfortable in their appurtenances, and with pronounced aesthetic surroundings. Whilst the community at large have evinced such knowledge care and symmetry in the design and erection of their various domiciles as to seemingly blend the labor of years with an evidence of skill and an eye to the beautiful in other countries, as to afford ample proof to the visitor that he is in daily contact with a community of intelligence and experience.

The Civic Government

The town of Collingwood is governed by the Mayor John Hogg Esq., a Reeve and Deputy with nine town councillors. Thirty years ago the location was a wild o waste scantily timbered, and hidden in sand, unknown to the world and unsought for by travellers. To-day she stands forth proudly taking her place amongst the cities of the province a lasting monument of the ambition of her citizens. Enterprises of all kinds for the public good meet at the hands of the Mayor and his councillors a kindly reception and encouragement and the result of such a policy is apparent in the aspect of the town itself the real and personal property amounting to some $1,031,425 whilst its population has increased to nearly 5,000. His Worship the Ex Mayor, Adam Dodgeon, Esq., owing in part to his enterprising spirit and his sterling character, was most popular. To his instrumentality the town is indebted for many of the improvements and public works it now possesses. The Government breakwater, the long piers, the dry dock, and the deepening of the channel

all bear silent evidence to his public spirit and determination and the successful accomplishment of these designs and the entire satisfaction with which the citizens regard them...but incite his Worship to yet more vigorous action on behalf of the town he serves. His latest scheme that is now nearing its fulfilment is the waterworks the site of which will lie on the Blue Mountain range an enterprise that is expected to cost some thousands of dollars in its completion...and will supply the city with pure water from living springs, from a height of nearly 345 ft on the mountain side and a distance of four miles from the city thus supplying the inhabitants with pure water, and at but slight expense at first. The Council itself is fully alive to the wants of the town, and are actively engaged in forwarding its best interests so, when the breakwater on the north-west portion of the harbor is complete the Dudgeon wharf erected the electric light on the wharves and the streets block paved and the new Agricultural Hall woollen mills and school-house built, the town fathers will see something substantial as a result of their present public spirit.

Taken altogether the town of Collingwood and its vicinity is a most delightful place of residence for the summer. The numerous natural attractions the islands available to such short time, the mountain range in so close proximity, the various towns that nestle on the shores of the Georgian Bay, and within easy distance all seemingly verge to Collingwood as a central point. The annual regattas, the baseball fishing and hunting clubs afford ample and healthy recreation for the younger members whilst the society generally is excellent and agreeable.

The young Hyson Yacht Club is a combined yachting, shooting and fishing club generally and, under the presidency of John Bernie, Jun., has assumed goodly proportions in the way of membership. The club has a number of fast yachts and open sail boats and the members are thoroughly conversant with the coast and various islands, and generously extend an invitation to summer clubs to call *en route* and participate in the aquatic pleasures so easily attainable in this section, when not traversing the watery wastes of the Georgian Bay. The members constitute a Cricket and La Crosse Club, whilst their patriotism evinces itself as we view them in uniform as a battery of Artillery still under command of their jovial Lieutenant John Bernie. So far as health-giving sport and recreation is concerned, the club have the material within itself to make life enjoyable and pleasant to the visitor.

The agricultural fairs are as fine as any in the Western States, whilst

the specimens of apples, pears, plums, and the various root crops from this section have for years taken the prize wherever they have been in competition

A new feature for the ensuing season will be inaugurated by the "Island Summer Resort Company" a company who propose to erect a commissary on each island, over which they may have control, to furnish boats for pleasure and everything necessary for an outfit to the different hunting and fishing clubs that may select the islands of the archipelago on which to encamp, or the various snug locations on the sounds along the eastern coasts of the Georgian Bay or as the French traders and Indians delight in calling it, Lake Manitou (the lake of the Great Spirit). The waters around these islands are so deep and pellucid that steamers run alongside the projecting bluff, and with merely rigging out a boom to keep the vessel from chafing call for and land passengers, mails and supplies at any point that may be selected. Numbers of the islands have already been purchased by private individuals, both Canadian and American, who have erected then residences and beautified then surroundings according to their various tastes and inclinations Nmmbers of gentlemen camp on the islands during the summer living almost the life of a recluse away from the world's cares and vexations. Communion here is had with the nubleness of nature itself and in a few weeks when the sojourners return we find them sound in health and strong of limb replete with study or entranced with the muse.

> "For there are green islands in the vast Georgian Bay
> Where the wild waves of song rush forth as a lay;
> From deep ringed Muskoka, a thousand wild fountains
> Come down to the bay from their home o the mountains.
> There grows the frail aspen and tempest beat willow
> Looks chidingly down on the mouth of the billow
> As lake-some gay child, that and monster scorning
> It lightly laughs back to the laugh of the morning
> And in some of dark hills Oh, to see them all brightning
> When the tempest flings out its red banner of lightning
> And the waters rush down 'mid the thunder's deep rattle
> Like the old fashioned clans at the sound of the battle.
> And brightly the fire-crested billows are gleaming,
> And wildly from mount top the eagles are screaming!
> Oh where in the dwelling in valley or highlands,
> As seek for the heart as these lone little islands."

Among others who annually camp on the islands in the vicinity of Parry Sound (at which place an excellent hotel has lately been erected)

and French Rivet, or who have purchased an island for themselves, are the Hon Beverley Robinson, Chancellor Boyd, J C Miller, Thomas Long ex-M P P Charles Cameron, and others, whilst F F Jones of Beeton, is the possessor of two, called by him "Holy Island" and "Cyprus Island," especially reserved as an apiary for the propagation of his Holy Land and Italian stock of bees. Mr Jones receives visits from apiarists from all sections of the continent, and is an acknowledged authority in all that appertains to bee culture. So successful has he been and so noted have his hives become that they are now considered the finest in the land,

ISLAND RESIDENCE.

whilst the industry inaugurated finds numerous admirers, who devote time care, and attention to the example set. The economical charges of the Great Northern Transit Company for the services rendered have undoubtedly assisted not only in making this a favourite route and popular summer excursion for camping, hunting, and fishing parties, but added considerably to the popularity of their line as witnessed by the annually increasing numbers who embark on their steamers. This season the management have perfected a system by which a party or even an individual, who may

wish to visit any of the resorts or islands can by paying, at the rate of $2 50 per day (hardly the price of a good hotel), go by any steamer of their line, stop or return by any vessel they please, and pay only in proportion to the number of days the passenger remains on board the boat. This arrangement proves so satisfactory as to insure a full complement of passengers throughout the season, and being so well adapted to those who prefer to take their holidays away from the dust, bustle, and excitement of the cities, or the so-called fashionable watering places, is equally available for those having time to spare as well as those whose time is limited. The route of the steamer amidst the labyrinth of islands, threading its intricate channels, is most enjoyable, exhilarating, and delightful ever varying in aspect, with changes of scenery at every turn—the new arrival wishes he may remain amongst those lovely islands for ever. Returning once more to port, and being at a terminus of the railroad, we find rival lines of steamers, offering each their special attractions for the more extended trips westward, the Great Northern Transit Company confining its travel to the Sault Ste. Marie and intervening ports, and terminating its excursion in the beautiful island of Mackinac, whilst the Canada Transit traverses the entire length of Lake Superior to Port Arthur, where it connects with the C. P. R. and forms a continuous line through to the Pacific Coast. Tourists wishing to investigate for themselves the beauties of the bay the North Channel and a portion of Lakes Huron and Michigan, can take advantage of the weekly trip by the steamers of the Great Northern Transit Company to travel for a distance extending over eleven hundred miles, including first-class board and state room for the seemingly insignificant sum of twelve dollars, making it the most economical as well as the most healthful trip on the continent of America for the two most essential questions to be studied by the average summer tourist and traveller is first that of economy then of comfort. Ordinarily for a visit to Europe—the transit from port to port—occupying but a week or eight days, all first-class lines charge something nearly approaching one hundred dollars, so that even with a small family, and a short sojourn of but a month in the crowded metropolis of the old world, amid the bustle confusion, and extortion incident on the trip across however well managed it cannot be accomplished for a much smaller sum than $500, whilst greater benefits can here be obtained for far less than a tenth of that sum. So leaving the Port of Collingwood, we find ourselves snugly berthed on board the company's pride, the steamer "Pacific," *en route* for the Island of

Mackinac. This magnificent steamer one of the latest additions to the fleet is of 928 tons burthen, under command of Capt F. M. Campbell, an experienced navigator of the upper lakes. The sister ship, the "Atlantic" registering 800 tons is commanded by Captain Robert Foote both officers being well known and favourites with the travelling public. The steamers are fitted with the most modern improvements that can possibly add to the comfort or safety of their passengers. The cabins are large and apparently luxuriously furnished whilst the effect of their fittings of walnut and ruby plush are a pleasing contrast, and the steamers generally bear evidence of artistic taste and skill. The saloons are long and handsomely carved and panelled, the sunlight admitted through the variously stained lights producing a warm, subdued, and mellow glow throughout, a welcome relief to the wearied traveller, whilst the trip about to be undertaken is spoken of by all as in many respects peerless and unrivalled. But at 4 p.m. sharp the trains are all in passengers and freight transferred on board, the whistle sounds loud and clear, whilst the escaping steam affords promise of earnest effort on the part of the motive power, and with a parting cheer, as the lines are cast off we are clear of the dock and rapidly passing out of the harbour, rounding the range lights and heading for Meaford the first port of call. Remaining but a short time at the wharf at this pleasantly located town, repassing so closely under the shelter of Cape Rich, a bold headland, reaching some ten miles out into the bay at whose base are located extensive white fisheries, again we go steaming onward, and by ten o'clock have rounded Cape Commodore and are entering Owen Sound the port of that name being the last stopping place on the southern peninsula of Ontario. The view passing up the sound towards the town is grand, and the location that but a few years ago was a wild and unsubdued wilderness, known only to a few fishermen and venturesome explorers has now become a pleasant town and a popular resort—its varied scenery and attractions, as they become better known seemingly growing more alluring on each successive visit

Approaching from the bay the sound over nine miles in width is fringed with hills and bluffs, that as we come nearer gradually narrow down until one side is a long, sloping range of hills resembling somewhat the Trossachs, cultivated in parts, and in others retaining all their woods and wilderness, whilst on the eastern side are palisades comparable only to those that grace the Hudson River which attain their finest proportions as the head of the Sydenham River is reached. With but a few hours

stay at the port, the mail is changed, new arrivals embarked, freight placed on board, and once more we are hurrying past dry docks, ship-yards and out on to the broad deep waters of the Georgian Bay—594 feet above the level of the sea, and whose depth extends from 50 to 350 fathoms. The bay or lake itself lies between 45° 30' west long. to 46° north lat., and 80 to 81° 30' west long. In its longest direction, N.W. and S.E. it extends 120 miles, with a tolerably uniform breadth of 50 miles, and therefore comprises some 6 000 square miles of water and after gazing on the seemingly limitless expanse reflecting on its surface the innumerable lesser lights of heaven and the soft shimmer of the Aurora Borealis, we retire to our spacious staterooms to rest and contemplation, feeling in every sense at sea, and inhaling new life with every breath we draw of the pure air of those unsalted seas, and awake in the morning invigorated and refreshed in every sense of the word. The Sabbath morning breaks gently and still, everything is in its place—the good ship ploughing her way over the placid waters seems the only thing endowed with life and animation—all nature is still and seemingly at rest, the bustle and noise of the week day is apparently all dispensed with, and were it not for the steady working of the tireless engines a holy calm would pervade the ship. As soon as possible after breakfast the tables are cleared, the saloon put ship-shape, and at five bells, or half-past ten, all is in readiness for the morning service and amid the solitude of these vast lakes the hymns of praise sound most melodious as they are wafted over the waters and seemingly obtain a response from the woods and forests on the various islands that from time to time loom up to view. No service seems so solemn and impressive as the spontaneous outburst of adoration from the number of thankful spirits seemingly offering their incense and songs of thankfulness to the Almighty Creator of the universe for the privilege of viewing the mighty works of His hands, so lavishly bestowed on every side, whilst throughout the day of rest ascends upwards the prayer, "Oh that men would praise the Lord for His goodness, and His wonderful works to the children of men." But eleven hours out from Owen Sound, land is once more seen, and shortly we are nearing the wharf of picturesque Killarney. The entrance to this port, through the North Channel, is not only fascinating in its outlines, but eminently attractive and varied in its scenery and nearing the wharf we find that the name bestowed is no misnomer for a more beautiful spot could hardly be selected in the whole of America to bear the name of its historic Killarney. Only to have

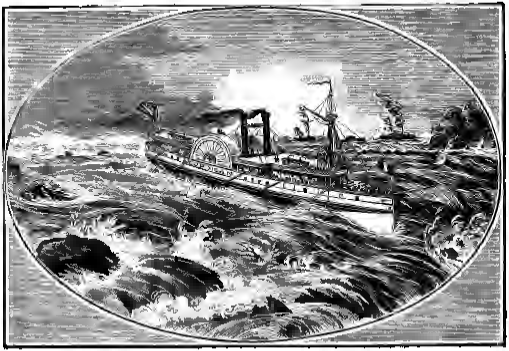
beheld the scene and feasted on the splendour of that region is in itself an education worthy of the time spent in its acquirement. Beautiful in her lakes and rills beautiful in her dales and valleys, stands the Killarney of British North America. The finest freshwater fishing grounds in the world centre here; tons upon tons of whitefish are shipped by every steamer, and yet they are exhaustless. Hundreds of thousands of dollars are expended on fishing enterprises and equipments and yet there is plenty of chance for sporting parties and none who have embraced the opportunity presented to visit this locality are ever heard but to speak with enthusiasm of its many charms for a party or single sportsman for it takes but a slight stretch of the imagination to fancy ourselves in the "Kingdom of Kerry" itself. We see the distant mountains looming blue and shadowy and we view with pleasure the glancing seas of Lakes Huron and the bay. We pass streams that dash madly down the rocks in sheets of foam and valleys looking wildly desolate. We can picture in the distance the mountains of Glengariff the Priest's Leap, and the Macgillicuddy reeks extending in all the magnificence of those at home, and we see the beautiful lakes shimmering like sheets of silver and we find, too, the fantastic rocks of the Coon Dhuv in this far-off counterpart. We can descry the Eagle's Nest, the Boggra mountains, and the bold Carran tual whilst in the glittering jewels of lakes we can easily locate the Devil's Punch Bowl Cushvalley Black Lough and Cum-man na-capasta, and we need but a few old ruins like O'Sullivan's castle and O Donohue's home and stable to complete as lovely a picture as can possibly be imagined—a vision that elicits praise from the lips of every visitor from the older country, who still retains a recollection of his childhood's home. From Killarney the course of the steamer becomes devious, being now in the long channel known as the Mantoulin or North Channel, 150 miles in length, containing an area of 1,230 square miles of water. Crossing to Manitowaning, on the Manitoulin (or Great Spirit) Island, we return past the Cloche Island light, and rounding again on to the north shore we come in full view of the Cloche Mountains which elevate their pine-clad heads to an altitude of 550 feet and overlapping the arctic watershed, but coasting, we rapidly pass amidst fantastic islands, and wend our way enjoying scenery unequalled even by the boasted resorts of Europe. "Is it not beautiful?" "Lovely in its wilderness?" "Delightful and surprising?" are the constant exclamations we hear on all sides from the delighted passengers. Just fancy sailing on smooth water on board on excellent steamer, where every comfort is

provided and luxuries attainable, the contrast seems vivid between the present noble steamers and those that first ploughed their way over this broad expanse in 1845—the "Gore" "Detroit," "Telegraph" "Kaleolah" "Plowboy" "Rescue" "Algome" "Bruce" and the "Georgian" the initiators of a route that for years yet will continue to furnish a desideratum for travellers. With an azure sky overhead, an atmosphere as pure and cool as the heart of man could wish for with an ever-varying panorama meeting the gaze at every turn no wonder that exclamations of surprise and rapture assail the ear continually and the lips unconsciously utter the pleasurable feelings engendered. Calling at Kagawong, we soon run on to Spanish River and once more we find ourselves in the regions of Indian legend and romance for cruellier than was ever sung in song or told in story were the atrocities committed on the various islands, and along the river by the savage allies of the various powers who formerly struggled for supremacy on the confines of the Arctic Circle, and the interest in the recitation by the Indian trappers of the desperate deeds participated in by them forefathers is only broken by the welcome sound of the dinner bell as it summons the throng with sharpened appetites to meals and further discussions. The menu provided for enjoyment is unexcelled and but for the absence of tropical fruits, would compare favourably with the floating palaces of the lower Mississippi the tables being under the supervision of experienced caterers well-decorated, and running the entire length of the saloon, and the appearance when filled with satisfied guests is certainly enjoyable. After the first day or so on board acquaintances are made, familiarities exchanged, and sets are organized to last the trip, so during the day the time is spent in reading, writing to absent ones at home, or lazily watching the progress of the steamer, until the ozone in the atmosphere takes palpable effect, and gradually overpowers the senses, and the traveller sinks into a delightful and refreshing slumber to which he is gently lulled by the strains of music furnished by impromptu artists at the piano for, with the wine-like reflex and the glittering arrows of the descending sun, life to the wearied seems dreamy exhilinity itself. The evening passes away in a continual scene of merriment and sociability games are played, stories enlarged upon music practised, and duets sung, and the time so swiftly slips away that almost before we are aware of its flight the night is far spent and escaping steam assures us that we are headed at Algoma Mills, another lake terminus of the C. P. R. and the lake outlet for Southern and Eastern demand. For

hunting and fishing parties thus section of the country offers great attractions whilst for the farmer emigrant and speculator it ranks amongst the best locations along the line of road. A few miles north of Algoma the soil becomes a dark sandy loam, with an underbed of clay formation and will, when once settled become one of the finest grazing and wheat-growing districts on the continent. The track of the C.P.R. is already laid down some twenty seven miles and by the end of the season it is expected will reach the junction at Vermilion, fifty-two miles from the mills. Speculators will find this a splendid field for investment whilst the farmer and emigrant will select it for a homestead in preference by far to the North-West. But onward we go, and passing along the coast come in full view of the Atick war Enron or Carribo Mountains, a region that still affords excellent sport for the visitor, to that after a manner's hunt he returns laden with the skins of beaver otter mink, carribou, Ayuhat or moose, and deer. Almost every spot in this interesting portion is replete with stories and Indian romance. The terrible attacks upon Mohawks by the Chippewas off Spanish River and the atrocities committed by the remnants of the six nations, are still recounted by the half breeds and those white settlers learned in Indian lore

But soon we pass Thessalon and land at the wharf of the Bruce mines, the oldest worked mines to say on the lake, which are situated at the most southern extremity of Lake Huron, and almost at the mouth of the St. Mary's River in N lat. 46° 19 and W long 84° distance about 400 miles from Toronto. The rocks on which the town is built contain strata of different kinds of copper ore, but the copper of the Bruce mines is generally a sulphuret in compact, dinretic rock. There is also a formation of conglomerate quartzite, or glittering mica quartz. These mines are not at present in operation although the opportunity for the investment of capital is said to be freely offered. Right here there are thousands of tons of glittering quartzite crushed by the stamp mill into the size of a pea or bean which if in the hands of an enterprising company or speculator could be made to realize handsomely and furnish the finest walks and drives for our parks and public grounds of any on the continent. At present the quartzite may be had by the ton for merely the asking. Leaving the Bruce mines with its rocky shores hiding vast mineral wealth, with its fine farming country extending far towards the pole we call at a few ports on the fertile Island of St Joseph, and passing to the northward of Sugar Island ascend the Sault River and land at the famous Sault Ste

Marie. The town on the American side is situated on the Saint Mary's River, between Lakes Superior and Huron, just at the foot of the rapids, from whence it takes its name. In 1850 it comprised 2 550 inhabitants, but is growing steadily in population, being both the county seat of Chippewa county and a port of entry. The early history of this portion of the country is replete with incident, in 1641 the Jesuit missionaries first visited the falls, and in 1668 the illustrious Father James Marquette established the first permanent white settlement in Michigan on the site whereon this village now stands. Since that time the Jesuit missions have been maintained, but with varying fortunes, until the present. Here also, was established an important post of the American Fur Company, an able rival and formidable opponent of the Hudson Bay Company, and which served as a sort of headquarters for the Lake Superior trade, but although abandoned in 1848 the store and dock built by the company still stand, a little above the town. On the banks of the river stands Fort Brady, with large rolling parade grounds, neatly kept barracks, and officers' quarters it presents a very pretty appearance from the river and the visitor to the fort always finds a good reception and an enjoyable recreation in his inspection of the surroundings. The rapids above the town descend twenty feet in three quarters of a mile, and bear a very close resemblance to the cascades on the St. Lawrence River they are about three quarters of a mile in width, and the scenery on either side is very beautiful a cool breeze always fans the villages from the rapids, no matter how hot the weather may be elsewhere. The channel which separates the islands that skirt the river banks afford the finest trout fishing while Indians, in their canoes or shallops may always be seen strung along the foot of the falls catching whitefish with scoop nets, for the fish caught at the foot of the rapids are esteemed the finest in the north and these Indians or half breeds can be hired at reasonable rates to take tourists to the trout streams, or over the rapids in their boats. The canal extending around the rapids and into Lake Superior or rather into Waiska Bay and Whitefish Bay the outlets of the lake is one mile in length and is free for all vessels. There are two sets of locks the last completed being the finest piece of canal architecture on the American continent, or perhaps in the world. The first was completed in 1855 and consists of two locks seventy feet in width and 350 feet long; the latter one consists of only one lock, is eighty feet in width and 500 feet in length and will lock the largest steamers navigating the upper lakes, giving them a rise of eighteen feet, and



DOWN THE RAPIDS.

emptying the entire chambers in fifteen minutes, the gates being worked automatically by machinery an l hydraulic power. Back a few miles from the Sault is a fine section of farming country, and numerous farmers have chosen this portion, after being disappointed elsewhere. On the Canadian shore is the handsome little town of Sault Ste. Marie, which was formerly one of the most important of the Hudson Bay trading posts—that grand monopoly now becoming extinct—and will amply repay the time spent in visiting it. Other points of interest, easily accessible from the Sault, are Garden River, Indian reservation, and village on the Canadian shore; Waishkay Bay Indian village, on the American side twelve miles above the falls; Echo Lake, with its clear and beautiful waters, fifteen miles below, on the Canada shore; Little Rapids, on the American side, where the river divides, passing each side of Sugar Island, where there is excellent fishing—trout, perch, and sun fish are caught here, and ducks are numerous, the deep and swift channels twine in a confusing net work around countless little islands, and days may be profitably expended in their exploration. Point Aux Pans, Point Iroquois, Gros Cap, and Tasquemeenau Bay are worthy of visit, for new beauties in nature are constantly evolved by the visitor. The run down Ste. Marie River is a beautiful one, and may be compared to the Hudson or a portion of the Alleghany. Passing St. Joseph Island, belonging to Canada, we rush past Drummond Isle, which belongs to Michigan, and then the boat drifts into a labyrinth of islands twisting, turning, and picking her way amongst them in a most confusing manner then out into a broad, straight stream between low sandy shores then again in a narrow gorge between bold bluffs, thence out into an open lake, terminating in a narrow channel, meandering between high hills and once more we reach the broad waters of Lake Huron, and are again seemingly upon the open sea, passing from time to time the steamers with their trails of smoke moving along like monarchs of the waves, or fleets of schooners with their snow-white sails bearing with them a portion of the wealth and commerce of the nation. Whilst occasionally we are passed by one of the swift sailing and steam-looking yachts belonging to New York or Chicago who have been taking advantage of the beautiful expanse of waters for a summer's cruise on the upper lakes in preference to the European trip, the boundless drapery of blue waters and blue sky melting into one along the far-off horizon. With fine weather and clear skies, we have ample opportunity on the trip of feasting the vision on as romantic scenery as any to the universe, grand in its proportions,

and endlessly varied in its attractions. Still onward, around Bois Blanc Island, and we soon come in sight of the lights off Cheboygan River, and roo np to the dock, amid vast piles of sawn lumber. Here ample time is allowed for a thorough inspection of the town. No town on the upper peninsula of Michigan has made such rapid strides within the past few years as that of Cheboygan. From a population in 1877 of but 850, it now contains some 4,000, with the finest docks and stores to be met with north of Fort Huron. The fine blocks of business houses and excellent hotels testify to a vast amount of business prosperity, whilst the enormous stacks of piled lumber attest its rapidly increasing wealth. The output of lumber from this port alone last year amounted to over 100,000,000 feet, whilst during the winter was cut about 200 000 cedar posts, 200,000 rail road ties, and 500,000 cubit feet of timber which is floated down the river to the harbour in the spring. There are no less than twelve regular lines of steamers calling at the port and with the schooners, and the assistance of the M. C. R. R. and G. R. and I. R. R.s the amount of freight moved daily is something enormous ranking Cheboygan as the leading commercial city of the straits. Among the curious and valuable possessions of the town are her flowing wells, which are bored from twenty five to seventy-five feet deep, when a pure cold vein of water is reached, which spouts from three to five feet above the ground as soon as the auger is removed. Several good fishing and hunting resorts are in close proximity and Black River Mullet Lake Indian River and Burt Lake all well-known to sportsmen are within an hour or two's journey. In a few hours the passengers have returned on board, and again we are steaming out of the harbor and into the lake, and heading for the straits but nearing the Straits of Mackinac the scenery becomes more and more enchanting, as if nature itself already so lavish in her display had resolved to outdo herself in the variety and sublimity of her works. From the low verdure-clad island the high rocky bluff, the forest-crowned hill the long sloping promontory, to the magnificent palisade, every variety of scenery is presented to the bewildered and delighted gaze of the beholder; the eye never becomes weary of absorbing the fresh beauties of the ever changeful scenery, whilst life is added to the picture by the fleets of steamers and sailing vessels constantly passing up and down the lakes. But soon we run the eighteen miles, and the lovely Island of Mackinac looms up like a gigantic turtle from out of the placid waters of Lake Huron, and shortly we are rounding up for English landing with its jutting promontories and deep bays jutting

out on either hand but our gaze is at once riveted on a sight that can but be witnessed in this latitude. Many have gone into raptures over the sunsets off the Florida coast and in the Gulf of Mexico ! but, with their fiery settings and bloodshed clouds they pale before the cold and sublime spectacle of moonlight on the lake. From far to the eastern horizon over the still, dark waters of Lake Huron, gradually a light breaks over the blue vault of the starry heavens, and shortly the "Queen of Night" arises in all her majesty, shedding a dancing, glittering silver streak across the bosom of the mighty waters. Then the view is majestic and grand. Away to the eastward is seemingly an ocean, whilst to the westward the old town of Mackinac, nestling so coolly at the foot of the cliff with its pretty cottages and brilliantly illuminated summer hotels, the lights around the harbour, and the light houses on the adjacent islands, with the white build ngs of the fort, combine and lend quite a charm to the approach at night. It seems as if the managers of the steamer company had selected the most beautiful island on the northern lakes for their objective point. The island itself lies in lat. 45° 51' N. and long. 84° 42' 22" W. situated some 400 miles W.N.W from Collingwood surrounded by waters so pure, so clear, and crystal that a pebble can be seen on the sand thirty-feet below the surface of the water. Captain Dwight Kelton of the U. S. Army the historian of the island, and Col. P. Donan have probably added more than any other authors to America in bringing this beautiful section of the country into prominent notice, and rendering the island familiar with the American people. From their volumes, the "Annals of Fort Mackinac" and "Mackinac Island" several exhaustive extracts are made. Authorities differ as to the origin and meaning of its full name "Michillimackinac." Many writers derive it from the Indian word Me-che-me-kin-oc-e-nung gonge," signifying "Great Turtle," from its peculiar shape. Wm. M. Johnston who wrote a series of articles nearly a quarter of a century ago, claims that the name was "Me-she-ne mock-e-nung-gonge" meaning "The Island of the Giant Furies." The Indian tradition being that Michapous "the Chief of Spirits" dwelt here a long time, and his dwelling was in a mountain on the border of a lake. It was here they assert that he first taught men to make nets for fishing, and here he collected the greatest supplies of fish. On the island he left spirits named "Imakinogs," from which its name may be derived. It has in all ages been hallowed ground to the simple red men, whose gods and ghosts are supposed to have dwelt amid its solemn shades, and the fact is conclusive that the early fishermen and

missionaries who first located on the island well understood how to take advantage of its trade on the superstitious of their red brethren. The island itself is nearly nine miles in circumference, and towers, at its highest point, over three hundred feet above the waves that lave its snowy feet. The U. S. Government, with an appreciation for its wonderful attractions, has, with the exception of three small forts, reserved the whole island for a national park. The island itself is full of historical interest, and has filled an important place ever since the white man first set foot upon the new world, and here occurred many of the wild and thrilling incidents in the lives of Marquette, Hennepin, Nicollet, and La Salle. Three flags have waved over its domain—the flag of France from 1671 to 1761, when it came into possession of Great Britain, and yielded to the U. S. in 1783; retaken by the British in 1812, and again relinquished to the U. S. in 1814. The island itself is a vast labyrinthine tangle of miniature mountains, wild precipices, overhanging cliffs and crags, yawning caverns, strange rocky formations, tall finger-like pillars of stone hundreds of feet high, cataracts of dizzy height, leaping from the circular walls of gray and moss-grown rock far out into the lake below, glorious shelving beaches of sand and gravel, hard and smooth as a ball-room floor, on which one can drive or stroll for miles at a stretch, with the never-ceasing melody of plashing waters or occasional views of storm-lashed billows rivalling in the grandest of their savagery the ocean at its maddest. Overlooking the bay, the tall white cliffs with their background of waving forest—the feet, with its massive walls clinging picturesquely to the brow of the precipice—the straggling little town at its feet—the long rambling hotels, with their full length verandas above and below, the neat modern residences, with their grass plots and shrubbery fountains and flowers, mingle among buildings that have been historic for three generations. And, as a frontispiece to it all the wide, smooth gently-sloping beach of snowy sand on which the stalwart waters ever play all conspire to form a picture that once seen like Naples or Gibraltar is never forgotten. On the edge of a perpendicular precipice of white limestone a hundred and fifty feet high, just back of the town, is the fort, which in picturesqueness of location has no rival in the United States. It was established by the English after the destruction of old fort Michillimackinac by the French and Indians in 1763, and turned over to the United States in 1796. There are various ways of reaching the fort from the village but probably the easiest is up "the steps," the view at the top being well worth the breath it costs to reach it, whilst the welcome

extended by the officers of the garrison is ever remembered with pleasure by the visitor, and a ramble through the fort is not only a source of pleasure but instructive and a few hours spent in inspecting the various block houses, the quarters, the armament and magazine and stockade is a privilege not always so generously accorded to visitors in other portions of the country. The flags of three nations have floated over the post of Michillimackinac, which has been the theatre of many a bloody tragedy. Its possession has been disputed by powerful nations, and in internal peace has continually been made the sport of Indian treachery and white man's duplicity—to-day chanting *te deums* beneath the ample folds of the fleur-de-lis, to-morrow yielding to the power of the British Lion, and a few years later listening to the exultant screams of the American eagle as the stars and stripes float over the battlements on the "Isle of the Dancing Spirits." One of the officers of the present garrison is the genial whole-souled Captain Dwight H. Kelton, well known as an author and the historian of the island. The house in which he lives is a hundred and ten years old, whilst everything about the place has a flavour of antiquity. Magnificent views of the surrounding lakes channels islands, forest, town, and shipping are to be obtained from every point on the lofty parapet, and no grander sight can be indulged in than the view of a sunrise or sunset from the fort. The great globe of crimson and gold seeming at its rising to burst up from the bosom of Lake Huron and at its setting to plunge headlong into the midst of Lake Michigan, casting a million prismatic tints of glorious light on wave and sky. The whole region around abounds in historic legendary and poetic memories and reminiscences, and the many wild traditions peopling each rock and glen with spectral habitants combine to throw around Mackinac an interest and attractiveness unequalled by any other place on the western continent and one fully described by Captain Kelton in his invaluable work "The Annals of Mackinac." The Lover's Leap, Robertson's Folly the Arch Rock and British Landing all have their legends or historical associations, even wilder than romance. But while we have been driving over the island we daring over the old battle-fields, gazing into caverns or ascending the cliffs two slips away, and soon we have the signal from the steamer and all aboard for home is the word. So bidding adieu to the fairy island and our newly-formed friends with regret soon we are once more steaming over the waters of the lake, *en route* to Collingwood and the two days and a-half of return is pleasantly expended in the interchange of opinions between the passengers

as to the relative merits and the beauties of the scenes through which we have passed so recently resolving that having imperfectly seen so much that next year we will visit this region again with the determination of making a more prolonged stay at the many attractive places *en route*. But all things earthly have an ending and by 10 p.m. on Friday the range lights off Collingwood came in view and an hour later we are moored at the wharf after six days' constant travel, amidst ever varying scenes, covering a distance of over eleven hundred miles, renewed in health and spirits, and rejoicing in the fact that the entire journey was performed for a far less sum than $20.00.

FARRY SOUND

On the bluff, elevated far above the waters of the Sound, stands the "Bellevedere," which has grown for so attractive an eminence, constructed especially for the entertainment of summer visitors. It has ample accommodation for over one hundred persons; each room in the building is cool comfortable and well furnished and every advantage is taken of the refreshing breeze during the summer months, whilst the view attained is picturesque in the extreme. From the western frontage the prospect is grand; far away toward the setting sun stretches an unbroken sheet of water for a distance of some eight miles and is with between the islands on either side of over two miles. The water stretch in its features resembles somewhat the Kempenfeldt Bay, and is an excellent sheet for boating, fishing, and pleasure sailing; and as far as the eye can scan, new beauties in the way of natural scenery seem constantly arising. On either sides are islands, veritable emeralds set in the glistening silver sea, and away to the southward wends the channel dotted with verdure-covered islands, at the foot of the bluff are the bathing grounds, composed of crystallized white marble hard and firm, extending in a gradual declivity far out into the waters of the Sound, thus affording the safest and most delightful bathing grounds in the province. The boat harbour is well sheltered, whilst just beyond are the camp-meeting grounds, capable of accommodating some thousands, and upon which several fine cottages have been lately built. Altogether the hotel bids fair to fill a long-felt want, its *cuisine* is excellent, and its charges are economical, and an earnest effort to please its guests is one of its chief characteristics. The "Bellevedere" is managed by a company

THE SEGUIN HOUSE.

It has truly been remarked "that the comfort attendant upon a summer's outing depends upon the treatment met with at the hotels," but to experience a residence at the 'Seguin' should certainly be sufficient to please the most exacting,—with comfortable rooms, inviting beds, and snowy linen; with a table loaded with the best the country affords; milk as rich with its golden cream that it would load the average city visitor to suppose it liquid butter; fruits and berries so fresh that the bloom is still upon them and the aroma, that of the earth's richness, plainly discernable. The tender well-cooked meats and the firm well flavoured fish, add such a zest to the appetite of the visitor that even the most confirmed dyspeptic and cynic cannot but acknowledge that at last he has found a district in which enjoyment is not a myth. Everything in and about the hotel is under the eye and personal supervision of Mr. R. E. Armstrong. The fine kitchen garden supplies vegetables fresh for each meal; the conservatory, the flowers and decorations, whilst, should a drive be indulged in the stables furnish as fine horses as a party would wish to ride behind. The 'Seguin' is probably the oldest and best known in this section; everything that can add to the comfort and enjoyment of the guest is carefully studied, whilst should it ever be his ill fortune to be away from home and ill, one of the few hotels that provides every comfort, with tender nursing, is the one presided over by the good-natured whole-souled, genial R. E. Armstrong.

PENETANGUISHENE.

The lovely bay of Penetanguishene, from which the town is named is one of the most exquisite sheets of water that can be conceived. Completely land-locked, about four miles in length by one mile in breadth, it has a gem of the deepest blue in its setting of verdure-clad hills. From the water's edge, the banks rise terrace above terrace to the height of about two hundred feet, save at the southern margin, where a bank of five hundred feet, clothed with oak, maple, birches and basswood most charmingly mingled, shuts in the scene. At the foot of these banks, on the southern and western sides of the Bay, are several farms with their fields and orchards sloping down to the water's edge. In the south-eastern corner nestles the modern town of Penetanguishene, which has only sprung into existence in the last few years, and which is rapidly growing into a place of considerable importance. It is not

more than eight years ago that it was only a fur-trading post, with a population mainly consisting of Indians and half-breeds but the incoming of the North Shore railway soon made a vast change to it. Its buildings and factories will now compare favourably with many of the old established towns, and there is an air of stability and prosperity about it that is in violent contrast with its appearance of only a short time past. North-ward from the mercantile portion of Penetanguishene and on the eastern shore of the bay on all the prominences and vantage points, large mansions and other factories are situated, and form a connecting link with the Ontario Reformatory for boys, which is situated at the extreme northern limit of the town. The drives to the Reformatory, whether we take the one skirting the waters of the bay or that which runs along the upper edge of the hill are most lovely But the situation of the Reformatory itself is the most beautiful of all the beautiful spots on this bay The immense building is erected well up on the hillside, and round it are clustered the pretty cottages and lovely gardens of the officers and guards. Down at the water's edge at the entrance to the harbour are a group of the latter buildings, the remnants of the military glory of Penetanguishene, for it was at this spot that the military and naval station of Penetanguishene used to be situated. Here is the old officers quarters of past days, and in the building amongst the many guests have rested some of the historical names of our own country—Franklin Lords Marpeth Prudhoe, Sydenham and others. Under the warden's residence which is built at the verge of the cliff lies the pretty little island known as "Magazine Island," in mid-stream and on it is still the old wooden building in which the powder used to be stored. Close to the island, and in the north-west basin directly opposite it, are four gun-boats which were sunk there prior to 1828. From the plateau in front of the warden's house, the view is superb. Looking south a most perfect bird's eye-view of the harbour and town is obtained, whilst northward, the outer harbour with its three lighthouses and its breastwork of islands presents a grand contrast

But the history of this bay goes farther back than the military settlement. When the heroes of France came out to conquer this new world, Penetanguishene harbour was the site of two important towns of a powerful nature The Huron Indians, from whom our noble lake is named, occupied this section of the country, and within a very circumscribed tract of country had a population of twenty-five thousand. In 1613 the great Champlain saw Penetanguishene Bay with its Huron towns, and as the

result of his report the mission to the Hurons of 1634 was founded. Many brave and adventurous spirits came out from old France in those days, but amongst them all, soldiers or sailors, no truer or braver ones could there be than the gentle and devoted men who dedicated themselves to the task of spreading the knowledge of Christ amongst the Pagan Hurons. Canadians have cause to be proud of their forerunners. From time to time, the land of corn has been the scene of grand heroism and no one who has read the history of that mission which received its birth in Penetanguishene harbour two hundred and fifty years ago can withhold the just meed of honour and respect for the names of Brebeuf and his martyred comrades. It is with pleasure and pride that we can say that some due measure of honour is to be paid to their memory on the spot where they laboured. It is proposed in this, the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the mission, to erect a monument to their memory on the banks of Penetanguishene harbour, and before long from the lofty towers of the new church will stand out in bold relief the Cross whose story they came to tell, a grand and living memorial of the faith they died for and a noble and appropriate monument to the Christian martyrs.

The mouth of Penetanguishene harbour is the portal of the magnificent island scenery which, commencing there stretches in an unbroken chain for some hundred miles northward. Anything more beautiful and grand than this glorious archipelago cannot be conceived. Thirty thousand islands! with all their varied forms, barren and wooded sandy or rocky, wind swept and storm polished—islands of every conceivable shape and form and size. Here, indeed there is no danger of nature becoming hackneyed or monotonous and the fishing and shooting is in keeping with the scenery—equally good and varied. The whole chain is a summer paradise in which all the beauties of the St Lawrence and Muskoka scenery are combined with the cooling breezes of Lake Huron. And oh! timid sailor, best of all you can enjoy a storm from the deck of your boat in the sure knowledge that no wind can stir up a sea in these sheltered channels.

Penetanguishene abounds with interesting drives and walks, whilst the number of short water excursions that can be made from it is almost limitless. Back of the town, there are yet many hundreds of acres of hardwood bush, affording the most delightful rambling grounds for the little ones, cool and shady in the hottest weather. To the tired resident of the city, looking for a healthy country resting place Penetanguishene with all its

varied attractions, offers a delightful summer home. Its hotels are excellent, and one particularly the "Georgian Bay House" has been especially built to accommodate the summer guests. From its cool balconies facing the west and the water the health-giving breezes of the Georgian Bay can be most fully enjoyed. No better head quarters could be chosen by the tourist than this town, lying as it does at the gates of the island scenery of Lake Huron; whilst the hearty welcome extended by the Mayor H. V. Keating, Esq., and the leading citizens, leaves a lasting and pleasant impression on the minds of the summer visitors.

AMONG THE ISLANDS

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W. CLOW is an authority on water and sporting matters, and the owner of the celebrated water dog "Jassie" and is at all times ready to supply information and animals for the use of sporting visitors and camping parties

The Hunting Region of Ontario.

Some love to roam
Where the dark seas foam
And the wild winds rattle free;
But a mountain land
Is a mountain land
And a life in the woods for me.

It is a fine day—let us go out and kill something—is the sentiment put into the mouth of the typical John Bull by some cynical Frenchman. There is a measure of truth in the sarcasm. Call it a survival of savagery if you will but a passion for the wild sports is one of the most universal soothings of our nature. There are few indeed even of the most humane and enlightened who do not feel something of that desire for the wild and stirring life of the hunter and the fisherman. Christopher North, sportsman to the backbone says in his well known "Recreations" speaking of his early training amid the grand Highland scenery teeming with moorland game:—"On the wings of joy we were borne over the bosom of Nature and learned all things worthy and needful to be learned by instinct first, and afterwards by reason. To look at a wild creature—winged with feathers or more fleet—and not desire to destroy or capture it, is impossible to passion—to imagination—to fancy. The Frenchman was right. Witness the eagerness with which tens of thousands of young men—yes and older ones as well, every year cook a brief respite from the cares of city life and plunge into the wilderness ready to find a pleasure in unaccustomed fatigues and hardships in order to gratify their natural taste for the triumphs of the hunter which generations of the artificial life of civilization has not been able wholly to obliterate.

With the rapid increase of population both in Canada and the States it is necessary for those who would enjoy the delights of hunting and fishing with any appreciable measure of success to go further afield. There is little real sport to be had in close proximity to the large centres

of population or to the thickly settled rural districts where the forests, which once afforded shelter for the game have fallen before the ruthless axe and the streams are in consequence so reduced in volume during the summer months that the fish have disappeared. Such localities may furnish pleasant enough summer board for those who desire nothing more than dreamy idleness fresh air and an opportunity to display the airs and graces of a city maiden before the rustic belles. Those of more energetic dispositions who take stock in the promises of good fishing and hunting appended to many advertisements of summer board in old settled districts will be apt to find them delusive and a snare. There is a legend of a newly arrived English emigrant who was not in full panoply of double barrelled gun and game bag in the Queen's Park, Toronto and accosted a passer by to know if there was any game in this here wood you know. It is not a more unlikely place to look for game than some of the country resorts where the region for miles has been stripped of its timber and where the anxious sportsman no doubt will find any amount of hunting in the literal sense of the word but nothing else.

No one knows the real pleasures afforded by Canadian wild sports it is necessary to leave villages and thickly-settled districts behind and push on into the wilderness. The Muskoka and Georgian Bay regions is rough and rugged cultivable only in patches here and there among its rocky shores intersected in every direction by streams and water courses, and covered by forests thinned out in places by the lumberman but destined to remain unbroken because of the sterility of its soil—yet, owing to the construction of railroads and the establishment of steamboat lines easy of access from the cities remains a natural park and game preserve in its natural wildness. It is the locality which above all others offers to those in search of rest or recreation sport or scenery the advantages they seek. Here lovers of the beautiful find every variety of scene in its piled up and frowning masses of rock its broad expanse of lake and river dotted with myriad isles its forests gloomy with the shade of massive pines or breaking into leafy glades where the mellow sunlight falls on the lighter verdure of beech maple, and poplar its rushing cataracts and smoothly gliding streams. Here when the early frosts have decked the woodlands in the most gorgeous hues of the fall forest and lake re-echo to the sound of the rifle the baying of hounds and the hilarious shouts and laughter of many a jovial hunting party whose

camp-fires may be seen at evening glimmering on every side across the watery vista. This great pleasure and hunting ground of Ontario, though yearly becoming better known as yet far from being as thoroughly appreciated by the thousands in search of a locality combining natural beauty, readiness of access and abundance of game and fish, as it should be. To those who visit Muskoka with sport in view a knowledge of the game law of Ontario is important as it will enable them to regulate the time of their trip so as to avoid infringing on the close season. The following is a brief summary of the leading provisions of

THE GAME LAW

The time during which the principal species of game may legally be hunted and killed is as follows

Deer elk moose and caribou from October 1st to December 15th

Grouse pheasants prairie fowl and partridge from September 1st to January 1st

Wild turkeys and quail from October 1st to January 1st.

Woodcock from August 1st to January 1st.

Snipe from August 15th to January 1st.

Mallard grey duck black duck and wood duck from August 15th to January 1st

Other duck swans, or geese, from August 15th to May 1st

Hares from September 1st to March 1st

Beavers muskrats sables martens otters and fishers, from November 1st to May 1st, and mink from November 1st to April 1st

Trapping is forbidden excepting for the fur bearing animals mentioned above and the use of batteries swivel guns, sunken punts or night lights, for killing wild fowl is prohibited. So is the use of poison for any animal.

The penalties for infraction of the law are a fine of not more than $60 nor less than $10 in the case of deer and the larger game and of not more than $25 nor less than $5 in other cases

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OUTFIT

It is not advisable for a party of hunters or other campers-out to encumber themselves with too elaborate an outfit embracing articles of doubtful utility. The more simply they are equipped the easier it will

be to strike camp, and the less baggage there will be to transport. In England, where sport has been reduced to a science, and every species of game must be encountered with its special and appropriate paraphernalia of destruction they have got the technical ethics of the field down to a very fine point. "Why didn't you shoot that partridge?" asked an American of an English sportsman, seeing that he had unaccountably permitted a tempting opportunity to pass unimproved. "Couldn't think of it my dear fellah" responded the Briton; "I'm shooting woodcock to-day and haven't my partridge shooting coat on, so it would be awfully bad form, you know." It is hardly likely that any of those attracted to the Muskoka wilds will attach as much importance to the etiquette of the chase as this. A heavy tweed or woollen suit will be found best adapted for roughing it, and for foot wear, a pair of moccasins and another of heavy hunting shoes. For hunting in timber, a good Winchester rifle is preferable. In frosty weather, the spring holds out better than those of some others. For shot guns the Parker will serve as well as any. It is well to have two knives—a large bladed pocket knife for skinning purposes and a good sheath knife for general use. An adequate culinary outfit comprises a double frying pan, which can be used as an oven, a set of iron camp kettles, two iron dogs, for kettles to rest on, tin cups and plates, knives, forks and spoons, and an axe and hatchet. Those who desire something more elaborate can procure a camp-stove and utensils.

For rations, the staples are bacon and flour. The former will furnish the necessary fat for cooking game and fish. A supply of canned meats may be taken to provide variety in case of the proverbial "fisherman's luck." Barley, rice, hominy and grits will be found a useful addition to the bill of fare, and have the advantage of containing a good deal of nutriment in small compass. Of course sugar, tea, and coffee will not be overlooked. The best way to carry eatables is to pack them in canvas bags, which will stand a great deal of rough handling. Fishing rods and tackle—not forgetting spoon bait for bass, pike and maskalonge, which abound in the lakes and rivers—form an important part in the equipment. As to tents, that is a matter to be regulated according to the size of the party, their tastes and the means at their disposal. The Chimo Club of Toronto, the Garfield Club of Allegheny City, Pa., and numerous other clubs, who annually camp in this region, bring their own outfit, even to the necessary boats and canoes; but for the special

conveniences of families and small parties a number of wooden summer cottages have been placed on Isle Mowat, one of the most picturesque islands on the Georgian Bay and are for rent at $10 per month or $25 for the season. Here the family can live in peace enjoying a most refreshing summer holiday the steamer acting as a market boat bringing supplies mail, and every necessary to those whose residence is thus made as free as possible from every care of the bustling world. Penetanguishene which is reached in a few hours by rail from Toronto or Hamilton is the favorite jumping off place of invitation for the Georgian Bay tourist health or pleasure seeker and the central point of departure for pleasure travel northward. Either the party supposing them duly equipped for a few weeks of backwoods life will do well to direct their course if only for the sensation of a sail among the islands of the Georgian Bay—a route which many tourists declare far superior to the world famed Thousand Islands of the St. Lawrence as it certainly far surpasses it in the number of islands amounting not to one but to many thousands. The best plan for those who wish to see as much of the region as possible is to go by this route and return by way of Lakes Joseph Rosseau and Muskoka taking the Northern Railway or vice versa. The little steamer *Chicoutimi* plies between Penetanguishene and Parry Sound through the inside channel among the islands of the Georgian Archipelago being right of draught drawing less than six feet of water. It would be impossible for a larger vessel to make the intricate passage among reefs and islands and sunken rocks with safety. Leaving the mainland looming up behind a long stretch of lofty heavily timbered land rising gradually from the shore the tourist enters the open waters of the Georgian Bay. Before him rise in green beauty a number of small islands from the dark waters among which the vessel is soon gliding on her sinuous way there is an indescribable charm about this northern scenery. The air is so pure so fresh so invigorating and there is a sensation of newness and expansiveness upon everything. The labyrinthine intricacies of the course require the ceaseless exercise of vigilance on the part of the helmsman. The channel often appears completely land locked but an unexpected detour to the right or left reveals the outlet. There are islands innumerable on every hand—islands till you can't rest large islands and small islands—round islands and long islands—bare islands and wood clad islands—islands comprising a patch of rock a foot or two square—and islands whose

NEAR ISLE MOWAT.

hundreds of acres are indistinguishable from the wooded shores of the adjoining mainland The vessel proceeding on her course, skirts the inside coast of Minnecognashene which in the Ojibbeway signifies Blueberry Island—a famous camping ground for tourists and hunters in pursuit of the wild fowl with which this neighborhood abounds. It is covered with a scanty growth of pine A circular little cove with a shelving sandy beach makes a splendid landing place. About half way on the trip to Parry Sound is Moon River Harbour otherwise known as Indian Harbor a long passage behind some of the larger islands Then appears a long stretch of more monotonous scenery of which a succession of low lying rocky islands clothed with stunted pines, form the most salient feature Long formidable reefs stretch far out into the bay and here and there a steady dashing of spray marks a sunken rock The channel winds away among the islands nearer the shore which now show large granite boulders, seamed and cracked with fissures in every direction by the action of the frequent bush fires The roughness and savage wildness of the nearer view is toned and softened down in the more distant prospect in which tree and rock and watery horizon are touched with a mellowing violet haze When the weather is clear in the offing to the west a few distant islands known as the Western Islands are to be descried presenting a weird mirage like effect, as though suspended in the air Further on to the north is a large tract of fire scarred land hundreds of acres of dead standing timber and bare rock The coast for some distance is full of deep bays and indents tions The water near the shore has calm and unruffled as green still lagoons separated from the channel by islands and long rocky ledges Nine miles from Parry Sound the Narrows is reached where the passage is only some forty feet in width owing to a reef which runs out nearly across the channel and which is now being both widened and deepened

The scene changes The open bay is no more visible and the greater height of the land brings out the more striking effects of the landscape Now we pass a bold projecting height, with sedate poplars and pines clinging between the interstices of the rugged granite Little rocky rocks and islets rich in a rank growth of vegetation of brilliant verdure are frequent—the favorite haunts of mallard and wild duck—a veritable sportsman's paradise. Then the distant hills and headlands rise up like solid masses of green from the tops of which project the lance points of the autumnal pines Tracts of fire swept rock leaving

the dead pine trunks standing conspicuous amidst a second growth of poplar or young oak trees with their yellowish green foliage alternating with the forest primeval where the shores show the graceful feathery cedar the white trunks and delicate frondage of the birch the brilliant emerald of the spreading beech and the sombre scant leaved pine and hemlock Opposite Parry Sound on the western side of the channel lies Parry Island occupied by a small band of Ojibbeways as a reservation These log houses and clearings are to be seen at intervals along the shore as the vessel follows the tortuous windings of the channel in and out among the islets which dot its course These Indians often serve as guides and assistants to hunting parties starting from this point and from their intimate knowledge of all localities in the neighborhood, and the resorts and habits of the different varieties of game their aid will be found very useful.

A description of some of the leading features of Parry Sound has already been given It is a pretty village surrounded by hills and rising on a gradual slope from the harbor which is one of the finest in the Dominion The population is about 1500 Mr William Beatty largely engaged in the lumbering industry is an extensive land owner in the neighborhood being the original proprietor of the land on which the village stands and who has kindly opened the beautiful park with its walks and drives free to all visitors.

Here the tourist will find excellent hotels and should he not wish to reside in the vicinity or on one of the numerous islands as near at hand he can rest and ramble at ease until the baggage party get together, when a start will be made for the Magnetawan or Lake Nipissing districts the wagons hired to transport the camp and provisions the cooks and guides engaged and the trip commences over the rocks and hills of McDougall and McKellar Deer bear grouse ducks and geese are met with and every once in awhile a beaver meadow is struck where these busy animals may be found in close proximity Along or above the projected line of railway to Burk's Falls, any quantity of game is to be found.

The ordinary species of deer which abounds in the Ontario backwoods is known as the red and white tailed and Virginian deer Its range is extensive reaching from the Saskatchewan to the Gulf of Mexico and from the Atlantic seaboard to the Rocky Mountains Deer is emphatically the game of the Parry Sound and Nipissing districts

and despite the war of extermination waged upon them by hunters settlers and Indians their numbers do not appear to show any diminution. The deer has a quick graceful motion and when pursued bounds lightly away with his tail erect. For killing deer some hunters prefer the rifle and others the shot gun, charged with buckshot. When the latter is used for long range shooting care should be taken to aim sufficiently high as heavy shot falls more rapidly than the smaller grains. The deer feed at night on the grass and any crops that may be growing on the outskirts of the timber—lying close during the day. On the approach of cold weather they browse on oaks, hazel bush and willows, and in mid-winter on white pine and tamarac.

There are several methods of hunting deer. In still hunting the game is followed by his tracks in the snow until overtaken and shot. In the earlier part of the season a common practice is to lie in wait for the prey when he is chased by the dogs. The course a deer will be apt to take if pursued is well known to hunters of experience as they have regular paths through the woods. When this method is followed the hunter stations themselves at intervals along the run and wait until the baying of the hounds warns them that the game is approaching. Concealed behind rocks or trees the sportsman can often obtain a very close shot at the flying deer. Several hunting parties in former years have brought their dogs along in order to drive the deer to water and thus kill them on the lakes but the settlers and most of the hunters denounce this method as unsportsmanlike and the practice is consequently frowned down.

The methods of hunting the "jumping deer" are various but not sufficiently refined upon as far as I know to be reduced to a system. Some try to run them by dogs but the absence of distinct runways makes this method unsatisfactory. Stalking is what is most common.

A Lalibrosd who kills several "jumpers" every year states that one of these creatures will jump into a thicket and lie flat in the snow. He professes that he shoots most of his "jumpers" while they are in this position. To come up with the "jumpers" is not most easy and satisfactory for the reason that they mix their tracks so much. The red deer of Ontario and Quebec rarely mix their tracks unpursued until just before lying down.

The "jumpers" are about a third larger than the ordinary red deer. Hearing them spoken of as "little jumping deer" I have used

DEER RUN

dozens or scores and find that the does run from 120 to 160 pounds and the bucks from 190 to 240 pounds These are not the blacktail deer which with us go up to to 280 two of our bucks weighing 497 A "jumper" is terrified by hounds beyond reconsultation Moose and elk, when dogged by either hounds or man strike for the mountains a great distance from which they are not often found

There are a good many bears in the more unsettled portions of the district The black bear is a fur bearing animal in more senses than one for unless attacked or urged by the pangs of extreme hunger he rarely molests mankind but of course if you meet him there is apt to be trouble brewing and you are hardly likely to escape un armed These bear (some might call them thread bare) jokes recall the verbal atrocity perpetrated by a smart Aleck who formed one of a last season s hunting party A bear having been killed and skinned the occasion inspired him to enquire —How much cold will a bare bear bear ? He was so pleased with his wit that he kept repeating it to everybody for a day or two until effectually silenced by the retort About as much as the bear bore bare On another occasion the same punster on being told that Indians never lost their way in the bush, but by observing how the moss grow on the trees and rocks were able to strike a bee line to camp remarked —Yes that circumstance explains the hymn

> The heathen in his blindness
> Bows down to wood and stone.

His comrades did not kill him They merely handed him on a desolate island and left him there

But this is irrelevant. *Revenons a nos moutons* or rather *a nos ours* A little pleasant ry is all very well in its way as the man observed when he was asked to take a drink but now let us be serious in our treatment—as the other fellow was who asked him The black bear is short in body and walks with a shambling gait His legs are long and very powerful and woe to the victim whether human or four footed who comes within their sweep or is locked in the terrible grip of his hug The vitality of the bear is marvelous and great caution is necessary in approaching a wounded animal or in attempting to shoot him at close quarters unless killed or disabled at the first shot he is likely to prove an ugly customer He is cunning too in his methods of escape when hard pressed or over-matched by his pursuers When the

snow is on the ground he has been known to go back on his tracks for some distance and then making a leap to one side completely baffle his pursuers who in the excitement of the chase have followed up the first trail and found it to lead nowhere

The old settlers and hunters of the Parry Sound districts are full of bear stories illustrating the courage tenacity and resources of Bruin—and those who know him most intimately are most loathe to interfere with him rashly—inexperienced hunters are not always so prudent Two or three summers ago a young American tourist encamped with a party of friends near the head of Lake Rosseau, when alone some distance from camp encountered a black bear Raising his rifle he fired hurriedly and though ordinarily an excellent shot missed his aim The bear pursued him, and as his only chance of escape he managed by hard squeezing to crawl into a hollow log just large enough to admit his body Baffled of his prey the bear after a survey of the situation coolly sat down and maintained a close watch upon the aperture It had become a contest of endurance between the bear and the man and the imprisoned hunter hoped the demands of hunger would in time hasten Bruin's departure and free him from his narrow prison But hours passed away and the bear showed no disposition to quit the spot Shortly before dusk he was joined by another of his species and what was the horror of the unlucky hunter to see the second bear relieve the first as sentry over him, while the other walked away to look for food or water A weary night was passed by the sportsman who when morning dawned, found the grim sentinel still at his post The first bear shortly afterwards came up and took his turn at standing guard The victim lost hope and began to look forward to death by slow starvation when he heard the shouts of his comrades who had come in search of him Answering their cries he soon had the unutterable satisfaction of hearing a rifle shot and seeing the foe which had caused him so much terror roll over in the death agonies

Another narrow escape is related by a guide who states that on one occasion while travelling the bush near Magnetawan late in the fall he was suddenly seized by a bear which sprang at him before he had time to shoot. The animal was no doubt emboldened by hunger The man gave himself up for lost, but just before the bear inflicted the fatal hug he had sufficient presence of mind to squirt a stream of tobacco

juice into one of the animal's eyes. Uttering a howl of rage and pain the bear relaxed his grasp for an instant, when the guide sprang back a few paces and fired, inflicting a fatal wound.

In shooting a bear the white horseshoe on the breast is considered the best spot to aim at. A ball entering there and penetrating either upward or horizontally proves mortal. Behind the shoulder quite low down, is another vulnerable point, the region of the heart being easily reached by a well aimed bullet from this direction. If dogs are employed any ordinary cur that has sufficient courage to snap at his heels is the best animal for the purpose. The bear gets worried by these close and persistant attacks, and will generally climb the most convenient tree where he can do no harm to the hunters who can then attack him at an advantage.

BEAVER MEADOW.

On the approach of cold weather the bear seeks a suitable dormitory for his long winter's sleep. His favorite location is the cavernous hole formed at the base of an uprooted tree which he enlarges by digging with his paws. They are frequently found inside hollow logs or trees where their presence is betrayed by a steamy vapor ascending from the place of their retreat in still weather. Being dazed and stupid when aroused from hibernation they are more easily killed than in their normal wide awake condition. Professional hunters often capture the bear by the "deadfall" or steel trap, but it is not necessary here to go

MINERS AND INDIANS

into the details of these unsportsmanlike though perhaps necessary practices. No inexperienced hunter unless attacked, should think of attempting to shoot a bear alone on account of the risk incurred in case of missing or but slightly wounding the game. In case of meeting a bear whose intentions appear pacific it is better to conclude with the Western hunter of the legend, that you "didn't hunt no bear"—assume an attitude of indifference and remember that you have an engagement elsewhere.

OUR NEW TERRITORY

Arriving in the Nipissing district and on the hunt for still larger game, we cross the Nahmanitagong river and encamp upon its banks long enough to supply the cook with some of the excellent speckled trout which abound in its pools. Then we make for the portage between Upper Trout lake and Lake Nipissing and shape our course for Smoke river or Temiskaming, thence up the eastern bank and around the head of Maskanongwaganing lake before striking a course west north west over the watershed or height of land and into the James bay district. Around here are bear deer and occasionally rein deer whilst wild fowl flock in myriads to the marshes during the season when cranberries are plentyful and this section will especially interest our speculators and investors in Mining lands for with the conterpoppings and seemingly attractive lodes visible every few miles regrets are indulged in that we did not visit and invest in this region before. In this section a portion of the formerly disputed territory and lately acquired by the decision of the Privy Council in the famous Boundary award which after years of earnest battling was decided in favor of the position taken by the Hon. Oliver Mowat the champion of Ontario's rights are indications of almost every mineral with the exception of coal, and the speculator coming out with honest intentions will find abundant opportunities for good investments either by buying mineral rights or obtaining patents for Crown lands. Gold and silver has been found. Copper in portions of the region is in abundance and of excellent quality. Mica has been taken out close to the surface. Graphite phosphates and molybdenum of the purest quality is found in great abundance. Lead abounds in seemingly inexhaustible quantities whilst this whole region is most prolific in iron both magnetic and metallic

Hematite is also found in considerable quantities, and the whole country hereabouts will undoubtedly become upon the completion of the projected lines of railways a vast field offering a rich harvest for enterprise and capital From this district to the fall of land extending north indefinitely and west until it recedes in a gradual slope to the James bay are the rocky ranges composed of Laurentian gneiss, with crystalline limestones crystalline schists, with dolomites, serpentines and conglomerates with the fossiliferous limestone, and it is between these ranges that game is still plentiful but the apparent difficulty of approach leaves the section comparatively free from visiting parties of sportsmen, for with lots of loose rock and some hard clambering, the average hunter generally in a fit of generosity gives his chance of exploration to some other fellow It was throughout this region that the Hudson Bay Company found a fine field in which to collect the skins which formed the freights of their vessels to Europe from the ports on the Hudson s bay and this is the stamping ground of the Ayubah or Moose although they like the Carriboo, Elk and Buffalo have been so hunted by both whites and Indians and company servants as to be only found now in small scattered bands.

MOOSE

J H Beatty in speaking of these noble animals says

The Moose with their heavy palmette antlers large head peculiar muzzle long legs deep cleft foot and shambling gait distinguishes them from the rest of the deer family, and their retiring nature and solitary habits gives a fascination to the huntsman that is not felt in following all kinds of game When at bay the Moose fights savagely striking in every direction with the fore feet and has the Government mule occasionally lets out behind The home of the Moose may be said to be between the 45 and 50 parallels and the range extensively from the Black wat Huron or Carriboo mountains along the Upper Nipissing Ottawa and Mattawa districts through the north of Quebec and thence to Labrador In summer Moose are found in the bottoms near running water they are good swimmers and stand for hours in deep water keeping off insects and feeding on aquatic plants,

they also are frequently found in the marshes and tamarac swamp and until the deepest seclusion of the forest. When their horns begin to harden in August they become restless and visit the ridges at night. In the latter part of September the rutting begins, and they leave the bottoms for the hills. The bull's are then in finest condition and parade the ridges until the trails are easily seen. For about three weeks they seem to travel continually going the round regularly over their scraping grounds and have short rests from ridge to ridge...se in order to get a good shot and bring down his game, the hunter must climb a tree at evening or at daybreak for moose are quick of sight and keen of smell. A side shot position should be taken, for when the quarry appears he is generally on a slow trot, but stops to listen on the top of ridges a heavy breech loading rifle, should be used and the game shot in the shoulder on a line with the fore leg. It is a habit amongst experienced hunters never to shoot carelessly at any kind of large game the first shot is generally sent with precision as it is of more value to the hunter than several chance shots when the game has been alarmed and going furiously away and a good still hunter seldom wastes a cartridge when hunting in timber but his best chance is when stalking for the game is easily sighted and when fairly started unless headed is seldom killed. When the rutting season is over they collect into small bands and browse in the bottoms and on the side hills feeding on small shrubbery, of which willow, poplar, hazelbush, swamp maple, and black birch seem to be preferred. The first heavy snowstorm is a signal for the moose to start out and scour the country for winter feeding ground and they generally select a valley with a good growth of sprouts, well protected from wintry blasts by pine timber, or hills, there they browse on tamarac white pine and the lungus growth found on maple and birch trees until the next deep snow falls, when the whole harvest of moose becomes settled in and yarded for the winter.

How to hunt moose and elk is a question which every second man will essay to settle in the loudest manner. The infrequency of meeting these animals partly accounts for the difficulty of stating method together with their marvellous celerity of movement and staying power. It is but a short experience that one can get from a single interview, unless in such a case as that of startling a moose in a thicket without an knowing where you are and upon your opening fire its circling round you evidently more bewildered every shot.

SMOKE RIVER.

Whether a moose will nordascend to jump or by any means leave the trot is a question of which I should like to hear something from one who really knows. It is believed by many that the elk travel—until the snows are somewhat deep—for many miles and thus retrace across the valley and over the hills and far away to another favorite haunt. If thus be a fact light gleams in upon many of the mysteries connected with good runs but no hide a hair But the

WAPITI OR ELK

noble in size magnificent in form, with beautiful spreading antlers, he has been called the monarch of the deer family, but like the moose are becoming very scarce They usually travel in bands but when unmolested go in single file leaving a long straight trail easily followed They are very timorous in their nature and their perfect sight and delicate scent often prevent the hunter from stalking them successfully When shot at from ambush they huddle together like mountain sheep and then make a grand stampede for the hills They are easily approached from leeward under cover and when surrounded the band becomes confused and run so recklessly that they can be fired at from several points At evening when feeding on the outskirts of the timber is the hunter a best time.

ANTELOPE

are still occasionally found all the way from the Saskatchewan in the North West and Keewatin and Manitoba, through Algoma and Northern Ontario down to the borders of Quebec and Labrador Their favorite haunts are the flat hills and table lands of the lower ranges, and like the deer they often cross from one range to another The rutting season in September is the best time in which to obtain good shots and a heavy rifle of 44-calibre with telescopic sights is the one needed but for those who do not wish to stray far from camp the fox rabbits hares and squirrels which abound will afford ample sport and both fur and meat for sustenance If the region of the watershed has proved far enough north for our hunting party the best route on return is to make for the trail between Matagamishing and Lake Wahnapitaeping thence crossing the north east and south east channels of French river, once more arriving on the eastern coast of the Georgian bay there we loading on to the boat or steamer soon are we at Parry Sound

THE PREMIER AND HIS CABINET

The many victories gained by the Province of Ontario and the admirable management of its affairs since the accession of the Mowat Government The accumulation of millions of dollars whilst other sections of the Dominion have been running almost irretrievably in debt has awakened a desire in leaders of the sister provinces to emulate the system pursued by the Government of Ontario The signal success of Mr M was before the Privy Council of Great Britain in the matter of Escheats the prevailing of his interpretation of the law as regards the Rivers and Streams and more recently the famous decision embracing the Boundary Award by which the Province gains some 100 000 square miles of territory and his great reputation as a constitutional lawyer with his far seeing perspicuity has brought forward the admirers of his policy from every portion of the Dominion.

The millions of dollars in the Provincial exchequer and the apparent prosperity of its citizens have altogether combined to place our system at the head of any on the continent thus making it the cynosure of the more ambitious rulers and aspirants of the other members of Confederation A passing glance at the members whose semblance occupies our frontispiece will acquaint our readers with the brave defenders of Ontario's rights.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

Hon Oliver Mowat was born in Kingston Ontario in the year 1820 and educated in that city where he studied law with Sir John A Macdonald and Mr Justice Burns He was called to the Bar of Upper Canada in 1842 and created a Queen's Counsellor in 1856 since which time he has occupied nearly every position of trust and honor within the gift of the people being a member of the Toronto University Senate a Bencher of the Law Society of Ontario a member of the Toronto City Council was a Commissioner for Consolidating Public General Statutes for Canada and Upper Canada respectively was member of the Quebec Union Conference President of the Evangelical Alliance Provincial Secretary under the Brown Dorion regime and Vice Chancellor of Upper Canada from which he resigned in October 1872 in order to form a new Administration in Ontario and was at once appointed a

member of Executive Council and Attorney General for the Province. He occupied a seat for South Ontario in the Canadian Assembly from 1867 to 1864 and was returned for present seat by acclamation Nov. 1872 and re-elected at each general election since that time. He is peculiarly a favorite of the people of Ontario who have not failed to discover his legal competency, business like habits sanguine temperament and acuteness which enables him invariably to conquer for the cause he undertakes. In stature he may be termed of medium height with a compact and well knit frame, but there is a peculiar mellowness about his voice and a beaming sweetness in his smile. Thought is apparent in his brow and the sign of pure benevolence in the beaming of his bright, unclouded eye. His attitude and gesture are easy and every movement is seemingly controlled by a dignified and natural grace. His countenance is open with a look of unconquerable good humor and candor is an expression of magnanimous frankness that in the enforcement of any cause which he undertakes to advocate invests him with such a semblance of sincerity as to lend to his assertion of fact or to his prediction of good prove pic..ar irresistible force while the authoritative ease and perspicuity with which he states and illustrates his opinions before the highest tribunals, impress upon the casual observer the fact that he is some high legal functionary appearing on behalf of the people of his province not so much to debate the question before the court as to testify in respect to the law that should decide it and of apparent conviction and good faith. We may well apply to the Hon. Oliver Mowat the words of Cicero when commending one of the orators of Ancient Rome — *In Scauri orationi sapientis hominis et recti gravitas summa et naturalis quædam integri auctoritas non ut antea sed ut testimonium dicere putares.* — The Premier is now in his 68th year, hale hearty and vigorous as a distinguishable worker with every appearance of years of usefulness yet remaining to devote to promoting the interests of his people

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PROVINCIAL SECRETARY

Hon. Arthur Sturgis Hardy Provincial Secretary is also to the manor born and deserended on both sides from families of U. E. Loyalists. He was called to the Bar and appointed a Q. C. in 1876 is a Bencher of the Law Society of Ontario was first returned for present

seat in April 1873 and re elected by acclamation at each general election since that time His present appointment dates from 1877 Lake Hardy Admiral Nelson's friend and companion he is a staunch and unwavering supporter of his chieftain and a thorough Liberal in its full breadth of meaning and significance In Parliament he takes rank as a ready debater witty and ironical with a fine natural seam of generous sentiment running through his oratory His extempore replies are quick reasoning and acute whilst the speeches delivered after due time for preparation exhaustive analysis and finally win the applause even of his antagonists whilst the subject of attack writhes under the severity of the metaphorical lashing administered His style is vigorous and copious whilst his fluency of thought and language his versatility perpetual gayety and good temper proclaim him at once a most popular member of the Ministry a jovial social and familiar gentleman In matters of friendship business transactions or promises, his word is his bond implicitly given and redeemed.

HON C F FRASER.

Commissioner Public Works

Is a native of Brockville Ont., being born in that village in 1808 He studied law with the Hon A N Richards Q C and was called to the bar of Upper Canada in 1866 appointed a Queen's Counsellor in 1876 was Bencher of the Law Association of Ontario and president of the Brockville Catholic Literary Association He was also one of the originators of the Ontario Catholic League was appointed a member of the Executive Council in 1873 and acted as Provincial Secretary and Registrar until April 1874 On his appointment to office he was returned for the riding of South Grenville and latterly at the general election for Brockville He is also one of the directors of the Ontario Bank Tall in stature of good appearance and of full manhood he is noticeable among the Ministry In argument he is fluent and expresses bold in forming a passage cynical and sarcastic with a seeming contempt for his opponent, and poses as the acrostatic ingenium of the Cabinet His speeches generally bear the mark of rapid production from a vigorous

mind and seemingly the most trivial business furnishes him with an occasion to produce an effect His metaphor when leading with the Opposition is accompanied by a sneer and he does not omit the opportunity of falling upon his political antagonist and leaving many a metaphorical scar. He is ambitious for the honor of his province and seemingly would go far for a friend and a good distance to subdue a foe

HON T P FARDEE Q C

Commissioner of Crown Lands

First saw the light in Grenville Ont during the year 1830 and was educated in that district He was called to the Bar in 1861 and created a Q C in 1879 was Bencher of the Law Society of Ontario and County Attorney for Lambton In 1872 he was appointed a member of the Provincial Council and acted as Provincial Secretary until 1878 when he assumed his present duties as Commissioner of Crown Lands As a speaker on the hustings he is most popular and seemingly speaks not only for display but for a purpose taking none apparently from the collision of the moment. In parliamentary debates his tone is natural and impressive his delivery rapid whilst the flow of words is even and distinct and leaves the impression with the listener of a vein of diplomatic skill and cautious shrewdness permeating the entire discourse

LIEUT COL A McL ROSS

Hon Alexander McLagan Ross arrived in Ontario in the year 1834 from Dundee, Scotland and with his parents settled in the town of Goderich Being but six years of age on his arrival in Canada he has so to speak grown up with the country, and thoroughly understands its needs and the business management of its affairs for which duties his early education and business surroundings eminently fitted him. His judgment in financial matters is sound and clear and his mind vigorous cautious and comprehensive. He commenced his early business career in the Bank of Upper Canada, in 1849 whence he entered the service

of the Buffalo and Lake Huron railway rapidly advancing until he held the treasurership of the united counties of Huron and Bruce He was afterwards treasurer of Huron until 1884 In 1870 he became manager of the Bank of Commerce Goderich He was first returned to Parliament in 1875 appointed treasurer for the province in 1883

HON GEORGE WILLIAM ROSS

Minister of Education is of Scottish parentage born in Middlesex Ont in 1841 in which county and the Provincial Normal school he finished his education since which time his chosen vocation seemed to be that of a public educator and in many respects it has been an excellent one in numerous branches for the public good Early in life we find him an active leader in the Temperance and Prohibitory movements in Canada afterwards as an inspector of Public Schools for the County of Lambton then a Provincial school teacher and Vice President of the Ontario Temperance and Prohibitory League He has also done active service in the Reform cause being editor of the Strathroy *Age* and Seaford *Expositor* was first returned to the Dominion Parliament in 1872 when he soon began to acquire a reputation as a ready debater with strong declamation, and a natural manner He was elected to the Provincial Parliament in 1883 and appointed to his present office and seat in the Cabinet in November 1883

WILLIAM BALFE MEREDITH LL.B. Q.C

Leader of the Opposition

In some 46 years of age having been born in Middlesex Ont in 1840 was educated at London and at the Toronto University was called to the Bar of Upper Canada in 1861 appointed Q.C. by the Ontario Government in 1876 and by the Dominion in 1880 was first returned for Parliament in 1872 and at each general election since that time In politics he is opposed to the present Government holds what are termed Liberal Conservative views and favors compulsory voting As

a leader in debate he is logical and a good orator but there appears no play of conflicting emotions on his features but a calm although pleasing severity, full of seriousness and determination, showing a mind conscious of its own powers and under perfect control as against its daily task during the sitting of Parliament. Neither emotion or sentimental discontent on the defeat of his measures seems traceable on his countenance, but in its place a seeming consciousness of strength superior prowess and immobility of purpose evincing a deliberate preparation for Governmental frowns and a determination to retort at the earliest opportunity. In daily intercourse he is social and companionable an evidence of the sincerity and steadfastness of his friendship.

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QUEEN'S HOTEL, TORONTO.

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A Full Assortment of

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Sportsmen and Camping Parties supplied with all the Material necessary for the evening *bon homme*

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OVER TWO HUNDRED

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Is a Wonder to all who see it.

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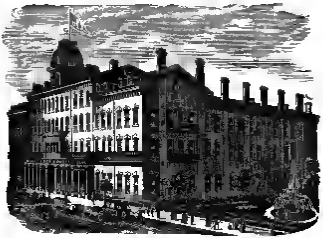
Is the largest coolest in summer unequalled in cleanliness best ventilated, best furnished, and the best managed Hotel in Western Canada. It is the most central first class Hotel in Toronto situated on the corner of King and York Streets.

This Hotel is the most desirable for the Merchant, the Lawyer, the Business man, and the Pleasure Tourist as Street Cars pass the doors to all parts of the City every five minutes, and all the fashionable dry goods stores are located on King Street. Besides its superiority in point of location, it is the only Hotel in Toronto COMPLETE IN ALL ITS APPOINTMENTS with magnificent parlors and bedrooms, detached and *en suite* lofty ceilings and imposing corridors.

Passenger and Baggage Elevators running day and night
Hot and Cold Baths on each floor
Electric Bells in all rooms.
Prices graduated according to location of rooms.
Fire Escapes in all bedrooms.

H. J. NOLAN, Chief Clerk. MARK H. IRISH Proprietor.



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The "QUEEN'S" is one of the largest and most comfortable Hotels in the Dominion of Canada. Being adjacent to the lake, it commands a beautiful view of Toronto Bay and Lake Ontario. It is well-known as the coolest Summer House in Canada. It is elegantly furnished throughout—rooms *en suite* with bathrooms, etc., attached, on every floor.

His Excellency the MARQUIS OF LORNE, Governor-General of Canada, and Her Royal Highness the PRINCESS LOUISE, on the occasion of each visit to Toronto, engaged suites of apartments at THE QUEEN'S. The grounds around it being spacious and airy with Croquet and Chivalric Lawns, etc., renders it one of the most pleasant and desirable hotels for business men, pleasure seekers, and the travelling public.

Terms for Board $3.00 to $3.50 per day according to location of rooms.

Bathrooms etc., attached, $1 00 per day additional.

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J. FRASER, Proprietor

This old established and commodious Hotel is still open for the reception of Tourists and the travelling public

The Proprietor, as in the past, will always strive to give careful attention to the wants and comfort of his patrons.

—GOOD SAMPLE ROOMS.—

FREE OMNIBUS TO AND FROM ALL TRAINS AND BOATS.

TERMS **ONE DOLLAR** PER DAY.

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Situated upon beautifully curved grounds overlooking the Harbour and Straits of Mackinac. Is complete and modern in all its appointments, and furnished in the Queen Anne style.

The Saint Cloud Hotel offers inducements to Tourists and pleasure seekers that are unsurpassed. Its corps of coloured servants is the best, while its culinary department is under the charge of a *Chef de Cuisine*, engaged at great expense.

Its elegant broad verandahs, its large, airy, well ventilated rooms, its

OPERATIC SINGERS

—AND ITS—

FAMOUS STRING BAND

are attractions by which this Hotel has gained its world-wide reputation, and which no one can disregard in the selection of a home-like stopping place while sojourning on this

LOVELY AND ROMANTIC ISLE.

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Acre Lots at Windermere, with water front overlooking the beautiful Lake Rosseau, for sale at reasonable prices. On these lands are springs of purest water ice cold during the heat of summer

Cottages partly furnished, for summer residence to rent at $75 to $0 the season.

Timber Limits.—Comprising upwards of 3 000 000 000 feet of timber for sale, situated in Muskoka, Algoma Georgian Bay North Shore, Sault Ste. Marie and in States of Michigan and Wisconsin, U S

Correspondence solicited.

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COLLINGWOOD

THOMAS COLLINS, Proprietor.

This Hotel newly built splendidly furnished, well ventilated and healthily situated commands an excellent view of the Georgian Bay and Blue Mountain range

It has been freely acknowledged both by the press and travelling public, to be the BEST HOTEL out of the large cities, both as regards accommodation attention, comfort and *menu*

Free Bus to and from all Trains.

CHARGES MODERATE.

Special Rates for Tourists, Large Parties, and Families wishing to spend the Summer.

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This Company issues all approved forms of Life Policies. Also Annuities, and specially favourable Tontine and Semi-Tontine Investment Policies.

Its Commercial Endowment Policy meets the wants of those needing the protection of Insurance only and avoids the UNCERTAINTIES of the co-operative plan, and the over payments of the ordinary system.

It places within the reach of the masses reliable life insurance limited to the usual accumulating period of life at an estimated cost of about 50 per cent. of the ordinary life policies and enables the insured to PAY AS THEY GO, and to have just what they pay for.

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In all unrepresented places in Canada. Write to the Managing Director, at the Head Office, Toronto Ont.

Where to Purchase and Who to Buy From.

Visitors and Tourists will experience every satisfaction in dealing with the undermentioned firm either personally or by order

Gentlemen, before going camping, cannot do better than call at the *PALACE CLOTHING HOUSE* and secure a complete Camping Outfit.

Boating Suits, Fishing Suits, Bathing Suits, Blue Serge and Flannel Shirts, Waterproof Coats, etc., etc.

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Skiffs 16 ft. x 3 ft. 6 in. price $3.00 per week $1.50 per day 30c per hour Sail boats, with attendant (these boats are 30 feet in length and will accommodate from 20 to 25 persons) $4.00 per day $20.00 per week. Boats and yachts for sale, for prices address.—WILLIAM WATTS Collingwood Ont or WATTS & SON Port Arthur, Ont.

ROW and SAIL BOATS of all descriptions.—
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Row and Sail Boats to rent 15c. per hour; 75c to $1.25 per day; $3.50 to $5.00 per week; yachts $5.00 per day

For TICKETS TO ALL POINTS, Lake Rail and Ocean
WEBSTER & BAIN *PALACE TICKET OFFICE, 56 YONGE ST. TORONTO.*

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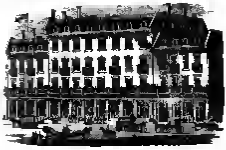

PARRY SOUND.

R. B. ARMSTRONG, Proprietor.

This hotel pleasantly situated close to the steamboat landing and business portion of the town, is one of the best on the shores of the Georgian Bay and for summer visitors and tourists generally it has advantages that few hotels in the Dominion can offer Its rooms are cool and comfortable. The grounds and croquet lawns around it are spacious and airy and render it one of the most pleasant and desirable hotels on the eastern coast

TERMS—$1.00 to $1.50 per DAY.

—Special Terms for Season Visitors and Families —

Excellent Livery for Country Drives.

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The Great Northern Transit Co.

(LIMITED.)

Collingwood and Sault Ste Marie Royal Mail Line.

The Popular Route to Sault Ste. Marie, Manitoulin, and St. Josephs Islands and Parry Sound.

The new swift and splendidly equipped Drawing-room Steamers, "PACIFIC" 2000 tons Capt. James Foote "ATLANTIC" 750 tons, Capt. P M. Campbell, and "NORTHERN BELLE" will leave Collingwood Town-weekly on arrival of the Steamboat Express from *Toronto for Muskoka, Owen Sound Killarney, Manitowaning, Little Current, La Cloche Mudge Bay, Gore Bay Spanish River, Goderich Island, Nicad River, Thessalon, Algoma Mills, Bruce Mines Elliot, Garden River and Sault Ste. Marie.*

Magnificent Steamers, Good Accommodation, Low Fares, No Rough Weather

MACKINAC EXCURSIONS,

THE FINEST AND MOST PICTURESQUE TRIP ON THE CONTINENT

There will be frequent Excursions to Mackinac Island during the summer season of which due notice will be given in the Toronto Papers and for which Excursion Tickets at low rates, will be issued, good for the whole season and to lay off at points of interest, as deserved, for fishing boating etc.

PARRY SOUND, the East Shore of the Georgian Bay and French River.

The route lays through the numerous islands of the eastern shore of the Georgian Bay, the steamers calling at each, on which canops are established and these adorned with summer residences.

Good Hotel accommodation, with boats etc., can be had at Collingwood, Penetanguishene or Parry Sound.

Steamers leave Collingwood Sous weekly for Parry Sound Penetanguishene and French River

Close connections made between the Northern and Hamilton and North-Western Railways at Collingwood and Toronto Grey and Bruce R. R. at Owen Sound.

(*Signed*), *THOMAS LONG, Secretary*

CHARLES CAMERON, General Manager

For information apply to W J GRANT James Street, Hamilton HARLOW CUMBERLAND 55 Yonge Street Toronto.

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Special Brands prepared on Order, and filled as required.

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MUSKOKA LAKES & THE GEORGIAN BAY.

Toronto being the central point from which all summer routes diverge, and the Bay and Lakes being but a few hours distant by rail, it is necessary to reach the city by as direct and pleasant a line as possible. Therefore passengers and visitors from the New England and Eastern States book through to Ogdensburg, N. Y., thence taking the Mail Line Steamers through the Thousand Islands and St. Lawrence River scenery, or changing to the Grand Trunk R. R. to the city of Toronto; through tickets and checks for baggage by either line can be obtained at point of departure.

From New York, Southern and South-Eastern States, take either of the through lines to Niagara Falls, thence the railroad to Hamilton and Toronto; but by far the most pleasant and direct, the Canada Southern to Niagara town, or the N. Y. C. to Lewiston thence crossing Lake Ontario direct to Toronto, by one of the magnificent steamers plying twice daily.

From South and South-western States, secure tickets direct to Cleveland, Ohio, then take steamer for Toronto, or rail via Buffalo and Niagara Falls.

From the Western States book through to Toronto via Detroit or Port Huron.

On arrival at the city of Toronto the visitor will find the hotels numerous, well-kept, and extremely moderate in prices as compared with other cities. The public are catered for in every style and, therefore, have but to choose for themselves between the aristocratic "Queen's" McGaw and Walmsley, proprietors; the bustling and social "Rossin" probably the best known house in the Dominion, Smith, proprietor; the home like Continental, J. O'Hara, proprietor; the comfortable American, and fifty other hostelries, whose managers are at to please, as well as soon to study the comfort of their guests. A postal card to the proprietor of either of the hotels is amply sufficient to secure accommodation and insure being met, and baggage taken in charge prompt upon arrival of the train or boat.

Strangers or visitors to the city finding time heavy on their hands, or at a loss where to go, or how to entertain themselves or pass the time away, should call at Messrs. Webster and Sain's Palace Ticket Office, 58 Yonge Street, these gentlemen having the office as the general of visitors for correspondence etc., whilst information on routes places of interest and resort and local attractions worth visiting is always cheerfully imparted and disposed as far as possible afforded to enable the tourist to view all matters of interest in as short a time as possible, whilst the stay in Toronto is rendered enjoyable and pleasant.

EXCURSION TICKETS

For the Lakes of Muskoka, or the Georgian Bay trips alone, or for all-round trips including the Lakes, the Bay and Lakes Huron and Michigan. From Toronto, Muskoka, Collingwood Killarney, Sault Ste Marie, Mackinac and return can be had at the Company's office in Toronto.

HELLO!!!

Camping Parties passing through Toronto either going to or returning from the

HAPPY CAMPING GROUNDS,

will do well to secure an ARTISTIC Photographic souvenir of their trip which will recall the pleasant time enjoyed, by calling on

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"The PHOTOGRAPHER," par excellence,

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Mr B s many years experience in camping will ensure something appropriate being secured

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Campers Parties and Sportsmen generally will find the largest assortment o

CAMPING GOODS IN ONTARIO

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City News and Games Depot,

55 KING ST. WEST, - - - TORONTO

Tents of every description, Wall, Pyramid, Round and Wedge Shape, all Sizes constantly kept in stock.

Length and Breadth	Height of Pole.	Height of Wall	Price—Without Poles or Stakes. 8 oz.	10 oz.	Poles and Stakes Extra
7 x 7	7 feet.	2 feet.	$10 00	$12 00	$0 50
7 x 9	9	3 "	12 00	13 50	75
7 x 11	7	2 "	13 00	16 00	1 00
9 x 9	8	3 "	15 00	18 00	1 00
9 x 11	9	3 "	16 00	20 00	1 00
9 x 14	9	3 "	18 00	22 00	1 00
10 x 12	9	3 "	18 00	21 25	2 50
12 x 14	9	3 "	23 00	25 00	2 50
12 x 16½	9	3 "	25 00	28 00	2 75
12 x 20	9	3 "	28 00	29 50	3 00
14 x 14	10	4 "	29 00	31 75	2 50
14 x 16½	10	4 "	27 50	3 50	3 50
14 x 20	10	4 "	30 75	34 75	3 75
16 x 16	10	4 "	31 00	40 00	4 00

PRICES OF WALL TENTS, as shown in Cut.

Camp Beds (for hunting), Camp Stools and Chairs, Hammocks, Stoves, Waterproof Bags and Blankets, Camp Tables, etc. etc.

STEAMBOAT ARRANGEMENTS.

DAILY SUMMER SERVICE, 1884.

GOING NORTH.—The popular side wheel steamer "NIPISSING" (Capt. Rose) will leave Gravenhurst daily on the arrival of the mail trains leaving Toronto at 7 45 a.m. and Hamilton at 6.45 a.m., for Beaumaris, Port Carling, Wanderamere and Rosseau direct.

The swift and commodious new steamer "KENOZHA" (Capt Henry) will leave Gravenhurst for Bracebridge and intermediate places upon the arrival of the same train from Toronto as above.

GOING SOUTH.—The "NIPISSING" will leave Rosseau daily at 7.30 a.m and the "KENOZHA" leave Fort Cockburn at 7 30 a.m. for Gravenhurst and intermediate places, calling at Bracebridge at 11.30 a.m.

Extra Daily Boat Between Gravenhurst and Bracebridge

GOING NORTH.—The "KENOZAH" will leave Gravenhurst at 6.15 p.m daily

GOING SOUTH.—Will leave Bracebridge at 4.30 a.m, and at 3-45 p.m

BALA ROUTE.

A steamer will leave Gravenhurst every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 a.m. for Bala and intermediate places, returning in time for the trains.

MAGANETAWAN.—The "PIONEER," a small steamer plies between this point and Bnike's Falls, on the Maganetawan River

STAGE CONNECTIONS.

BRACEBRIDGE.—Daily (per John Harvie's Line of Stages) for Port Sydney thence steamer "NORTHERN" on the Huntsville route. Tri-weekly stages Tuesday Thursday and Saturday to Baysville, thence per steamer "HELENA" on the Trading Lake route

ROSSEAU.—Daily (per James Harvie's Line of Stages) to Parry Harbour and Parry Sound and intermediate places

Tri-weekly on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays to Maganetawan Nipissing, and intermediate places thence per fine steamers "INTER OCEAN" and "SPARROW" or points upon Lake Nipissing, making close connection with the C P. R. R

SPECIAL TRIPS.

Arrangements can be made on application to A. F Cockburn Gravenhurst, for the charter of steam yachts and larger steamboats for special trips to any point on or off the route on Lake Muskoka, Joseph and Rosseau.

NORTHERN AND NORTH-WESTERN

RAILWAYS

TWO EXPRESS TRAINS daily from Hamilton direct to the Georgian Bay and the Lakes of Muskoka

THREE TRAINS daily from Toronto to Collingwood, Meaford, Penetanguishine and the Muskoka Lakes.

The N and N W Ry is the only line running to the Lakes of Muskoka It is the oldest railway in Ontario and has a well ballasted track its trains are fitted with all modern improvement parlour cars, etc. and its connections are close and direct with all the Trunk lines

The line runs through what is known as the Garden of Canada to Allandale and Barrie, on Lake Simcoe, thence along that lake through a picturesque section to the southern extremity of the Muskoka Lakes

Single and Return Tickets good for thirty days issued at lowest rates

Excursions during the season.

Tourists or Sportsmen s tickets are good to stop over at any point, and return up to the close of navigation

Camping equipage, stores and dogs are carried free when accompanied by owner

Toronto : **BARLOW CUMBERLAND,**

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and at all the principal Stations of the Northern and North-Western Rys

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FULTON, MICHIE & Co.,

GROCERS,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

ARE PREPARED TO SUPPLY A FULL ASSORTMENT OF EVERY REQUISITE FOR

Camping, Fishing & Shooting

—EXCURSIONS.—

Preserved Soups, Meats and Vegetables, Potted Meats Essence of Beef, Essence of Coffee Condensed Coffee and Milk, Condensed Cocoa and Milk, Borden's Condensed Milk.

Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies and Marmalades, Biscuits in Tins & Boxes,

FINEST

CHICAGO SUGAR CURED HAMS & BACON,

FINEST CHICAGO DRIED BEEF TONGUES.

Pace's Choice Virginia Tobaccos,

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Goods carefully Packed and Promptly Delivered.

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NEWLY EQUIPPED.

The Elegant Side-Wheel Steamer

"CHICOUTIMI,"

CAPT WM DONALDSON is now placed on the Inland route of the Georgian Bay, the only inside route to these beautiful Camping Grounds No rough weather, smooth water and pleasant sailing.

Special arrangements made for Excursions and Visiting Parties

Regular trips will be made between PARRY SOUND PARRY HARBOR, MIDLAND and PENETANGUISHENE, leaving Penetanguishene on arrival of the trains on the Northern R. R. from Toronto. The beautiful inside Route Good boating fine bathing excellent fishing. Fares from Toronto to Parry Sound R.R and steamer—Single, $4.50 return, $7 50. For all information address—

J. T. McADAM,
56 Yonge St. Toronto.

JOHN PEARCE,
PARRY HARBOR, ONT

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MAKE CAMPING SUPPLIES

A SPECIALTY IN THEIR BUSINESS

We keep a large variety of Canned Meats, Canned Fruits, Canned Vegetables, Evaporated Vegetables, Teas, Coffees, Sugars Lime Juice etc Prices quite as low as in any city in the Dominion. Inspection invited, orders solicited, satisfaction guaranteed.

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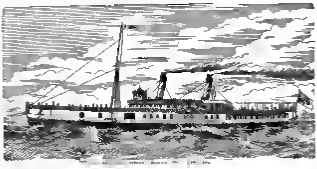
NIAGARA NAVIGATION CO.



PALACE STEAMER

"CHICORA"

Runs Daily between LEWISTON N.Y. and TORONTO ONT. making close connections with the New York Central Railway at Lewiston, the Michigan Central Railway at Niagara and at Toronto with steamers for Thousand Islands, Northern Railways for Lake of Muskoka, Lake Superior and with all lines running North, East and West.

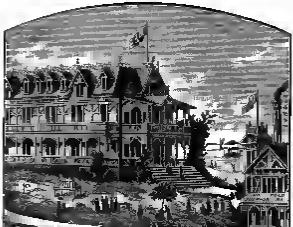
The cheapest, shortest and pleasantest route between NIAGARA FALLS and TORONTO the "Queen City" of Canada.

BARLOW CUMBERLAND,
AGENT,
35 Yonge St., Toronto.

JOHN FOY,
MANAGER,
Toronto.

WEBSTER & BAIN,
86 Yonge St., Toronto.

GEORGIAN BAY HOUSE,



JOHN HOGAN, PROPRIETOR

PENETANGUISHENE, ONTARIO, CANADA.

The Georgian Bay House is one of the most comfortable and commodious hotels in the province. It has ample accommodation for two hundred guests. Its rooms are cool, airy and well appointed, making a residence at this hotel delightful during the summer months. The table is replete with the best to be obtained, whilst the comfort and enjoyment of its guests is attended to by the personal supervision of the proprietor. For the summer tourist who seeks

Lovely Scenery, Pure Cool Breezes, Boating without Danger,

the best fishing on the continent the vicinity of Penetang fills the utmost requirements.

The town abounds in walks and drives amongst shady woods, and the boating in the harbour and outer bay is perfectly protected from storm or danger, boating accidents are unknown.

TERMS, from $1.00 to $2.50 per day, according to location of rooms.

AN EXCELLENT LIVERY, DRIVES AND PIC-NIC PARTIES ARRANGED FOR ON MODERATE TERMS

JOHN HOGAN, Proprietor.

PENETANGUISHENE.

Eastern terminus of the Northern and North Western Railways. Entrance of the 30 000 Islands of the Georgian Bay The finest natural harbour in Ontario. Grand facilities for Manufacturers and Shippers.

The terraced banks of Penetanguishene Harbour which lie in horseshoe form around the beautiful bay offer villa sites which for healthy situation, beauty of scenery and general advantages, would make happier and better home sites than can be found in any other town in Canada.

Land is most reasonable Pure air, pure water, good roads, good markets wood and other necessaries cheap The very best place that could be selected for families desiring a pretty suburban home within easy reach of the city

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All communications addressed to the undermentioned parties respecting land in Penetanguishene will meet with a full and prompt reply

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HARRY JENNINGS,
Town Clerk, Penetanguishene

WALTER J. KEATING,
Mayor Penetanguishene

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EVERYTHING STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS.

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PENETANGUISHENE, ONT.

THE [illegible]

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THE GALLANT DEFENDERS

—OF—

ONTARIO'S RIGHTS.

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PREMIER OF ONTARIO

AND CABINET—1885

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HON. T. B. PARDEE.

HON. A. S. HARDY.

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HC
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THE MUSKOKA LAKES

AND THE

GEORGIAN BAY,

By CAPT. MAC

FULLY ILLUSTRATED

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FISHING AND HUNTING GROUNDS,

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1884

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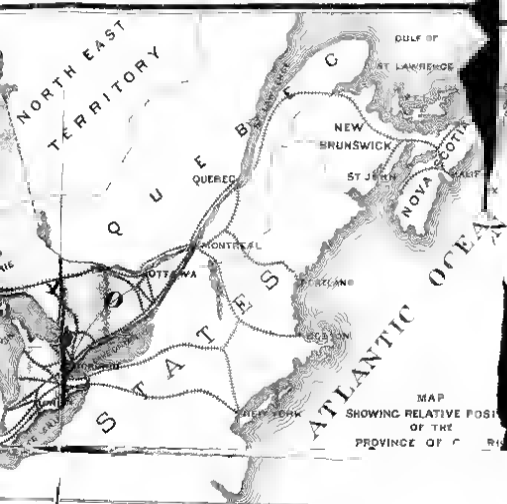
KEEWATIN
NORTH
TERRITORY
JAMES
BAY
NORTH EAST
TERRITORY
MANITOBA
WINNIPEG
Northern Boundary
LAKE OF THE WOODS
FORT WILLIAM
LAKE SUPERIOR
SAULT STE MARIE
LAKE MICHIGAN
UNITED STATES
GALLIMETTE
Brockville
ROSS
Carleton Place
MORTON
Almonte
ADMART
MENAR
Arnprior
Renfrew
Pembroke
Ottawa
Orleans
CLARENCE
RUSSELL
CARLETON
DARLING
RAMSAY


NORTH EAST
TERRITORY
QUEBEC
NEW
BRUNSWICK
NOVA SCOTIA
ATLANTIC OCEAN
MONTREAL
STATES
MAP
SHOWING RELATIVE POSI
OF THE
PROVINCE OF

RUSSELL
PRESCOTT
CLARENCE
ALFRED
VENNOR
TURIN
Lat. 46°

Lake of Two Islands
Cape Vincent
Watertown
Sackette Har.
Oswego
LANARK
GRENVILLE
RUSSELL
PRESCOTT
CARLETON
STORMONT
DUNDAS
GLENGARRY
ONTARIO
LENNOX
ADDINGTON
FRONTENAC
LEEDS
HASTINGS
PRINCE EDWARD
NORTHUMBERLAND
DURHAM
PETERBOROUGH
VICTORIA
HALIBURTON
SIMCOE
NORTH
WEST
EAST
SOUTH
OF PART
PROVINCE

MAP

OF PART OF THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

M

OF PART

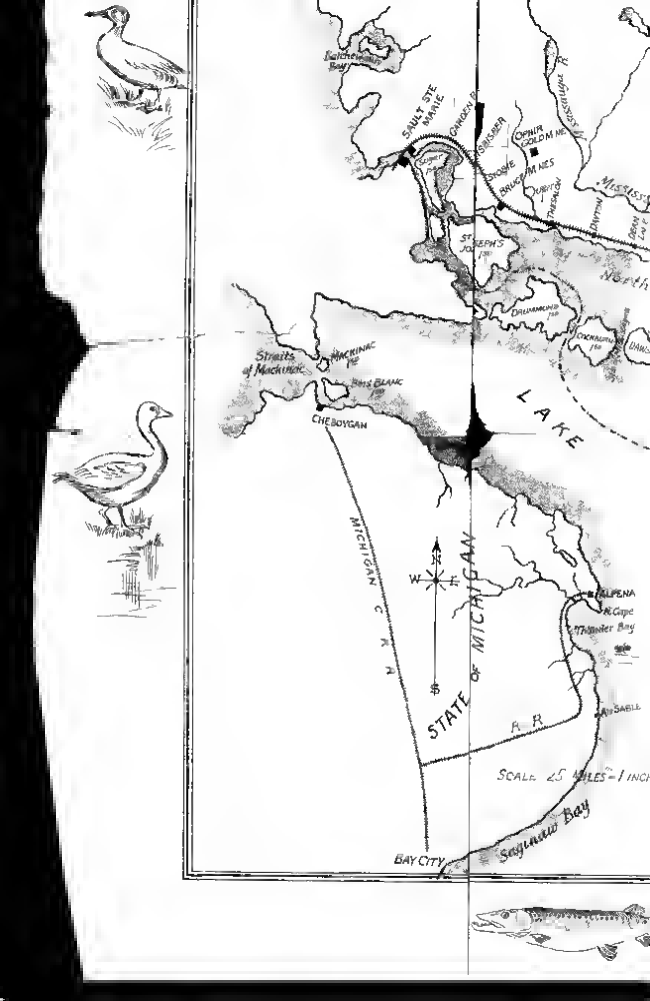
PROVINCE

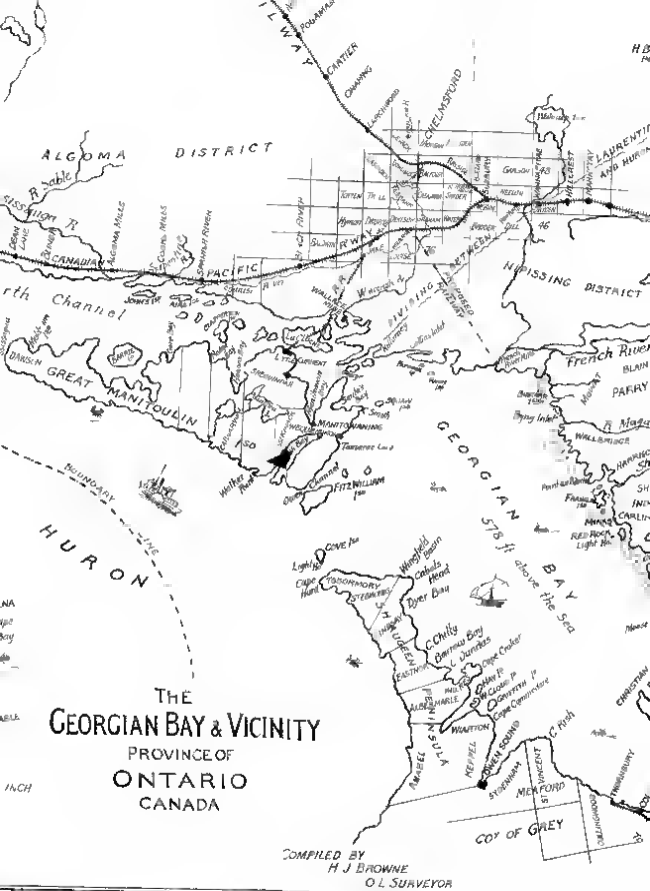
MAP
OF PART OF THE
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

New Brunswick House
River Missinaibi
River R
Grassett
Otter
Lochalsh
Missinaibi
Hudson's Bay Co Post
Mattagami
Dalton
Wendigo
Moose R
Muhipicoten R

River Kapuskasing
Ah Kue Kotish R.
H.B.C. Post
ALGOMA
DISTRICT
(Land of the Lakes)
CANADIAN
PACIFIC
RAILWAY
MAIN
LINE
HEIGHT OF LAND
TO JAMES BAY
175 MILES FROM
Mattagami
Mattagami R.
Mattabie River
Lake
Moose
Nagagami
Hoyan R.
Ramsay
Ivanhoe
Boundary
Chapleau
Missanabie
Stobie
Franz
Sesekinika
Cartier
Chaput
Limestone
Limestone
Hwy 11
Hwy 101

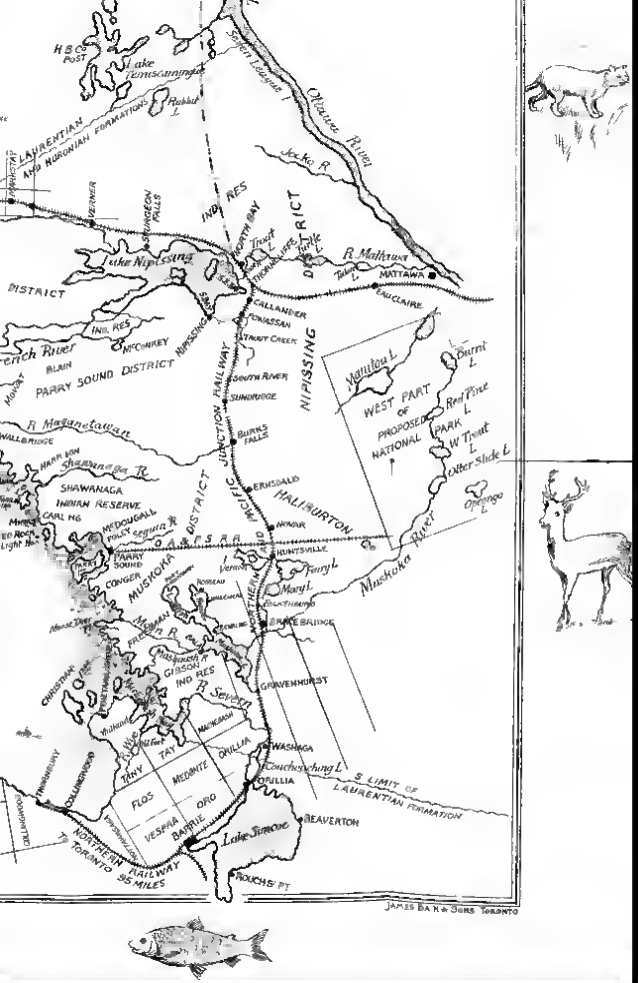
TO JAMES BAY
175 MILES FROM
LAKE ABITIBBI
Lake Abitibi
Abitibi House
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC
Moose R.
Montreal River
Lake Temiscamingue
Lake Temiscamingue
Seven League
Ottawa


Lake Superior
Whitefish Bay
SAULT STE MARIE
GARDEN R.
MARQUETTE
COPPER COUNTRY
COPPER HARBOR
ONTONAGON
MINES
ONTONAGON R.
MARQUETTE R.
ST. JOSEPH'S I.
DRUMMOND I.
MACKINAC I.
BOIS BLANC I.
Straits of Mackinac
CHEBOYGAN
LAKE
MICHIGAN
STATE OF MICHIGAN
CANAL
R. R.
ALPENA
N. Cape
Thunder Bay
AU SABLE
SCALE 25 MILES = 1 INCH
Saginaw Bay
BAY CITY



THE GEORGIAN BAY & VICINITY
PROVINCE OF
ONTARIO
CANADA

COMPILED BY
H J BROWNE
O L SURVEYOR


H.B.C. Post
Lake Temiscamingue
Rabbit L.
LAURENTIAN AND HURONIAN FORMATIONS
Montreal River
Matawa River
Jocko R.
INDIAN RES
DISTRICT
Trout L.
Turtle L.
Lake Nipissing
R. Mattawa
MATTAWA
CALLANDER
CALEDONIA
TROUT CREEK
SOUTH RIVER
SUNDRIDGE
BURKS FALLS
ERNESTOWN
HALIBURTON
ORMSBY
DISTRICT
NIPISSING
Nipissing L.
Burnt L.
WEST PART OF PROPOSED NATIONAL PARK
Red Pine L.
W. Trout L.
Otter Slide L.
Opeongo L.
Maganetawan R.
Shawanaga R.
SHAWANAGA INDIAN RESERVE
CARL MG
MEDOUGALL FALLS
PARRY SOUND DISTRICT
PARRY SOUND
CONGER
MUSKOKA
HUNTSVILLE
Vernon
Fairy L.
Mary L.
Muskoka R.
Rosseau
Rosseau L.
Muskoka R.
FALLS
BRACEBRIDGE
Fraser R.
Gibson R.
IND RES
Severn R.
GRAVENHURST
CHRISTIAN
TAY
MACHEDASH
ORILLIA
WASHAGA
Couchiching L.
S. LIMIT OF LAURENTIAN FORMATION
TINY
MEDONTE
FLOS
ORO
VESPRA
BARRIE
Lake Simcoe
BEAVERTON
TORONTO 95 MILES
NORTHERN RAILWAY
JAMES BAIN & SONS TORONTO

THE LAKES OF MUSKOKA

AND

THE GEORGIAN BAY.

QUESTION AND DECISION

NO proposition in geometry or problem in Euclid so perplexes and bewilders the student as the simple question propounded by the inmates of the family about to depart for the summer holidays: *Where shall we go?* To Cape May! at once suggests Ariadne. "Oh, No!" replies her brother, "do you not remember the nightly fog and mists that enveloped the Cape, and left mamma with a fever on returning. I certainly do not forget the sand flies and torrid heat during the day, and you cannot have obliterated from your memory in the short space of one year the unbearable pain you seemed to endure from the constant attention of those ubiquitous New Jersey products, the mosquitoes. All the galeties of the Stockton, or the fascinations of the ball room, cannot erase reminiscences, so that time so palpable and real."

"Well," remarked mamma, "if you do not fancy the Cape or the Chesapeake, what do you say to Atlantic City, Long Branch, the White Mountains, or Old Orchard Beach, all in our own country?"

"Or yet," interrupted paterfamilias, looking up from his morning paper, "a trip to Europe, or shall we visit the Canadian resorts on the Lower St. Lawrence. We must go somewhere, and the majority shall decide in the selection of our destination."

"Well, papa," returned Alfred, "the summer resorts and their attractions on the Atlantic coast line can be summed up in very few words.

In the hotels it is a life of feverish excitement, of subjection to imposition and extortion, of plot and counterplot from the landlord to the porter In the day time we suffer from torrid heat, sand flies, and stinging insect pests outside, with the constant fear of the undertow, should a bath be indulged in to cool our heated bodies, whilst at eventide, mosquitoes, fog, and malaria are most prevalent. Comfort or home privacy we have none, enjoyment is a myth, and instead of the robust health sought for, we obtain an enfeebled constitution and diminished energy To Europe, I should say emphatically, No! We do not wish to become the laughing-stock o Europeans, as numbers of our countrymen are, for you know the last time we were in London the remark that was made at the Exchange, 'How little these Americans seem to know about their own country, so vast and apparently attractive in its proportions,'—set me thinking that as we have a continent of our own, extending from the Pole to Panama, surely it will be best for us to study our own country and our neighbors to the North. The suggestion, to Europe, oh, how absurd! They boast of their seas or their lakes—we could empty the Russian Caspian, and Azovs, the Dead Sea of Syria, and the Nyanzas, Alberts, and Maggiores of Africa, into our deep and mighty Superior, four lovely Michigan and Huron, or our pleasant Erie and Ontario, and scarce produce a ripple on their pebble-lined or sandy shores We have a thousand gems of lakes and bays from Simcoe, Joseph, Rosseau, Magnetawan and Nipissing to the crystal lakes on Vancouver's Island, that would make all their Comos Windermeres, Killarneys, and Genevas hide their faces with a blush of shame—therefore, to Europe, oh, no! That for my part is decided The only objection I have to the Lower St. Lawrence is that you well know it is but a feeding ground for combinations that I do not care to particularize, and the gloom of Saguenay, and the mosquitoes of Ramouski, are as suggestive to the visitor as they are real in fact So, if you will accept a suggestion from me, let us all take to the Georgian Bay and the Upper Lakes, a trip in which our expenses will be light, our pleasure great whilst our health will be fully renewed and fit us for another season of toil and business excitement Well, what say you all? The Georgian Bay let it be! So now get down your map and let us go to work to look up the route. The through lines that make their terminus on our Northern border, are numerous and well-equipped, and no difficulty is experienced in booking through to Rochester, Niagara Falls, or Cleveland, from any portion of the States, whilst from either of those places we take the boat,

and in a few hours are landed at the pleasant City of Toronto, our starting-point, from whence to explore the beauties of the Province of Ontario, and magnificent scenery of the Upper Bay and Lakes."

THE CITY OF TORONTO

is in itself a study, and for a few days we are fully occupied in looking up its history and noticing the peculiarities of its people. The first fact which impresses itself on the mind of the visitor to Ontario is, that he is in the midst of an English speaking community, thoroughly English in their manner, and loyal to the Crown. On every side the hand of friendship is extended, and the stranger feels that he is welcome,—such a contrast to the French lower provinces, where each is bargained and traded for, from the moment of arrival until the time of his departure in disgust, only to find that he has assisted to serve a purpose, which in time will attempt to control the welfare of the entire Dominion. As early as 1749, Toronto was located as a trading post by the French, and called by them Fort Rouillé, and in the early colonial documents, forwarded to Paris by Du Lhu and De la Durantaye, was spoken of as an excellent location for a settlement on Lake Ontario. As late as 1807, the town numbered but a population of 580, who resided in two brick buildings, four block houses, and a few log huts; still it was the seat of Government for the province, but so limited were its resources that from an autograph letter by the Lieutenant Governor of the provinces to the inhabitants, he gives them six months notice to provide provision and accommodation for twenty-five gentlemen, members of the Provincial Parliament, which contrasts strongly with the present city of nearly 100 000 people, and where ample accommodation and sustenance for 50,000 more can be provided at twelve hours' notice. Being, however, the seat of Government the name was soon changed from Fort Rouillé to the present one of Toronto. For some time the origin of the word could not be properly accounted for, and several commentators held antagonistic views in regard to it. Gabriel Segard, in his "Dictionaire de la langue Huronne," published in 1636, claims it merely as an exclamation, whilst others contend that the proper pronunciation should be O-toronton, and that finally the vocable Toronto was the outcome of the dispute, but the

most reliable definition was that the name was applied by the Huron Indians to a locality on Lake Simcoe, used as a trading post, which signifies, "oak trees growing out of the lake" The City of Toronto is situated on Toronto Bay and an arm of Lake Ontario, in N lat 43°. 32 , W. lon. 79° 20 The bay is a sheet of water excellent for boating, about four miles long and two in width, separated from the main body of the lake by a long strip of sandy beach, called Hanlan s Island, on which a light house, numerous cottages, and summer restaurants are located. The island is very popular with the citizens and visitors, being used as a park and Sunday resort for families, fine public baths are erected at the eastern end of the island, which were presented to the city by Erastus Wiman. To ramble and shop in its spacious streets is a delight fully appreciated by the female visitor, whilst the student may have his time fully taken up with old manuscripts, histories, and general literature at the numerous libraries, both public and private The Provincial Parliament Library, now under the superintendence of Wm Houston, Esq., M.A., and which was an inception of Mr S. J. Watson in the year of Confederation, 1868, contains upwards of 15,000 volumes of a selected nature, access to which, when Parliament is not in session, is freely accorded to all. The other libraries evince the same spirit, and the visiting student soon learns to appreciate the disinterested kindness met with. For ramblers, there is the Victoria Park, the various drives to Streetsville, Parkdale, the Don and Aurora, or, for home folks, the public buildings to inspect, such as the Houses of Parliament, the third of the series. The first Parliament Buildings were erected of wood, and destroyed by an incendiary, supposed to be in pay of the invaders, in 1813 They consisted of two Legislative Halls, Offices for Committees, and the Courts of Justice, the Parliamentary Library and all its contents were destroyed, the Church robbed, and the Town Library totally pillaged. The next Parliament block of buildings was erected in 1818, but they suffered the same fate as the former, through an accident, in the year 1824, which cleared the way for the fine legislative pile now standing The province of Ontario is represented in the House by 88 members, whose deliberations since confederation so far have been such as to maintain the claim of evolving a model Government. For twelve years past, what is familiarly termed the Mowat Government, has been under the guidance and leadership of the Honorable Oliver Mowat, Premier and Attorney-General of the province, to whose astuteness and forethought the people are indebted for the pleasant realization that

they have a surplus in the exchequer of some $5,000,000, with every indication of a prolonged period of prosperity for the province. The Hon. Oliver is now in his 64th year, and during his administration has had some formidable difficulties to encounter and surmount before accomplishing the present happy aspect of his progressive ideas. In person he is a pleasant, affable gentleman, whose benignity of countenance and courteousness of demeanour is ever remembered by those who have the pleasure of meeting him. In the Assembly he appears young and vivacious, quick at grasping the point in question, and vigorous in attack; his form erect, and his bearing courtly and dignified, with a frank and genial way that has endeared him to the hearts and won the respect and friendship of the whole community, a majority of whom still hope to see their favorite exalted to the premiership of the nation. Toronto boasts of some fine and even elegant public buildings, such as Osgoode Hall and the residence of the Lieutenant-Governor, the University, Cathedral, Colleges, Custom House, Post Office, and Churches of all denominations.

On arrival, headquarters are at once established at the Rossin House, and arrangements entered into to fully enjoy the well-known hospitality of the genial whole-souled host, Mark H. Irish. The hotel itself is the equal in every respect of the most pretentious that grace the various cities of the Dominion, and is an evidence of the untiring energy and strict attention on the part of the proprietor to the comfort of his guests, that has enabled it to attain its present popularity. The building covers the entire block facing on King and York Streets, in the business centre of the city, within a minute's walk of the Railway Station, and the Lake, and furnishes accommodation for 500 visitors. Like the Grand Hotel, at Paris, or the Fifth Avenue, New York, it contains a veritable town within its confines, every article needed for comfort or adornment can be procured from the stores that cluster around its base, whilst every detail of the hotel itself has been finished in as great perfection as modern science and art can suggest. The imposing marble-paved offices; steam from the heaters taking away insensibly the chill or dampness of morn and evening; the broad walnut stairways, inviting vestibules, and magnificent drawing rooms, elegantly furnished parlors and dining hall, where hundreds can fully satisfy the appetite on the fruits of the tropics, or the products of the Arctic Circle, which only the trip across the Lake and the clear and bracing Canadian atmosphere can sharpen, where every conceivable wish or taste of the visitor has been studiously provided for to please and entrance the sense.

Electricity turns night into day. Silent and swift-gliding elevators convey their passengers from floor to floor, and all combine to render the hotel unparalleled, whilst the conducting of its internal economy has been raised by the personal supervision of its proprietor to the dignity of a fine art, and, seemingly, the very mention of his name appears to insure to the visitor the satisfaction of every gastronomic want, proclaiming for the table of the Rossin an enviable renown among all who have participated in its delights, and the visitor to Toronto remembers with feelings of pleasure in aftertime the acquaintance made with the affable and ever pleasant host of the bustling, social Rossin, and its economical charges.

The Normal School is the centre of the public school system of the Province, and the system pursued will afford gratification to those having time to inspect its workings, and who are interested in the education of the masses as a means for the advancement of Christian civilization. The Botanical Gardens surrounding it are kept in fine order, and the conservatories display a choice assortment of flora and fauna. In the Art Gallery is an excellent collection of paintings and statuary. The offices of the Minister of Education, and the Depository of Books, etc., are located in the building. The Hon. Minister, G. W. Ross, of Strathroy, formerly M.P., is at present actively engaged in evolving a practical system of imparting useful knowledge to the rising generation, as nearly perfect as any on the continent, and which will amply repay the time expended in perusal.

But leaving the city, we take the N. and N. W. R., a system extending in its ramifications some 500 miles, and rush through a delightful suburban country, its meadows rich in hay and growing crops, the inviting shade of its woodlands seemingly offering to the traveller quietness, repose, and peace, passing its fields almost ripe with golden grain, we reach the cosy villages of Aurora and Bradford, catching a glimpse of Lake Simcoe, at Belle Ewart, and arrive at Allandale, some 63 miles from Toronto, at which place refreshments can be had, served in a style and comfort unequalled on this continent. The junction of the Muskoka, Penetanguishine and Meaford branches of the N. R. R. occurring here, a refreshment station became a necessity, and Mr. S. S. Meeking certainly takes a pride in the reputation he has already established for his station. From this point the view is delightful, a stretch of clear water, a little more than a mile in width, extends some nine miles to the main body of Lake Simcoe, whilst directly opposite we see at a glance the entire town of

BEAUTIFUL BARRIE

Beautiful Barrie, who could but love thee,
Radiant with azure skies smiling above thee
Gaily my birch canoe to thee I barrie,
To thy fair haven, beautiful Barrie.

Rising gently from the shores of Kempenfeldt Bay, the entire town is presented to the enraptured gaze of the visitor, and at first glance many are the expressions of rapture, admiration and delight heard on every side, since for nine miles stretches one of the most lovely sheets of water to be found on this northern continent protected on both sides from high winds and heavy seas, it is most desirable for rowing, yachting, racing, swimming or in fact the indulgence in any aquatic sports, whilst dangers, such as are met with in other places of resort, are here never thought of. Already this is a favorite summer resort for thousands of visitors from every part of the continent, a favorite resting place for the wearied man of business, the tired student, and the lover of nature, without its artificialities. The town itself numbers some 5,000, and being situated on the gradually sloping sides of the hill, its drainage is perfect, and the health of its inhabitants is at all seasons good The hotels for the accommodation of visitors are numerous, and as fine a class as any in Ontario—the Barrie House, W. J. Middleton, proprietor, and the Wellington, afford ample satisfaction to all who patronize the hostelry, the cuisine is excellent, the rooms cool, comfortable and well furnished, whilst the view from the windows is a delightful one About a mile and a half from town the new pic nic and excursion grounds are opened—these grounds afford an excellent view of the bay, are well laid out with lawns for tennis and fields for base ball, and fitted with summer houses and hotel for shelter, dancing platform, stables, boat, and bath houses, etc, and although this is the first season they have been open to the public, they have already become a very popular resort The town of Barrie is certainly a model and its population orderly, it is governed by a Mayor, Reeve, and two deputies, with nine councillors, whilst its taxable property amounts to $320,000—a very good evidence of prosperity for a town of its size, churches of all denominations are numerous, and education easily available by all.

Taking the cars on the Muskoka branch of the N. R. R, we leave Barrie, and are soon rapidly rolling along to the famed Muskoka region. On this route we find the service excellent, the cars comfortable, and no delays The various stations along the line show an amount of care and

attention on the part of the agents that attract the notice of the traveller at once, most of them having the surrounding grounds of the company laid out in lawns, beautified with beds of choice flowers, or laid out park fashion, with a band stand erected, in which on special evenings the village bands discourse their music for the edification of travellers, visitors, and the citizens generally. But now, skirting around Kempenfeldt Bay, we soon pass Big Bay Point, and the open waters of Lake Simcoe lie outspread before us. This lake, named in honor of Lieut General Simcoe, is about forty miles long from north to south, and some twenty five miles in width, its waters are elevated some 474 feet above Lake Ontario, and 134 feet above Lake Huron, the surplus waters emptying through the Severn river into the Georgian Bay. There are several villages and steamboat landings around its shores, together with numerous Indian villages and reservations. Belle Ewart, Jackson Point, Beaverton, and Orillia, are all resorts situated on the side of the lake, whilst the trip through the lake, whether by one of the numerous small steamers, or canoes, is a delightful one, and starting right here, we may find a thousand places around the margins of these upper lakes and bays that can be made as charming summer resorts as ever health or rest or pleasure-seeker could ask or wish to find. The fish of the lake are numerous and excellent in quality, and comprise the gamy salmon trout maskinonge, black bass, and pickerel, whilst trolling around Starvation and Grape Islands, Atherley and the Narrows, is excellent, and the numerous camping parties who annually visit the enchanting regions of Lake Simcoe, Couchiching, Muskoka, and Nipissing are earnest in their endorsement and loud in their praise of the different localities for hunting or fishing—maskinonge weighing from eight to fourteen pounds are common, whilst trout from three to eight pounds can be caught in the greatest profusion. But hurrying onward. For miles along the track the company's lands are overgrown with raspberry bushes and strawberry vines, so at different passing points, should a few moments' delay be obtained, the passengers disembark *en masse*, and gather for themselves the luscious fruit so freely provided by nature. In an hour after leaving Barrie we arrive at Orillia and Couchiching, two of the favorite grounds for pic-nics and excursion parties from the cities, the grounds being the property of the N. R. R. Company—the use being freely extended to the various parties visiting during the summer—situated at the junction of Lake Couchiching with Lake Simcoe. We cannot but admire the beautiful country around the shores of either lake, the fresh verdure of

the islands, or the calm, peaceful-looking sheets of water on which they are so gracefully reposing Still onward! the cool fresh air and the wooded country soon intimate that we are entering the portals of the sportsman's paradise. Passing Longford, with its saw mills and immense piles of sawn lumber which, in comparison, put the stocks kept on hand at Hull far into the shade, we rapidly run the other twenty miles over a good track, and are landed at Gravenhurst, on the southern extremity of the beautiful Muskoka Lake. The town itself is admirably situated on the rising ground, and contains at present some 2 000 inhabitants, with a taxable property of $141,000, but is dependent for the most part upon the lumber interest. Almost within the town limits there are some nine saw mills belonging to Messrs. G. W Taylor & Co. and others, with a daily output of some 350,000 feet. The lumber shipped last year from these mills amounted to nearly 30,000,000 feet, while five shingle mills exported 35,000,000 shingles, and the amount of timber annually taken from this upper lake district may be only partially estimated when we state that the N. R. R. alone carried over its line in last season some 50,000,000 feet of square timber and logs, representing a monetary value of nearly $500,000. The hotels and accommodation for camping and hunting parties are numerous, commodious, and well kept, whilst their charges are extremely economical, none exceeding the sum of one dollar per day, and for the investor and speculator, the properties of Dugal Brown, the various enterprises—the conservatories and fruit gardens offer a fair return for the capital outlaid The numerous camping parties arriving with their tents, boats, seines, etc., etc., invariably replenish or fit out at Gravenhurst, and thus it is that during the season there is a regular round of hilarity and gaity A good lacrosse and cricket club is formed, a yachting club is talked about, and base ball and other sports are well sustained in town, fish being so numerous no interest seems evinced, but meeting an old and consequently truthful fisherman, who has scanned every nook and corner of these upper lakes for hundreds of miles during the forty years of residence on the islands in this locality, he sarcastically laughed at my description of fifteen to eighteen pound trout, and two to three feet pickerel "Why,' said he, "I caught a trout two years ago come last summer that measured three feet by seven feet, and weighed forty seven pounds!" "But that's nothing," said his partner, "you recollect the trout we catched when that New York party was here, he weighed 103 lbs., and the New York man gave us five dollars to refresh with!" "But, Mr," said the boss, "My name's John Windsor

AMONG THE ISLANDS.

and the people around here will tell you that I am a member of Church, and not given to prevarication; but bless my eyes, if there isn't an old stager of a trout who weighs over 200 lbs, and measures over four feet. He has had the right o' way and the freedom of the lakes for so long that most everybody has seen him at different times, but none of them have caught him as yet. Last year, when I bought my new drop net, I saw him lying down deep in the clear water, and dropt for him, but bless you, the lead line only tickled his fins, and he got woke up and walked right through the meshes like a yoke of oxen with a sawlog over a muddy road." I tell you that old fellow knows every foot of the lakes, and there's no getting him But here is some fine fish caught this morning I make three trips a week to Gravenhurst and three to Bracebridge. There's a speckled trout, weighs 5¼ lbs., 40 cents, those herring 15 cents a dozen, those whitefish are beauties, 20 cents each; but the black bass and pickerel you may have five for 25 cents."

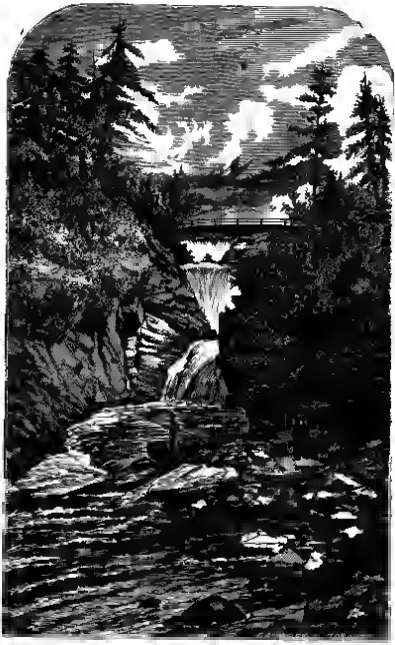
But, leaving Gravenhurst with its huge saw mills, its rocks and lofty pines, we take a trip on one of the dainty little steamers that make a tour of Lakes Muskoka, St. Joseph, and Rosseau, a run of sixteen miles through an intricate maize of islands, narrows, and inlets, we pass Prouse's and Kay Points, gleaming like canvas towns on the frontier in summer, and thick with the tents of the visitors and campers, the favorite resorts of the various clubs that annually visit this picturesque section of Lake Muskoka. Its scenery is wonderfully diversified, and cut up into scores of broad bays, narrow inlets and enticing coves, with straits and channels scarcely wider than the steamer's deck, making it most picturesque in its surroundings, and naturally adapted for summer resorts and encampments, whilst one of the most charming features is the multiplicity of the islands, amongst which we thread our way, passing the numerous canoes owned by the various members of the clubs, who annually spend their leisure in this bracing, unbreathed, and untainted atmosphere. Shortly after a run of twenty miles, we arrive at Bala Falls, here, snugly encamped at the foot of the cataract, we found the Garfield Hunting and Fishing Club, of Alleghany City, Penna., 140 strong, who were all enthusiastic in their praise of the vicinity and their successes, lulled to sleep every night by the roar of the cataract, breathing an atmosphere of purity, the health of the entire club has been most excellent—men come attenuated and return robust, whilst the doctor declares that not a symptom of ennui or even low spirits is to be now found in camp.

They sleep in cosy tents every night, under sheet, blanket, and coverlet, and no day is too warm for smart walking or rowing, whilst the *chef* of the commissary department declares he will have to detail another squad for hunting if the appetites of the boys continue to increase; but around Bala bass, pickerel, and trout are abundant, and both hunting and fishing are enjoyed in Ryde, Oakley, and McLane townships. The bill of fare announced for the breakfast in the camp was broiled trout, roast porcupine, venison steaks, and stewed duck, with bread, coffee, and the usual accompaniments. No wonder with such a *menu*, such air, and such surroundings, dispepsia, langour, and low spirits take flight at once, and the nervous invalid of a few weeks before finds himself boating, fishing, or hunting with a new lease of life, and all the ardor of an old sportsman; and so thick are the fish in the lake that all that are needed can be caught in an hour or two, and even then all fish weighing less than two and a half pounds are returned to the water. Arguing then from analogy that fish supplies phosphorus, and phosphorus expands the brain power, after a few weeks' residence amongst these islands, living on the finest fish fresh water can produce, it is no wonder that our young men return to the city with their perceptive power increased, and just ache to take part in the controversy entailed on some vital question, as, for instance, the contraction of the promise to pay currency, or the equal taxation of church property. But onward again, with no time to moralize, and we embark on either the "Nipissing" or "Wenona," for Port Carling, and at each turn of the head lands the picture presented becomes more enchanting, and we now remember that we are sailing over the crystal expanse of the highest waters on the entire continent, and indrawing with each breath the pure atmosphere fresh from ten thousand miles of forest, wilderness and stream, whose delightful freshness both entrances the senses and assists in invigorating the system. The time rapidly passes whilst we are navigating the western portion of the lake through the narrows, and, wending our way past the flower pot islands opposite Tonden Island, we soon approach within a few miles of the falls at Bala, whilst to the falls themselves regular communication is made, and pleasure trips and excursions run throughout the season. The Lakes Muskoka, St Joseph, and Rosseau are elevated 750 feet above Lake Ontario, 415 above Lake Huron, and at a height of 390 feet above Lake Superior, and are situated in what is known as the heart of the sporting region, for the surrounding woods abound in game, from deer, elk, moose, carriboo, and reindeer to the squirrel, hare, and porcupine

The waters swarm with fish, the air is replete with health and vigor, whilst all woods, mountains, waters, air and sky are full of beauty beyond description. Away again from Port Carling, through the narrows, passing Port Sandfield, we enter the waters of Lake Rosseau, passing the Eagle's Nest Island, the mouth of Skeleton River and Irwin's Bay, dotted with the canoes of the visitors, and by dusk are landed at the pretty little town of Rosseau, on the northern boundary of the lake, the starting point for the daily steamers and stages; every convenience is here at hand for the traveller, good hotels, stores, telegraph and post offices, and daily mails, with stages to Parry Sound, on the Georgian Bay, and to Maganetawan and Lake Nipissing. The surrounding scenery on this upper border is as beautiful as a tourist's heart could wish for or expect to find, the almost enchantment of the district, with its variety of coloring, as we coast along, and its seemingly endless charms, have but once to be seen to leave a lasting impression, the remembrance of which is ever recalled with a feeling of pleasure, and becomes a delightful reminiscence of a lifetime, for

> "With exultation here the tourist sees
> Lake, islands, promontaries, and gleaming bays,
> A universe of nature's fairest forms,
> Proudly revealed, with instantaneous burst,
> Magnificent and beautiful and gay."

At Rosseau hotel accommodation is ample, and the prices are extremely moderate, from $1.00 to $1.50 per day, and information regarding the locality and surrounding country is easily attainable. From this point to the southern extremity of Lake Nipissing is 68 miles, a portage extending between the lakes, a fine gravel road is constructed, and stages run in weekly, passing various points of attraction for the sportsman. About half way between the lakes, or 33 miles north of Rosseau, we arrive at Maganetawan (smooth flowing water), situated upon the river of the same name, at a point between Lakes See Seeb and Aumick. The Muskoka Navigation Company have for some time past been actively occupied in removing the obstacles which seemed to debar the public from the enjoyment of this district. The Maganetawan River has been rendered navigable for a distance of upwards of 70 miles, a canal has been built around the falls so that the steamer now going through the lock plies the entire route without having to transfer its passengers. The fishing in Lake Aumick is very good, and its scenery unsurpassed, for miles one can ascend or descend the lakes and rivers, and meet with excellent trout, bass, and



SOUTH FALLS, MUSKOKA.

pickerel fishing, the same may be experienced in Lake See Seeb. Near at hand is White Lake, literally teeming with speckled trout, whilst Doe Lake, further up the river, is rich in sport and scenery. Amid this region the opinion is conceded that it is decidedly the best of the whole Muskoka district for deer and duck-shooting, and will shortly become one of the most attractive portions of Ontario for tourists and sportsmen. All kinds of fish are abundant in these waters, and speckled trout have been caught in the Maganetawan weighing from 3 lbs. to 5 lbs., bass, 5 lbs. to 8 lbs., pickerel 8 lbs. to 14 lbs. On arrival at Nipissing the stage connects with the steamer "Inter Ocean," which traverses the entire length of the lake. The land in the vicinity of these upper lakes and streams is a fine dark sandy loam, with good subsoil, and fair producing power, hundreds of thousands of acres are still Crown lands, and in the gift of the government, to actual settlers, and we confidently bespeak that in a few years, from the shores of Lake Nipissing right through to Algoma, the fertile belts of country will be brought prominently into notice, and well settled with as prosperous a class as any in the province, and the best productive section of country for a farmer with small means, the crops, such as turnips, carrots, mangel wurtzel, beets, onions, potatoes, cabbage, tomatoes, melons, cucumbers, citrons, beans, and peas, grow splendidly. Wheat is as fine as that raised around the famed region of Lake Huron. Small fruits, such as currants, strawberries, gooseberries, and raspberries, bear in abundance, whilst potatoes are found to surpass even those grown in Prince Edward's Island or New Brunswick. Flax, timothy, white Dutch and alsike clover grow well, and produce from a ton to a ton and a half to the acre, so, with fuel, and timber handy with lakes close by swarming with fish, the woods alive with game, wild fowl at the very door, and the land itself productive, if the farmer settling in this region has not found an Eldorado he need not seek it in this mundane sphere of ours, whilst for the hermit, the recluse, the country gentleman and the communicant with nature, no region repays so well an investment and a residence. During the year 1883 there were located in the province of Ontario some 27,719 souls, and a more contented class it would be hard to find. Mr. David Spence being the Secretary of Immigration for the Province all communications, whether for investment or location, should be addressed to that gentleman, at Toronto, Ontario.

The surrounding country contains excellent lands for settlement, and communities for farming are rapidly locating along the borders of the lake.

The portage between the lakes comprises a varied forest of pine, maple, oak, cedar, spruce, tamarac, beech, poplar, basswood, and canoe birch, and amidst its shade and undergrowth lurks the wary game,—the timid deer, the stealthy bear, the watchful "Ayubah" or moose, all seek seclusion in the dim recesses of the forest, and may be taken between October 1st and December 15th, grouse, pheasant, and partridge, between September 1st and January 1st, wild turkeys and quail, snipe and duck, between August 1st and January 1st, and swans and geese between August 15th and May 1st, whilst beaver, muskrat, sable, martin, otter, and fisher may be taken at all times, between November 1st and May 1st. In our next number we intend to place before the public a full description of these hunting grounds, in readiness for the fall sport. So returning to Rosseau, we speedily embark on one of the M. and N Nav Co's steamers for our return. The line under the management of A. P. Cockburn, M.P (who has probably worked more for the development of this county than almost any other person in it), comprises a fleet of pretty little passenger steamers, comfortably fitted up, and especially constructed for the lake navigation, although, compared to an ocean steamship, they seem small and insignificant, still the trip made is charming, and the meals served on board most enjoyable, while the evident attention paid to every little artifice that may add to the comfort and enjoyment of the passenger is a special feature unattainable by the numbers who cross on the "monarchs of the deep." The present fleet comprises the "Kenoza," making double trips daily from Gravenhurst through the southern portion of Lake Muskoka, and up the winding river to Bracebridge, from which point Baysville, twenty five miles east, is noted for the number of deer which infest its woods. The lakes in this region are numerous, and each has its own special admirers amongst the annual visitors, and numerous parties are organized for the favourite localities Guides can be procured for new comers, and the choice of location lies with themselves Gravenhurst and Bracebridge are the starting points for the trout streams of the Muskoka River, and its tributaries, Hollow Lake, Wood Lake, and Sharpe's Creek, with Fox, Buck and Doe Lakes, are excellent for boating on, whilst Fairy Lake, Mary Lake and Lake Vernon, being connected, are now formed into a steamboat route. Both Gravenhurst and Bracebridge are well supplied with hotels and stores, so that merchandise, provisions, camping utensils, etc., can always be procured at moderate prices, and canoes, guides, and carriages to all neighbouring points of interest, whilst

stages are run to Muskoka Falls, Uffington, Folkenburg, Utterson, Port Sydney, Allansville, Huntsville, etc. Sixteen miles from Bracebridge by stage over a pleasant road, and the tourist is landed at Baysville, where the new steamer, owned by Capt. J C Hawkins, is ready to convey the visitor throughout the length of the Lake of Bays, calling at Baysville, Dwight and Dorset. The route is highly spoken of and will undoubtedly become popular with tourists The "Nipissing" and "Wenona" run alternately to Port Carling and Rosseau; the "Muskoka," "Rosseau," and "Lake Joseph" are reserved as special boats for charter to convey hunting or fishing parties to any point that may be desired Arriving we find various parties busily engaged in selecting a camping outfit — good ridge tents holding from six to ten persons are the most convenient, the ridge-pole, and tent pins being ready made, uprights may be cut at any place where a stay is desirable. Care should be taken in the selection of a site, to ensure its not being flooded in case of rain, a trench should be dug at the upper side opening, somewhat beyond the ends of the tent strong lanterns suspended from the ridge pole afford sufficient illumination for the evenings, clothing of the strongest material is necessary Flannel shirts and woollen socks should be worn, and good overcoats carried along, as the nights in these upper regions, even in summer, are often cool. Cooking utensils can always be obtained, whilst in these days of creature comforts and canned provisions, the camp larder can always be well stocked by the grocer who makes camping wants a specialty

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MUSKOKA.

The following experience, picturing this delightful region as others see it, is taken from the *Buffalo Courier*, July 29th, 1882, and relates the impressions formed by a party of gentlemen who became acquainted with the wonderful natural attractions of a number of the northern lakes and rivers of Canada :—

"The steamers *Nipissing* and *Wenonah* make up a line of boats between Muskoka Wharf and the head of Lake Rosseau, while boats of lesser draft ply the rivers and smaller streams, not unfrequently acting as tenders or feeders to the larger craft when the latter are compelled to give them the go-by

The party embarked on the steamer *Nipissing*. The steamer is a clean, strong, well-appointed craft, and makes very good time. Great speed is not desirable, inasmuch as the tourist prefers to enjoy the delightful scenery of the lakes for all it is worth, and he is more than contented with the table of the steamer, which is a vast improvement on the fare to be had on most American and Canadian boats. It will be inferred that the party of which we write were comfortably bestowed and were in no way frantic to reach the end of their journey. They were far from fatigued by the trip over the Northen and North Western Railway, which was relieved by glimpses of fine farms, unbroken forests, pretty stations and reasonably protracted views of the beautiful Lakes Simcoe and Lake Couchiching, which are worth travelling a long distance to see.

From the foot of Muskoka Lake to the head of Lake Rosseau, the distance is about 36 miles, but a side trip up the picturesque Muskoka river to Bracebridge the head of navigation, and return, added a dozen miles to the journey, and afforded the party 48 miles of as delightful water travel as can be found on the American continent.

Muskoka, Rosseau and Joseph Lakes lie closely together, and are connected by narrow streams which are navigable for good sized steamers. Lake Joseph is slightly out of the way to the traveller whose destination is the head of Lake Rosseau, but the distance is so short and the beauties of the lake so pronounced, that Lake Joseph is sure to receive attention and words of eloquent praise from the great mass of people who visit the Muskoka country. These lakes are elevated several hundred feet above Lake Ontario, and their breezes are exceedingly pure and refreshing. To deal specifically which these interesting lakes is simply out of the question and to compare their attractions one with the other, were absurd. But comparatively few people know anything about them, and many of those who have heard of Muskoka, Rosseau, and Joseph have pictured them to their imagination as small bodies of water in which fish are to be caught if the fisherman has the power of endurance to bear up under the torture of the irrepressible black fly and the relentless mosquito, good sized pools margined by marshes, shallow and low mud banks, out-of-the-way places, remote from civilization, and only inviting to the professional sportsman who would rather rough it in the wilderness than dwell at rest in the tents of the multitude. But these fancies have no warrant in fact: the pictures are the very opposite of those drawn by the uninitiated, and instead of low banked, muddy pools we have lakes of goodly proportions, whose high rocky banks are clothed in verdure,

and from above whose clear surfaces rise hundreds of islands which fairly *throw into shadow the traditional "thousand" of the St Lawrence River* The tourist who is reasonably familiar with the magnificent scenery which is making famous the north shore of Lake Superior, will recognize in these lakes a striking resemblance to the beautiful land-locked harbours which lie along that shore, albeit there is larger variety of scenic effect and a quicker panoramic movement in the lakes we have named than can anywhere be found on the greatest of our inland seas The unnumbered islands of Lakes Muskoka, Rosseau, and Joseph are a compromise between the lofty elevations and high precipitous bluffs of Lake Superior and the pretty islets of the St Lawrence They lack the sublimity of the one and the dainty picturesqueness of the other, but they are nobly beautiful, are charged with primitive strength, and are infinitively varied and attractive. These islands are crowned with the pine, cedar, hemlock, red and white oak and many other kinds of trees which we may not enumerate most of them stand boldly out of the water, and not a few of them are really grand in their proportions. All are surrounded by deep water, so that a steamer of the heaviest draught on the lakes can float alongside without any fear of scraping the bottom While Muskoka Lake, which is about eighteen miles in length, is at points nearly nine miles wide, the steamer is at no time more than from a quarter to half a mile from land Islands lie in every direction, and by their conformation open up to the view of the tourist an endless variety of bay, harbour, inlet and cove, and now and then a watery vista of wonderful beauty, and what is true of Muskoka is equally true of Rosseau and Joseph The scene is ever changing, peaceful and dreamy, and the true lover of nature can assuredly on these waters and among these islands find health and repose Many of these islands are owned by private owners, and here and there cottages can be seen, but by far the larger proportion are owned by the Canadian Government, and can be purchased at the low price of about a dollar an acre Most of them are without names, and a sort of picturesque immortality can be had at prices ranging from $10 to $100 if the purchaser will but give his or her own name to one of the islands Ineffably charming is the landscape before, behind, on either side of you or in the hazy distance in any direction; but, after all, the tourist must see for himself, and have his own sense of the beautiful gratified by what he sees, for any attempt at description must fall far short of making the reader truly familiar with the reality The lakes abound with fish, the sheltered bays invite the boatman to his favourite

exercise in the most effective way; camping parties will pick out ideal spots which command delightful views; and those in pursuit of health will find the pure air, soft water and the odour of the pines and balsams exhilarating and vitalizing for three or four months in the year."

WHERE TO FISH

The following grounds, on the route described, will be found excellent sport:

LAKE SIMCOE.—Maskinonge and salmon trout, and amongst the islands, excellent trolling for black bass and pickerel.

LAKE COUCHICHING.—Black bass and maskinonge.

LAKE ST JOHN, Severn River, Sparrow Lake, Lake Ka-She-She-Bog-a-Mog, are all good for black bass, maskinonge and pickerel.

MUSKOKA LAKE.—At Gravenhurst will be found black bass, pickerel, salmon trout, and at Hawk Rock river, speckled and brook trout.

At MUSKOKA FALLS—Mouth of Muskoka River—on the south branch of the Muskoka, at Bala Falls, the various points of Moon river, The Kettles, Port Carling, Indian River, Silver Lake, Perch, Pickerel, Brandy Lakes, Lake Rosseau and Maganetawan River, will be found excellent vicinities for camping, where the waters abound with bass, pickerel and trout.

CAMPS

will be located at the following places, and a charge of $1 50 per week for each person will be made for the use of the tent and furniture. Special arrangements, and compartment tents for families will be provided. Boats can be hired by the day or week, so all that is necessary for an intending camper is to bring along his rough clothing, overcoat, blankets and fishing tackle, all else will be provided, as arranged at 56 Yonge Street, Toronto. Tents will be erected and camps established (with attendants, if the parties are numerous enough) on Lake Muskoka, near Prowse's and Ray Points, at Bala Falls and the Moon River, on Lake Rosseau, at mouth of Skeleton river and Rosseau; on Lake Joseph, at the Pomonah Islands and Port Cockburn, on the Maganetawan river, and in the vicinity of Lakes See

Seeb and Ah Mie, on the Georgian Bay, at Parry Island; Rose Island; Isle Cameron, Long and Bernie Islands. Groceries and provisions will be supplied the camps by Fulton, Michie & Co., 7 King Street West, Toronto; and fishing tackle by Allcock Laight, & Westwood 6 Wellington Street West.

HOTELS AND BOARDING HOUSES—GRAVENHURST—Fraser's, Cooper's McKinnon and Wasley's, and T M Robinson, the Agent of the railroad will also direct visitors where to obtain other private board. BRACEBRIDGE.—Dominion Hotel, Queen's Hotel, North American and British Lion, Beaumaris, E. Prowse, Temperance Hotel, and R. Stroud. PORT CARLING.—Interlaken Hotel, Stratton House, Ferndale House. WINDERMERE.—Thos. Aitken can accommodate forty, whilst the Windmere Club has several cottages partially furnished, for rent at $75 00 for the season. Juddhaven, Rosseau, Clevelands, Gregory, Port Sandfield, Port Cockburn, Bala, Baysville and Port Sydney have all ample and excellent hotel accommodation at reasonable rates, from $1 to $1 50 per day. Arrangements for guides canoes and boats can be made at the office, 56 Yonge Street, Toronto.

LEAVING GRAVENHURST,

we take the early train, 6 20 a m, and by 9 o'clock are landed at the village of Allandale, and transferred to the Meaford branch of the Northern road, and soon are rattling along, admiring the flying panorama of wildwood, towns, neat-looking, well-cultivated farms, orchards, and silvery streams which is presented, and in the short space of one hour and fifteen minutes we are landed at the station and the town of Collingwood. The Torquay of Upper Canada, with its picturesque surroundings, commands our admiration. From the first moment of arrival the feeling of the stranger is one of surprise, not only that such a bustling town should have arisen, but that an attractive resort such as is here presented should until now have been comparatively overlooked.

THE APPROACH TO THE TOWN OF COLLINGWOOD

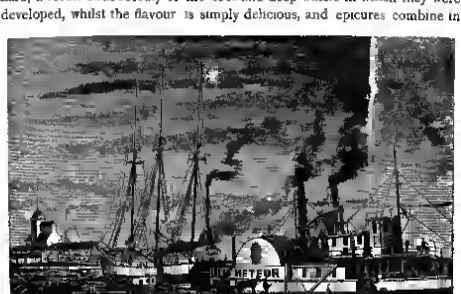
from the broad waters of the Georgian Bay, is one of unsurpassed loveliness to the vision. From far away in the distance the lofty headlands of the Blue Mountains seem to invite the struggling vessel to take refuge under their lee. While nearing port, the coast line, clad in

verdure, stretches far away to the east and west in all its virgin wildness; whilst the glorious orb of day, ere he bids adieu to this favoured section of the continent, kisses the lofty cliffs which line the bay and streaks their mirrored tops with gold, brightening up the dwellings that dot their sides and adorn their apex, and throwing a million golden lustres over the expanse of waters, seemingly dying away into blue dreaminess in the distance. The Blue Mountain range looms grandly forth, bold in outline and commanding in appearance, its sides covered with timber, with here and there a clearing and a homestead, bearing ample evidence that numerous enterprising citizens have appreciated the inducements offered to settle on this fertile range. Passing the Nottawasaga Island, we come in full view of its magnificent harbour, the fine breakwaters, the piers constructed by the Government and the Range Lights. The new breakwater, twenty four feet wide, will extend out into the bay some 1,800 feet, and assist in making an artificial harbour unequalled on the continent.

A fine deep channel leads directly from the outer waters of the harbour to the dock, which can accommodate any vessel now afloat on the northern waters. The dimensions of the dock are as follows:—In length it is 325 feet from the mitre sill to the rear end, 50 feet wide between the hollow coigns, with an entrance of 100 feet to the gates, and 60 feet in width between the retaining walls, whilst the ordinary depth of water over the mitre sill is 14 feet; the gates are protected by abutments and wing-walls, laid in cement. The gate timbers are the finest selected square timbers that could be obtained, and, taken altogether, it is as fine a piece of workmanship as any on the northern lakes, and great credit is given to the enterprising spirit of Messrs. Silcox and Andrews, who have given to the community such a lasting memento of their perseverance and untiring industry.

As a summer resort Collingwood is simply pleasantly inviting, whilst the most economically inclined will not find fault with the cost of residence. To those who delight in aquatic sports, boating, yachting, or fishing, there is the magnificent basin or harbour, whilst outside, as far as the eye can reach, expand the broad deep waters of the Georgian Bay, well sheltered in times of storm, and especially attractive at all times. We look forward shortly to witness similar regattas and yacht races on the bay and upper lakes that have become so popular along the eastern sea coast, from Halifax to Vera Cruz. The fishing grounds of the Cape, or among the numerous islands so thickly distributed along the eastern coast of the bay,

afford every pleasure to the piscaculturist, and no feeling affords the amateur fisherman so much satisfaction as to know when he returns at eventide that he is followed by two boys apparently bending under the weight of the load resulting from his first day's catch, whilst the fish themselves are far finer specimens of pickerel, white fish, bass, pike, etc., than any to be found further to the south of us Their flesh is firm and hard, a result undoubtedly of the cool and deep waters in which they were developed, whilst the flavour is simply delicious, and epicures combine in



QUEEN'S DRY DOCK

the assertion, "That no finer flavoured fish exist than those which inhabit the waters of the Muskoka Lakes and the Georgian Bay" To those who take delight in roaming or driving by the sea shore, we have the Nottawasaga beach, rivalling the beach at Galveston, the far-famed shell road at New Orleans or the ocean beach of Maine The beach is of fine white sand, so hard that the wheels of the vehicle scarcely make an indentation, smooth, and without a stone. On a summer evening no enjoyment is so thorough, and no experience so delightful, as a quiet ramble or stroll along the beach, or, should youthful spirits incline to the vivacious, what can afford a greater sensation of pleasure than a drive in a good rig, behind a fine

blooded and spirited horse, either individually or with a party. The water deepening gradually forms excellent bathing grounds, without any sense of danger, like that experienced along the sea coast, whilst it is so clear and crystal that a pebble can be seen and picked up from almost any depth. The Notawasaga beach is already a great favourite, and each succeeding year will add to its popularity as a favourite and quiet resort. To those who rejoice in the seemingly romantic, we have the drives to the Blue Mountains, a distance of some five miles, along a fine gravel road to the foot of the range, and then by climbing or going around by the footpath, we come to the celebrated natural caves, great cliffs and fissures in these everlasting hills in which it almost seems as if the powers of the volcano had in vain tried to burst forth but were withheld as if by some giant hand. Snow and ice remain in these caves until late in August, so that in the hottest day in summer, when all nature seems listless and drowsy, when irritable mankind seeks only the privilege of getting away from himself, within an hour of sweltering heat he is transferred to regions of snow and ice, to return to the town only in the evening, when Sol has disappeared. From out of the fissures of the rocks burst forth living springs of water, so pure, so clear, and so cold as to make the teeth fairly chatter whilst imbibing the sparkling fluid, and many a visitor from the city mentally resolves that should such water be introduced in his vicinity it would become a strong inducement to many to set the example in the way of temperance. The drives to Stayner or to Thornbury, or in fact any of the various resorts that lie so thickly scattered within easy distance, are simply delightful. At each turn of the road a different aspect is presented, and a different view obtained, varying incessantly, the eye seemingly never becomes weary of taking in the full beauty of the situation, whilst the mind becomes fully occupied and enraptured in contemplation of the nobleness of nature's handiwork. For those who wish to explore for themselves the treasures which surround the bay, or wish, hermit-like, to retire from the world and reside on an island of their own in communion with nature and Omnipotence itself, there is ample opportunity afforded by the various steamer lines that traverse the upper lakes. There are two well-equipped lines from Collingwood, and one from Owen Sound, whose vessels not only call at each island required, but at almost every port from the foot of the bay to the head of Lake Superior. Quite noticeable in this section is the air of seeming comfort and independence visible both in the citizens themselves as well as in the appearance of their residences and surroundings.

No affected scions of a pseudo aristocracy are here to be met with; all are workers, and fully employed in their own pursuits, and each individual is seemingly content, while adding his quota to the interests of the community. The dwellings off the line of the business streets are as cosy and complete as any in the shady nooks of the South of England, numbers of them being surrounded by flower gardens, lawns, and orchards, and each street and garden well planted with trees. The conservatories, well stocked with lovely and choice flowers from distant climes, speak well for the refinement of their owners and the members residing in them. Even the hotels evince good taste, for we find gardens at their sides, whilst on the balconies and hallways rare plants charm the eye and please the sense with their delightful perfume. In a community such as that found in Collingwood it would be invidious to particularize, but the villas extending along Third-Street, from the west to the east of the town, may be quoted without ostentation, comfortable in their appointments, and with pronounced aesthetic surroundings. Whilst the community at large have evinced such knowledge, care and symmetry in the design and erection of their various domiciles as to seemingly blend the labor of years with an evidence of skill and an eye to the beautiful in other countries as to afford ample proof to the visitor that he is in daily contact with a community of intelligence and experience.

The Civic Government

The town of Collingwood is governed by the Mayor, John Hogg Esq., a Reeve and Deputy, with nine town councillors. Thirty years ago the location was a wild, a waste, scantily timbered, and hidden in sand, unknown to the world and unsought for by travellers. To-day she stands forth proudly, taking her place amongst the cities of the province, a lasting monument of the ambition of her citizens. Enterprises of all kinds for the public good meet at the hands of the Mayor and his councillors a kindly reception and encouragement, and the result of such a policy is apparent in the aspect of the town itself, the real and personal property amounting to some $1,031,425, whilst its population has increased to nearly 6,000. His Worship the Ex-Mayor, Adam Dudgeon, Esq., owing in part to his enterprising spirit and his sterling character was most popular. To his instrumentality the town is indebted for many of the improvements and public works it now possesses. The Government breakwater, the long piers, the dry dock, and the deepening of the channel

all bear silent evidence to his public spirit and determination, and the successful accomplishment of these designs and the entire satisfaction with which the citizens regard them, but incite his Worship to yet more vigorous action on behalf of the town he serves. His latest scheme that is now nearing its fulfilment is the waterworks, the site of which will be on the Blue Mountain range, an enterprise that is expected to cost some thousands of dollars in its completion, and will supply the city with pure water from living springs, from a height of nearly 345 ft. on the mountain side, and a distance of four miles from the city, thus supplying the inhabitants with pure water, and at but slight expense at first. The Council itself is fully alive to the wants of the town, and are actively engaged in forwarding its best interests; so, when the breakwater on the north west portion of the harbor is complete, the Dudgeon wharf erected the electric light on the wharves, and the streets block paved, and the new Agricultural Hall, woollen mills and school house built, the town fathers will see something substantial as a result of their present public spirit.

Taken altogether, the town of Collingwood and its vicinity is a most delightful place of residence for the summer. The numerous natural attractions, the islands, available in such short time, the mountain range in so close proximity, the various towns that nestle on the shores of the Georgian Bay, and within easy distance, all seemingly verge to Collingwood as a central point. The annual regattas, the baseball fishing, and hunting clubs afford ample and healthy recreation for the younger members, whilst the society generally is excellent and agreeable.

The young Hyson Yacht Club is a combined yachting, shooting and fishing club generally, and, under the presidency of John Bernie, Jun., has assumed goodly proportions in the way of membership. The club has a number of fast yachts and open sail boats, and the members are thoroughly conversant with the coast and various islands, and generously extend an invitation to summer clubs to call *en route* and participate in the aquatic pleasures so easily attainable in this section, when not traversing the watery wastes of the Georgian Bay. The members constitute a Cricket and La Crosse Club, whilst their patriotism evinces itself as we view them in uniform as a battery of Artillery, still under command of their jovial Lieutenant, John Bernie. So far as health giving sport and recreation is concerned, the club have the material within itself to make life enjoyable and pleasant to the visitor.

The agricultural fairs are as fine as any in the Western States, whilst

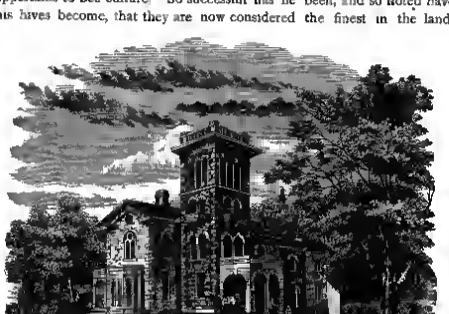
the specimens of apples, pears, plums, and the various root crops from this section have for years taken the prize wherever they have been in competition.

A new feature for the ensuing season will be inaugurated by the "Island Summer Resort Company," a company who propose to erect a commissary on each island, over which they may have control, to furnish boats for pleasure, and everything necessary for an outfit to the different hunting and fishing clubs that may select the islands of the archipelago on which to encamp, or the various snug locations on the sounds along the eastern coasts of the Georgian Bay, or, as the French traders and Indians delight in calling it, "Lake Manitou" (the lake of the Great Spirit). The waters around these islands are so deep and pellucid that steamers run alongside the projecting bluff, and with merely rigging out a boom to keep the vessel from chafing, call for and land passengers, mails, and supplies at any point that may be selected. Numbers of the islands have already been purchased by private individuals, both Canadian and American, who have erected their residences and beautified their surroundings according to their various tastes and inclinations. Numbers of gentlemen camp on the islands during the summer, living almost the life of a recluse, away from the world's cares and vexations. Communion here is had with the nobleness of nature itself, and in a few weeks, when the sojourners return, we find them sound in health and strong of limb replete with study, or entranced with the muse.

"For there are green islands in the vast Georgian Bay,
Where the wild waves of song rush forth as a lay;
From deep cragged Muskoka, a thousand wild fountains
Come down to the bay from their home in the mountains.
There grows the frail aspen and tempest-beat willow
Looks chidingly down on the mouth of the billow,
As like some gay child that sad monitor scorning,
It lightly laughs back to the laugh of the morning
And its zone of dark hills! Oh! to see them all brightning
When the tempest flings out its red banner of lightning,
And the waters rush down 'mid the thunder's deep rattle,
Like the old fashioned clans at the sound of the battle.
And brightly the fire-crested billows are gleaming
And wildly from mount top the eagles are screaming!
Oh! where is the dwelling in valley or highlands,
As meet for the bard, as these lone little islands.

Among others who annually camp on the islands in the vicinity of Parry Sound (at which place an excellent hotel has lately been erected)

and French River, or who have purchased an island for themselves, are the Hon. Beverley Robinson, Chancellor Boyd, J. C. Miller, Thomas Loug, ex-M.P.P., Charles Cameron, and others; whilst B. F. Jones, of Beeton, is the possessor of two, called by him "Holy Islaud" and "Cyprus Island," especially reserved as an apiary for the propagation of his Holy Land and Italian stock of bees. Mr Jones receives visits from apiarists from all sections of the continent, and is an acknowledged authority in all that appertains to bee culture. So successful has he been, and so noted have his hives become, that they are now considered the finest in the land,



ISLAND RESIDENCE

whilst the industry inaugurated finds numerous admirers, who devote time care, and attention to the example set. The economical charges of the Great Northern Transit Company for the services rendered have undoubtedly assisted not only in making this a favourite route and popular summer excursion for camping, hunting, and fishing parties, but added considerably to the popularity of their line, as witnessed by the annually increasing numbers who embark on their steamers. This season the management have perfected a system by which a party, or even an individual, who may

wish to visit any of the resorts or islands can, by paying, at the rate of $2 50 per day (hardly the price of a good hotel), go by any steamer of their line, stop or return by any vessel they please, and pay only in proportion to the number of days the passenger remains on board the boat. This arrangement proves so satisfactory as to insure a full complement of passengers throughout the season, and being so well adapted to those who prefer to take their holidays away from the dust, hustle, and excitement of the cities, or the so-called fashionable watering places, is equally available for those having time to spare, as well as those whose time is limited. The route of the steamer, amidst the labyrinth of islands, threading its intricate channels, is most enjoyable, exhilarating, and delightful, ever varying in aspect, with changes of scenery at every turn—the new arrival wishes he may remain amongst these lovely islands for ever Returning once more to port, and being at a terminus of the railroad, we find rival lines of steamers, offering each their special attractions for the more extended trips westward, the Great Northern Transit Company confining its travel to the Sault Ste. Marie and intervening ports, and terminating its excursion in the beautiful island of Mackinac, whilst the Canada Transit traverses the entire length of Lake Superior to Port Arthur, where it connects with the C. P R , and forms a continuous line through to the Pacific Coast Tourists wishing to investigate for themselves the beauties of the bay, the North Channel, and a portion of Lakes Huron and Michigan can take advantage of the weekly trip by the steamers of the Great Northern Transit Company, to travel for a distance extending over eleven hundred miles, including first-class board and state-room, for the seemingly insignificant sum of twelve dollars, making it the most economical as well as the most healthful trip on the continent of America , for the two most essential questions to be studied by the average summer tourist and traveller is, first that of economy, then of comfort. Ordinarily, for a visit to Europe—the transit from port to port—occupying but a week or eight days, all first-class lines charge something nearly approaching one hundred dollars, so that even with a small family, and a short sojourn of but a month in the crowded metropolis of the old world, amid the bustle, confusion, and extortion incident on the trip across, however well managed, it cannot be accomplished for a much smaller sum than $500, whilst greater benefits can here be obtained for far less than a tenth of that sum So, leaving the Port of Collingwood, we find ourselves snugly berthed on board the company's pride, the steamer "Pacific," *en route* for the Island of

Mackinac. This magnificent steamer, one of the latest additions to the fleet, is of 928 tons burthen, under command of Capt P. M. Campbell, an experienced navigator of the upper lakes. The sister ship, the "Atlantic," registering 800 tons, is commanded by Captain Robert Foote, both officers being well-known and favourites with the travelling public. The steamers are fitted with the most modern improvements that can possibly add to the comfort or safety of their passengers. The cabins are large and apparently luxuriously furnished, whilst the effect of their fittings of walnut and ruby plush are a pleasing contrast, and the steamers generally bear evidence of artistic taste and skill. The saloons are long and handsomely carved and panelled; the sunlight admitted through the variously stained lights producing a warm, subdued, and mellow glow throughout, a welcome relief to the wearied traveller, whilst the trip about to be undertaken is spoken of by all as in many respects peerless and unrivalled. But at 4 p.m. sharp, the trains are all in, passengers and freight transferred on board, the whistle sounds loud and clear, whilst the escaping steam affords promise of earnest effort on the part of the motive power, and, with a parting cheer, as the lines are cast off, we are clear of the dock and rapidly passing out of the harbor, rounding the range lights and heading for Meaford, the first port of call. Remaining but a short time at the wharf of this pleasantly located town, reposing so cosily under the shelter of Cape Rich, a bold headland, reaching some ten miles out into the bay, at whose base are located extensive white fisheries, again we go steaming onward, and by ten o'clock have rounded Cape Commodore, and are entering Owen Sound, the port of that name being the last stopping place on the southern peninsula of Ontario. The view, passing up the sound towards the town is grand, and the location that but a few years ago was a wild and unsubdued wilderness, known only to a few fishermen and venturesome explorers, has now become a pleasant town and a popular resort—its varied scenery and attractions, as they become better known, seemingly growing more alluring on each successive visit.

Approaching from the bay, the sound, over nine miles in width, is fringed with hills and bluffs, that, as we come nearer, gradually narrow down, until one side is a long, sloping range of hills, resembling somewhat the Trossachs, cultivated in parts, and in others retaining all their woods and wilderness, whilst on the eastern side are pallisades, comparable only to those that grace the Hudson River, which attain their finest proportions as the head of the Sydenham River is reached. With but a few hours

stay at the port, the mail is changed, new arrivals embarked, freight placed on board, and once more we are hurrying past dry docks, ship-yards, and out on to the broad deep waters of the Georgian Bay—594 feet above the level of the sea, and whose depth extends from 50 to 350 fathoms The bay or lake itself lies between 40° 30' west long to 46° north lat., and 80° to 81° 30' west long In its longest direction, N W and S E, it extends 120 miles, with a tolerably uniform breadth of 50 miles, and therefore comprises some 6,000 square miles of water, and after gazing on the seemingly limitless expanse, reflecting on its surface the innumerable lesser lights of heaven and the soft shimmer of the Aurora Borealis, we retire to our spacious stateroom to rest and contemplation, feeling in every sense at sea, and inhaling new life with every breath we draw, of the pure air of these unsalted seas, and awake in the morning invigorated and refreshed in every sense of the word. The Sabbath morning breaks gently and still, everything is in its place, the good ship ploughing her way over the placid waters seems the only thing endowed with life and animation, all nature is still and seemingly at rest, the bustle and noise of the week day is apparently all dispensed with, and, were it not for the steady working of the tireless engines, a holy calm would pervade the ship. As soon as possible after breakfast the tables are cleared, the saloon put ship-shape, and at five bells, or half past ten, all is in readiness for the morning service, and amid the solitude of these vast lakes the hymns of praise sound most melodious as they are wafted over the waters, and seemingly obtain a response from the woods and forests on the various islands that from time to time loom up to view No service seems so solemn and impressive as the spontaneous outburst of adoration from the number of thankful spirits seemingly offering their incense and songs of thankfulness to the Almighty Creator of the universe for the privilege of viewing the mighty works of His hands, so lavishly bestowed on every side, whilst throughout the day of rest ascends upwards the prayer, "Oh that men would praise the Lord for His goodness, and His wonderful works to the children of men' But eleven hours out from Owen Sound, land is once more seen, and shortly we are nearing the wharf at picturesque Killarney. The entrance to this port, through the North Channel, is not only fascinating in its outlines, but eminently attractive and varied in its scenery, and nearing the wharf we find that the name bestowed is no misnomer, for a more beautiful spot could hardly be selected in the whole of America to bear the name of its historic Killarney Only to have

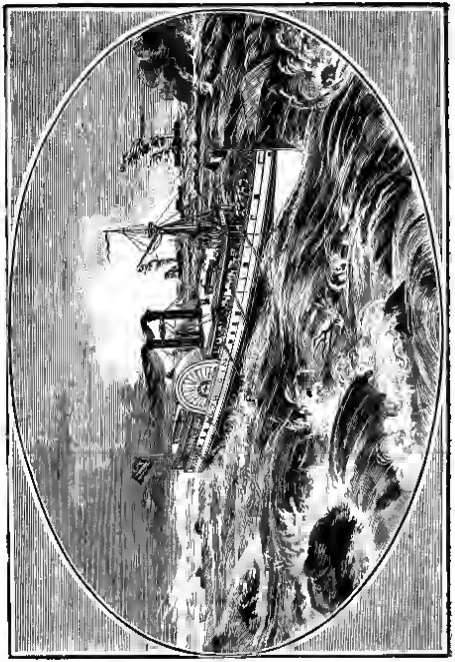
beheld the scene and feasted on the splendour of this region is in itself an education worthy of the time spent in its acquirement Beautiful in her lakes and rills, beautiful in her dales and valleys, stands the Killarney of British North America The finest freshwater fishing grounds in the world centre here, tons upon tons of whitefish are shipped by every steamer, and yet they are exhaustless Hundreds of thousands of dollars are expended on fishing enterprises and equipments, and yet there is plenty of chance for sporting parties, and none who have embraced the opportunity presented to visit this locality are ever heard but to speak with enthusiasm of its many charms for a party or single sportsman, for it takes but a slight stretch of the imagination to fancy ourselves in the "Kingdom of Kerry" itself. We see the distant mountains looming blue and shadowy, and we view with pleasure the glancing seas of Lakes Huron and the bay We pass streams that dash madly down the rocks in sheets of foam, and valleys looking wildly desolate We can picture in the distance the mountains of Glengariff, the Priest's Leap, and the Macgillicuddy reeks extending in all the magnificence of those at home, and we see the beautiful lakes shimmering like sheets of silver, and we find, too, the fantastic rocks of the Coon Dhuv, in this far-off counterpart. We can descry the Eagle's Nest, the Boggra mountains, and the bold Carran tual, whilst in the glittering jewels of lakes we can easily locate the Devil's Punch Bowl, Cushvalley, Black Lough, and Cum mun na-copasta, and we need but a few old ruins like O'Sullivan's castle and O Donohue's horse and stable to complete as lovely a picture as can possibly be imagined—a vision that elicits praise from the lips of every visitor from the older country, who still retains a recollection of his childhood's home. From Killarney the course of the steamer becomes devious, being now in the long channel known as the Manitoulin or North Channel, 150 miles in length, containing an area of 1,700 square miles of water Crossing to Manitowaning, on the Manitoulin (or Great Spirit) Island, we return past the Cloche Island light, and rounding again on to the north shore, we come in full view of the Cloche Mountains, which elevate their pine-clad heads to an altitude of 550 feet, and overtopping the arctic watershed; but coasting, we rapidly pass amidst fantastic islands, and wend our way enjoying scenery unequalled even by the boasted resorts of Europe "Is it not beautiful?" "Lovely in its wilderness?" "Delightful and surprising?" are the constant exclamations we hear on all sides from the delighted passengers Just fancy sailing in smooth water on board an excellent steamer, where every comfort is

provided and luxuries attainable, the contrast seems vivid between the present noble steamers and those that first ploughed their way over this broad expanse in 1845—the "Gore," "Detroit," "Telegraph," "Kaloolah," "Plowboy," "Rescue," "Algoma," "Bruce," and the "Georgian," the initiators of a route that for years yet will continue to furnish a desideratum for travellers With an azure sky overhead, an atmosphere as pure and cool as the heart of man could wish for, with an ever varying panorama meeting the gaze at every turn, no wonder that exclamations of surprise and rapture assail the ear continually, and the lips unconsciously utter the pleasurable feelings engendered Calling at Kagawong, we soon run on to Spanish River, and once more we find ourselves in the regions of Indian legend and romance, for crueller than was ever sung in song or told in story were the atrocities committed on the various islands, and along this river by the savage allies of the various powers who formerly struggled for supremacy on the confines of the Arctic Circle, and the interest in the recitation by the Indian trappers of the desperate deeds participated in by their forefathers is only broken by the welcome sound of the dinner bell as it summons the throng with sharpened appetites to meals, and further discussions. The *menu* provided for enjoyment is unexcelled and, but for the absence of tropical fruits, would compare favourably with the floating palaces of the lower Mississippi, the tables being under the supervision of experienced caterers well-decorated, and running the entire length of the saloon, and the appearance when filled with satisfied guests is certainly enjoyable. After the first day or so on board, acquaintances are made, familiarities exchanged, and sets are organized to last the trip, so during the day the time is spent in reading, writing to absent ones at home, or lazily watching the progress of the steamer, until the ozone in the atmosphere takes palpable effect, and gradually overpowers the sense, and the traveller sinks into a delightful and refreshing slumber, to which he is gently lulled by the strains of music furnished by impromptu artists at the piano, for, with the wine-like reflex and the glittering arrows of the descending sun, life to the wearied seems dreamy sublimity itself The evening passes away in a continual scene of merriment and sociability, games are played, stories enlarged upon, music practised, and duets sung, and the time so swiftly slips away that almost before we are aware of its flight the night is far spent, and escaping steam assures us that we are landed at Algoma Mills, another lake terminus of the C P R., and the lake outlet for Southern and Eastern demand For

hunting and fishing parties this section of the country offers great attractions, whilst for the farmer, emigrant, and speculator, it ranks amongst the best locations along the line of road. A few miles north of Algoma the soil becomes a dark sandy loam, with an underbed of clay formation, and will, when once settled, become one of the finest grazing and wheat growing districts on the continent The track of the C.P.R is already laid down some twenty seven miles, and by the end of the season it is expected will reach the junction at Vermilion, fifty-two miles from the mills. Speculators will find this a splendid field for investment, whilst the farmer and emigrant will select it for a homestead in preference by far to the North West. But, onward we go, and passing along the coast come in full view of the Attick what Huron, or Carribo Mountains, a region that still affords excellent sport for the visitor, so that after a summer's hunt he returns laden with the skins of beaver, otter, mink, carribo, "Ayubah" or moose, and deer Almost every spot in this interesting portion is replete with stories and Indian romance. The terrible attacks upon Mohawks by the Chippewas off Spanish River, and the atrocities committed by the remnants of the six nations, are still recounted by the half-breeds and those white settlers learned in Indian lore

But soon we pass Thessalon, and land at the wharf of the Bruce mines, the oldest worked mines to pay on the lake, which are situated at the most northern extremity of Lake Huron, and almost at the mouth of the St. Mary's River, in N lat 46° 19 and W. long 84°, distance about 400 miles from Toronto. The rocks on which the town is built contain strata of different kinds of copper ore, but the copper of the Bruce mines is generally a sulphuret in compact, diuretic rock. There is also a formation of amagdaloid, quarzite, or glittering mica quartz. These mines are not at present in operation, although the opportunity for the investment of capital is said to be freely offered. Right here there are thousands of tons of glittering quarzite crushed by the stamp mill into the size of a pea or bean, which, if in the hands of an enterprising company or speculator, could be made to realize handsomely, and furnish the finest walks and drives for our parks and public grounds of any on the continent. At present the quarzite may be had by the ton for merely the asking Leaving the Bruce mines, with its rocky shores hiding vast mineral wealth, with its fine farming country extending far towards the pole, we call at a few ports on the fertile Island of St Joseph, and passing to the northward of Sugar Island, ascend the Sault River, and land at the famous Sault Ste.

Marie. The town on the American side is situated on the Saint Mary's River, between Lakes Superior and Huron, just at the foot of the rapids, from whence it takes its name In 1880 it comprised 2,550 inhabitants, but is growing steadily in population, being both the county seat of Chippewa county and a port of entry The early history of this portion of the country is replete with incident, in 1641 the Jesuit missionaries first visited the falls, and in 1668 the illustrious Father James Marquette established the first permanent white settlement in Michigan, on the site whereon this village now stands. Since that time the Jesuit missions have been maintained, but with varying fortunes, until the present. Here also, was established an important post of the American Fur Company, an able rival and formidable opponent of the Hudson Bay Company, and which served as a sort of headquarters for the Lake Superior trade, but although abandoned in 1848, the store and dock built by the company still stand, a little above the town On the banks of the river stands Fort Brady, with large rolling parade grounds, neatly kept barracks, and officers' quarters; it presents a very pretty appearance from the river, and the visitor to the fort always finds a good reception and an enjoyable recreation in his inspection of the surroundings. The rapids above the town descend twenty feet in three quarters of a mile, and bear a very close resemblance to the cascades on the St. Lawrence River; they are about three quarters of a mile in width, and the scenery on either side is very beautiful, a cool breeze always fans the villages from the rapids, no matter how hot the weather may be elsewhere. The channel which separates the islands that skirt the river banks afford the finest trout fishing, while Indians, in their canoes or shallops may always be seen strung along the foot of the falls, catching whitefish with scoop nets, for the fish caught at the foot of the rapids are esteemed the finest in the north, and these Indians or half breeds can be hired at reasonable rates to take tourists to the trout streams, or over the rapids in their boats The canal extending around the rapids and into Lake Superior, or rather into Waiskai Bay and Whitefish Bay, the outlets of the lake, is one mile in length, and is free for all vessels. There are two sets of locks, the last completed being the finest piece of canal architecture on the American continent or perhaps in the world The first was completed in 1855, and consists of two locks, seventy feet in width, and 350 feet long; the latter one consists of only one lock, is eighty feet in width, and 560 feet in length, and will lock the largest steamers navigating the upper lakes, giving them a rise of eighteen feet, and



DOWN THE RAPIDS

emptying the entire chambers in fifteen minutes, the gates being worked automatically by machinery and hydraulic power. Back a few miles from the Sault is a fine section of farming country, and numerous farmers have chosen this portion, after being disappointed elsewhere. On the Canadian shore is the handsome little town of Sault Ste. Marie, which was formerly one of the most important of the Hudson Bay trading posts—that grand monopoly now becoming extinct—and will amply repay the time spent in visiting it. Other points of interest, easily accessible from the Sault, are Garden River, Indian reservation, and village on the Canadian shore; Waikai Bay Indian village, on the American side, twelve miles above the falls; Echo Lake, with its clear and beautiful waters, fifteen miles below, on the Canada shore; Little Rapids, on the American side, where the river divides, passing each side of Sugar Island, where there is excellent fishing—trout, perch, and sun fish are caught here, and ducks are numerous, the deep and swift channels twine in a confusing net work around countless little islands, and days may be profitably expended in their exploration. Point Aux Pais, Point Iroquois, Gros Cap, and Taquamenean Bay are worthy of a visit, for new beauties in nature are constantly evolved by the visitor. The run down Ste. Marie River is a beautiful one, and may be compared to the Hudson or a portion of the Alleghany. Passing St. Joseph Island, belonging to Canada, we rush past Drummond Isle, which belongs to Michigan, and then the boat drifts into a labyrinth of islands, twisting, turning, and picking her way amongst them in a most confusing manner, then out into a broad, straight stream, between low sandy shores, then again in a narrow gorge between bold bluffs, thence out into an open lake, terminating in a narrow channel meandering between high hills, and once more we reach the head waters of Lake Huron, and are again seemingly upon the open sea, passing from time to time the steamers with their trails of smoke moving along like monarchs of the waves, or fleets of schooners with their snow-white sails, bearing with them a portion of the wealth and commerce of the nation, whilst occasionally we are passed by one of the swift-sailing and trim-looking yachts belonging to New York or Chicago, who have been taking advantage of the beautiful expanse of waters for a summer's cruise on the upper lakes in preference to the European trip, the boundless drapery of blue waters and blue sky melting into one, along the far-off horizon. With fine weather and clear skies, we have ample opportunity on the trip of feasting the vision on as romantic scenery as any in the universe, grand in its proportions,

and endlessly varied in its attractions. Still onward; around Bois Blanc Island, and we soon come in sight of the lights off Cheboygan River, and run up to the dock, amid vast piles of sawn lumber. Here ample time is allowed for a thorough inspection of the town. No town on the upper peninsula of Michigan has made such rapid strides within the past few years as that of Cheboygan. From a population in 1877 of but 850, it now contains some 4,000, with the finest docks and stores to be met with north of Port Huron. The fine blocks of business houses and excellent hotels testify to a vast amount of business prosperity, whilst the enormous stacks of piled lumber attest its rapidly increasing wealth. The output of lumber from this port alone last year amounted to over 100,000 000 feet; whilst during the winter was cut about 200,000 cedar posts, 200,000 rail road ties, and 500,000 cubic feet of timber, which is floated down the river to the harbour in the spring. There are no less than twelve regular lines of steamers calling at the port, and with the schooners, and the assistance of the M. C. R. R. and G. R. and J. R. R.'s, the amount of freight moved daily is something enormous, ranking Cheboygan as the leading commercial city of the straits. Among the curious and valuable possessions of the town are her flowing wells, which are bored from twenty-five to seventy five feet deep, when a pure cold vein of water is reached, which spouts from three to five feet above the ground as soon as the auger is removed. Several good fishing and hunting resorts are in close proximity, and Black River, Mullet Lake, Indian River, and Burt Lake, all well known to sportsmen, are within an hour or two's journey. In a few hours the passengers have returned on board, and again we are steaming out of the harbor and into the lake, and heading for the straits; but nearing the Straits of Mackinac the scenery becomes more and more enchanting as if nature itself, already so lavish in her display, had resolved to outdo herself in the variety and sublimity of her works. From the low verdure-clad island, the high rocky bluff, the forest-crowned hill, the long sloping promontary, to the magnificent palisade, every variety of scenery is presented to the bewildered and delighted gaze of the beholder; the eye never becomes weary of absorbing the fresh beauties of the ever changeful scenery, whilst life is added to the picture by the fleets of steamers and sailing vessels constantly passing up and down the lakes. But soon we run the eighteen miles, and the lovely Island of Mackinac looms up like a gigantic turtle from out of the placid waters of Lake Huron, and shortly we are rounding up for English landing, with its jutting promontories and deep bays jutting

out on either hand, but our gaze is at once riveted on a sight that can but be witnessed in this latitude Many have gone into raptures over the sunsets off the Florida coast and in the Gulf of Mexico, but, with their fiery settings and blood red clouds, they pale before the cold and sublime spectacle of moonlight on the lake. From far to the eastern horizon over the still dark waters of Lake Huron, gradually a light breaks over the blue vault of the starry heavens, and shortly the "Queen of Night" arises in all her majesty, shedding a dancing, glittering silver streak across the bosom of the mighty waters. Then the view is majestic and grand. Away to the eastward is seemingly an ocean, whilst to the westward the old town of Mackinac, nestling so cosily at the foot of the cliff, with its pretty cottages and brilliantly illuminated summer hotels, the lights around the harbour, and the light-houses on the adjacent islands, with the white buildings of the fort, combine and lend quite a charm to the approach at night. It seems as if the managers of the steamer company had selected the most beautiful island on the northern lakes for their objective point The island itself lies in lat. 45° 51 N, and long. 84° 41 22 W., situated some 400 miles W N W. from Collingwood, surrounded by waters so pure, so clear, and crystal that a pebble can be seen on the sand thirty feet below the surface of the water. Captain Dwight Kelton, of the U. S. Army, the historian of the island, and Col. P. Donan have probably aided more than any other authors in America in bringing this beautiful section of the country into prominent notice, and rendering the island familiar with the American people. From their volumes, the "Annals of Fort Mackinac" and "Mackinac Island," several exhaustive extracts are made Authorities differ as to the origin and meaning of its full name, "Michillimackinac." Many writers derive it from the Indian word, "Me-che-me-kin-oc e-nung-gonge," signifying "Great Turtle," from its peculiar shape Wm M. Johnston, who wrote a series of articles nearly a quarter of a century ago, claims that the name was 'Me she ne mock e-nung gonge," meaning "The island of the Giant Fairies" The Indian tradition being that Michapous, "the Chief of Spirits," dwelt here a long time, and his dwelling was in a mountain on the border of a lake It was here they assert that he first taught men to make nets for fishing, and here he collected the greatest supplies of fish On the island he left spirits named "Imakinos," from which its name may be derived. It has in all ages been hallowed ground to the simple red men, whose gods and genii are supposed to have dwelt amid its solemn shades, and the fact is conclusive that the early fishermen and

missionaries who first located on the island well understood how to take advantage and trade on the superstitions of their red brethren. The island itself is nearly nine miles in circumference, and towers, at its highest point, over three hundred feet above the waves that lave its snowy feet. The U. S. Government, with an appreciation for its wonderful attractions, has, with the exception of three small farms, reserved the whole island for a national park. The island itself is full of historical interest, and has filled an important place ever since the white man first set foot upon the new world, and here occurred many of the wild and thrilling incidents in the lives of Marquette, Hennepin, Nicollet, and La Salle. Three flags have waved over its domain—the flag of France from 1610 to 1761, when it came into possession of Great Britain, and yielded to the U. S. in 1796, retaken by the British in 1812, and again relinquished to the U S in 1814. The island itself is a vast labyrinthine tangle of miniature mountains, wild precipices, overhanging cliffs and crags, yawning caverns, strange rocky formations, tall finger like pillars of stone hundreds of feet high, cataracts of dizzy height, leaping from perpendicular walls of gray and moss-grown rock far out into the lake below, glorious shelving beaches of sand and gravel, hard and smooth as a ballroom floor, on which one can drive or stroll for miles at a stretch, with the never-ceasing melody of plashing waters, or occasional views of storm lashed billows, rivalling in the grandeur of their savagery the ocean at its maddest. Overlooking the bay, the tall white cliffs, with their background of waving forest, the fort, with its massive walls clinging picturesquely to the brow of the precipice, the straggling little town at its feet, the long rambling hotels, with their full-length verandas above and below, the neat modern residences, with their grass plots and shrubbery, fountains and flowers, mingle among buildings that have been historic for three generations, and, as a frontispiece to it all, the wide, smooth, gently-sloping beach of snowy sand, on which the sunlit waters ever play, all combine to form a picture that, once seen, like Naples or Gibraltar, is never forgotten. On the edge of a perpendicular precipice of white limestone, a hundred and fifty feet high, just back of the town, is the fort, which in picturesqueness of location has no rival in the United States. It was established by the English after the destruction of old fort Michillimackinac by the French and Indians in 1763, and turned over to the United States in 1796. There are various ways of reaching the fort from the village, but probably the easiest is up "the steps," the view at the top being well worth the breath it costs to reach it, whilst the welcome

extended by the officers of the garrison is ever remembered with pleasure by the visitor, and a ramble through the fort is not only a source of pleasure but instructive, and a few hours spent in inspecting the various block houses, the quarters, the armament and magazine, and stockade is a privilege not always so generously accorded to visitors in other portions of the country. The flags of three nations have floated over the port of Michillimackinac, which has been the theatre of many a bloody tragedy. Its possession has been disputed by powerful nations, and its internal peace has continually been made the sport of Indian treachery and white man's duplicity,—to-day, chanting *te deums* beneath the ample folds of the fleur de-lis, to morrow yielding to the power of the British Lion, and a few years later listening to the exultant screams of the American eagle, as the stars and stripes float over the battlements on the "Isle of the Dancing Spirits." One of the officers of the present garrison is the genial, whole souled Captain Dwight H. Kelton well known as an author, and the historian of the island. The house in which he lives is a hundred and ten years old, whilst everything about the place has a flavour of antiquity. Magnificent views of the surrounding lakes, channels, islands, forest, town, and shipping are to be obtained from every point on the lofty parapet, and no grander sight can be indulged in than the view of a sunrise or sunset from the fort. The great globe of crimson and gold seeming at its rising to burst up from the bosom of Lake Huron, and at its setting to plunge headlong into the midst of Lake Michigan, casting a million prismatic tints of glorious light on wave and sky. The whole region around abounds in historic legendary, and poetic memories and reminiscences, and the many wild traditions peopling each rock and glen with spectral habitants, combine to throw around Mackinac an interest and attractiveness unequalled by any other place on the western continent, and are fully described by Captain Kelton in his invaluable work "The Annals of Mackinac." The Lover's Leap, Robertson's Folly, the Arch Rock, and British Landing all have their legends or historical associations, even wilder than romance. But while we have been driving over the island, wandering over the old battle-fields, gazing into caverns or ascending the cliffs, time slips away, and soon we have the signal from the steamer, and all aboard for home is the word. So bidding adieu to the fairy island and our newly-formed friends with regret, soon we are once more steaming over the waters of the lake *en route* to Collingwood, and the two days and a half of return is pleasantly expended in the interchange of opinions between the passengers

as to the relative merits and the beauties of the scenes through which we have passed so recently, resolving, that having imperfectly seen so much, that next year we will visit this region again, with the determination of making a more prolonged stay at the many attractive places *en route*. But all things earthly have an ending, and by 10 p.m. on Friday the tange lights off Collingwood come in view, and an hour later we are moored at the wharf, after six days' constant travel, amidst ever varying scenes, covering a distance of over eleven hundred miles, renewed in health and spirits and rejoicing in the fact that the entire journey was performed for a far less sum than $20 00.

PARRY SOUND

On the bluff, elevated far above the waters of the Sound, stands the "Bellevedere,' a fitcrown for so attractive an eminence, constructed especially for the entertainment of summer visitors. It has ample accommodation for over one hundred persons, each room in the building is cool, comfortable and well furnished, and every advantage is taken of the refreshing breeze during the summer months, whilst the view attained is picturesque in the extreme From the western frontage the prospect is grand; far away toward the setting sun stretches an unbroken sheet of water for a distance of some eight miles, and a width between the islands on either side of over two miles. The water stretch in its features resembles somewhat the Kempenfeldt Bay, and is an excellent sheet for boating, fishing, and pleasure sailing, and, as far as the eye can scan, new beauties in the way of natural scenery seem constantly arising On either sides are islands, veritable emeralds set in the glistening silver sea, and away to the southward wends the channel, dotted with verdure-covered islands, at the foot of the bluff are the bathing grounds, composed of crystallized white sand hard and firm, extending in a gradual declivity far out into the waters of the Sound, thus affording the safest and most delightful bathing grounds in the province The boat harbour is well sheltered, whilst just beyond are the camp-meeting grounds, capable of accommodating some thousands, and upon which several fine cottages have been lately built Altogether the hotel bids fair to fill a long-felt want, its *cuisine* is excellent, and its charges are economical, and an earnest effort to please its guests is one of its chief characteristics The "Bellevedere" is managed by a company

THE SEGUIN HOUSE.

It has truly been remarked "that the comfort attendant upon a summer's outing depends upon the treatment met with at the hotels," but to experience a residence at the "Seguin" should certainly be sufficient to please the most exacting,—with comfortable rooms, inviting beds, and snowy linen, with a table loaded with the best the country affords; milk so rich with its golden cream that it would lead the average city visitor to suppose it liquid butter; fruits and berries so fresh that the bloom is still upon them and the aroma, that of the earth's richness, plainly discernable. The tender, well-cooked meats, and the firm well flavoured fish, add such a zest to the appetite of the visitor that even the most confirmed dyspeptic and cynic cannot but acknowledge that at last he has found a district in which enjoyment is not a myth. Everything in and about the hotel is under the eye and personal supervision of Mr R. B Armstrong. The fine kitchen garden supplies vegetables fresh for each meal; the conservatory, the flowers and decorations, whilst, should a drive be indulged in, the stables furnish as fine horses as a party would wish to ride behind. The "Seguin" is probably the oldest and best known in this section; everything that can add to the comfort and enjoyment of the guest is carefully studied, whilst should it ever be his ill fortune to be away from home, and ill, one of the few hotels that provides every comfort, with tender nursing is the one presided over by the good natured whole souled, genial R. B Armstrong

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PENETANGUISHENE

The lovely bay of Penetanguishene, from which the town is named, is one of the most exquisite sheets of water that can be conceived. Completely land locked, about four miles in length by one mile in breadth, it lies a jewel of the deepest blue in its setting of verdure-clad hills. From the water's edge, the banks rise terrace above terrace to the height of about two hundred feet, save at the southern margin, where a bank of five hundred feet, clothed with oak, maple, birches and basswood, most charmingly mingled, shuts in the scene. At the foot of these banks, on the southern and western sides of the Bay, are several farms, with their fields and orchards sloping down to the water's edge. In the south-eastern corner nestles the modern town of Penetanguishene, which has only sprung into existence in the last few years, and which is rapidly growing into a place of considerable importance. It is not

more than eight years ago that it was only a fur-trading post, with a population mainly consisting of Indians and half-breeds, but the incoming of the North Simcoe railway soon made a vast change in it. Its buildings and factories will now compare favourably with many of the old established towns, and there is an air of stability and prosperity about it that is in violent contrast with its appearance of only a short time past. Northward from the mercantile portion of Penetanguishene, and on the eastern shore of the bay, on all the promontories and vantage points, large sawmills and other factories are situated and form a connecting link with the Ontario Reformatory for boys, which is situated at the extreme northern limit of the town. The drives to the Reformatory, whether we take the one skirting the waters of the bay, or that which runs along the upper edge of the hill, are most lovely. But the situation of the Reformatory itself is the most beautiful of all the beautiful spots on this bay. The immense building is erected well up on the hillside, and round it are clustered the pretty cottages and lovely gardens of the officers and guards. Down at the water's edge, at the entrance to the harbour, are a group of the latter buildings, the remnants of the military glory of Penetanguishene, for it was at this spot that the military and naval station of Penetanguishene used to be situated. Here is the old officers' quarters of past days, and in the building, amongst the many guests, have rested some of the historical names of our own country—Franklin, Lords Morpeth, Prudhoe, Sydenham and others. Under the warden's residence, which is built at the verge of the cliff, lies the pretty little island, known as "Magazine Island,' in midstream, and on it is still the old wooden building in which the powder used to be stored. Close to the island, and in the north west basin directly opposite it, are four gun-boats, which were sunk there prior to 1828. From the plateau in front of the warden's house, the view is superb. Looking south, a most perfect bird's eye-view of the harbour and town is obtained, whilst northward, the outer harbour, with its three lighthouses and its breastwork of islands, presents a grand contrast.

But the history of this bay goes farther back than the military settlement. When the heroes of France came out to conquer this new world, Penetanguishene harbour was the site of two important towns of a powerful nature. The Huron Indians, from whom our noble lake is named, occupied this section of the country, and within a very circumscribed tract of country, had a population of twenty-five thousand. In 1613, the great Champlain saw Penetanguishene Bay with its Huron towns, and as the

result of his report, the mission to the Hurons of 1634 was founded Many brave and adventurous spirits came out from old France in those days, but amongst them all, soldiers or sailors, no truer or braver ones could there be than the gentle and devoted men who dedicated themselves to the task of spreading the knowledge of Christ amongst the Pagan Hurons. Canadians have cause to be proud of their forerunners. From time to time, this land of ours has been the scene of grand heroism, and no one who has read the history of that mission, which received its birth in Penetanguishene harbour two hundred and fifty years ago, can withhold the just mede of honour and respect for the names of Brebent and his martyred comrades. It is with pleasure and pride that we can say that some due measure of honour is to be paid to their memory on the spot where they laboured It is proposed in this, the two hundred and fiftieth, anniversary of the founding of the mission, to erect a monument to their memory on the banks of Penetanguishene harbour, and before long from the lofty towers of the new church, will stand out in bold relief the Cross whose story they came to tell, a grand and living memorial of the faith they died for, and a noble and appropriate monument to the Christian martyrs.

The mouth of Penetanguishene harbour is the portal of the magnificent island scenery which, commencing there, stretches in an unbroken chain for some hundred miles northward. Anything more beautiful and grand than this glorious archipelago cannot be conceived. Thirty thousand islands! with all their varied forms, barren and wooded, sandy or rocky, wind swept and storm polished—islands of every conceivable shape and form and size. Here, indeed, there is no danger of nature becoming hackneyed or monotonous, and the fishing and shooting is in keeping with the scenery—equally good and varied. The whole chain is a summer paradise, in which all the beauties of the St. Lawrence and Muskoka scenery are combined with the cooling breezes of Lake Huron. And oh! timid sailor, best of all, you can enjoy a storm from the deck of your boat, in the sure knowledge that no wind can stir up a sea in these sheltered channels

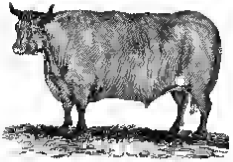
Penetanguishene abounds with interesting drives and walks, whilst the number of short water excursions that can be made from it is almost limitless. Back of the town, there are yet many hundreds of acres of hardwood bush, affording the most delightful rambling grounds for the little ones, cool and shady in the hottest weather. To the tired resident of the city, looking for a healthy country resting place, Penetanguishene, with all its

varied attractions, offers a delightful summer home Its hotels are excellent, and one particularly, the "Georgian Bay House," has been especially built to accommodate the summer guests. From its cool balconies facing the west and the water, the health-giving breezes of the Georgian Bay can be most fully enjoyed. No better headquarters could be chosen by the tourist than this town, lying as it does at the gates of the island scenery of Lake Huron, whilst the hearty welcome extended by the Mayor, H. V Keating, Esq, and the leading citizens, leaves a lasting and pleasant impression on the minds of the summer visitors.

AMONG THE ISLANDS

THROUGH THE NOTCH, ON THE N.R.R.

H. R. FRANKLAND,



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Hunting and camping parties passing through Toronto cannot do better than to call at the above named Restaurant for Meals, Extras and Outfits for camp purposes

Mr CLOW is an authority on water and sporting matters, and the owner of the celebrated water dog, "Jessie," and is at all times ready to supply information and animals for the use of sporting visitors and camping parties

The Hunting Region of Ontario.

Some love to roam
Where the dark seas foam,
And the wild winds whistle free,
But a chosen band
Is a mountain land
And a life in the woods for me

"It is a fine day—let us go out and kill something," is the sentiment put into the mouth of the typical John Bull by some cynical Frenchman. There is a measure of truth in the sarcasm. Call it a survival of savagery if you will, but a passion for the wild sports is one of the most universal instincts of our nature. There are few indeed even of the most humane and enlightened who do not feel something of this desire for the wild and stirring life of the hunter and the fisherman. Christopher North, sportsman to the backbone, says in his well-known "Recreation," speaking of his early training amid the grand Highland scenery teeming with moorland game: "On the wings of joy we were borne over the bosom of Nature, and learned all things worthy and needful to be learned by instinct first, and afterwards by reason. To look at a wild creature—winged with feathers or mere feet—and not desire to destroy or capture it, is impossible to passion—to imagination—to fancy." The Frenchman was right. Witness the eagerness with which tens of thousands of young men—yes, and older ones as well, every year seek a brief respite from the cares of city life, and plunge into the wilderness, ready to find a pleasure in unaccustomed fatigues and hardships, in order to gratify their natural taste for the triumphs of the hunter, which generations of the artificial life of civilization has not been able wholly to obliterate.

With the rapid increase of population both in Canada and the States it is necessary for those who would enjoy the delights of hunting and fishing with any appreciable measure of success, to go farther afield. There is little real sport to be had in close proximity to the large centres

of population or in the thickly settled rural districts where the forests, which once afforded shelter for the game have fallen before the ruthless axe, and the streams are in consequence so reduced in volume during the summer months, that the fish have disappeared Such localities may furnish pleasant enough "summer board" for those who desire nothing more than dreamy idleness, fresh air, and an opportunity to display the airs and graces of a city masher before the rustic belles. Those of more energetic dispositions who take stock in the promises of "good fishing and hunting," appended to many advertisements of summer board in old settled districts, will be apt to find them a delusion and a snare. There is a legend of a newly arrived English emigrant, who was met in full panoply of double barrelled gun and game bag, in the Queen's Park, Toronto, and accosted a passer by to know "if there was any game in this ere wood, you know." It is not a more unlikely place to look for game than some of the country resorts where the region for miles has been stripped of its timber and where the anxious sportsman no doubt, will find any amount of "hunting" in the literal sense of the word but nothing else

Now, to know the real pleasures afforded by Canadian wild sports, it is necessary to leave villages and thickly settled districts behind and push on into the wilderness. The Muskoka and Georgian Bay region is rough and rugged cultivable only in patches here and there among its rocky shores intersected in every direction by streams and water courses, and covered by forests thinned out in places by the lumberman but destined to remain uncleared because of the sterility of its soil—yet, owing to the construction of railroads and the establishment of steamboat lines easy of access from the cities, remains a natural park and game preserve in its natural wildness It is the locality which above all others offers to those in search of rest or recreation, sport or scenery the advantages they seek Here lovers of the beautiful find every variety of scene in its piled up and frowning masses of rock, its broad expanse of lake and river, dotted with myriad isles, its forests, gloomy with the shade of massive pines or breaking into leafy glades, where the mellow sunlight falls on the lighter verdure of beech, maple, and poplar its rushing cataracts and smoothly gliding streams Here, when the early frosts have decked the woodlands in the most gorgeous hues of the fall, forest and lake re echo to the sound of the rifle the baying of hounds and the hilarious shouts and laughter of many a jovial hunting party whose

camp fires may be seen at evening glimmering on every side across the watery vista. This great pleasure and hunting ground of Ontario, though yearly becoming better known, is yet far from being as thoroughly appreciated by the thousands in search of a locality combining natural beauty, readiness of access, and abundance of game and fish, as it should be. To those who visit Muskoka with sport in view a knowledge of the game law of Ontario is important, as it will enable them to regulate the time of their trip so as to avoid infringing on the close season. The following is a brief summary of the leading provisions of

"THE GAME LAW."

The time during which the principal species of game may legally be hunted and killed is as follows:

Deer, elk, moose, and caribou, from October 1st to December 15th.

Grouse, pheasants, prairie fowl, and partridge, from September 1st to January 1st.

Wild turkeys and quail, from October 1st to January 1st.

Woodcock, from August 1st to January 1st.

Snipe, from August 15th to January 1st.

Mallard, grey duck, black duck, and wood duck, from August 15th to January 1st.

Other duck, swans, or geese, from August 15th to May 1st.

Hares, from September 1st to March 1st.

Beavers, muskrats, sables, martins, otters, and fishers, from November 1st to May 1st, and mink, from November 1st to April 1st.

Trapping is forbidden, excepting for the fur bearing animals mentioned above, and the use of batteries, swivel-guns, sunken punts or night lights, for killing wild fowl, is prohibited. So is the use of poison for any animal.

The penalties for infraction of the law are a fine of not more than $50 nor less than $10, in the case of deer and the larger game, and of not more than $25, nor less than $5 in other cases.

"OUTFIT."

It is not advisable for a party of hunters, or other campers-out, to encumber themselves with too elaborate an outfit, embracing articles of doubtful utility. The more simply they are equipped the easier it will

be to strike camp, and the less baggage there will be to transport. In England, where sport has been reduced to a science, and every species of game must be encountered with its special and appropriate paraphernalia of destruction, they have got the technical ethics of the field down to a very fine point. "Why didn't you shoot that partridge?" asked an American of an English sportsman seeing that he had unaccountably permitted a tempting opportunity to pass unimproved. "Couldn't think of it my dear fellah," responded the Briton. "I'm shooting woodcock to day, and haven't my partridge shooting coat on, so it would be awfully bad form you know?" It is hardly likely that any of those attracted to the Muskoka wilds will attach as much importance to the etiquette of the chase as this. A heavy tweed or woollen suit will be found best adapted for roughing it, and for foot wear a pair of moccassins and another of heavy hunting shoes. For hunting in timber, a good Winchester rifle is preferable. In frosty weather, the spring holds out better than those of some others. For shot guns the Parker will serve as well as any. It is well to have two knives—a large-bladed pocket knife, for skinning purposes, and a good sheath knife, for general use. An adequate culinary outfit comprises, a double frying-pan which can be used as an oven; a set of iron camp kettles, two iron dogs, for kettles to rest on, tin cups and plates knives forks, and spoons, and an axe and hatchet. Those who desire something more elaborate can procure a camp stove and utensils.

For rations, the staples are bacon and flour. The former will furnish the necessary fat for cooking game and fish. A supply of canned meats may be taken to provide variety, in case of the proverbial "fisherman's luck." Barley, rice, hominy, and grits will be found a useful addition to the bill of fare, and have the advantage of containing a good deal of nutriment in small compass. Of course, sugar, tea, and coffee will not be overlooked. The best way to carry eatables is to pack them in canvass bags, which will stand a great deal of rough handling. Fishing-rods and tackle—not forgetting spoon bait for bass, pike, and maskinonge, which abound in the lakes and rivers—form an important part in the equipment. As to tents that is a matter to be regulated according to the size of the party, their tastes, and the means at their disposal. The Chimo Club of Toronto, the Garfield Club of Allegheny City, Pa., and numerous other clubs, who annually camp in this region, bring their own outfit, even to the necessary boats and canoes, but, for the especial

convenience of families and small parties. a number of wooden summer cottages have been placed on Isle Mowat, one of the most picturesque islands on the Georgian Bay, and are for rent at $10 per month, or $25 for the season. Here the family can live in peace, enjoying a most refreshing summer holiday, the steamer acting as a market boat, bringing supplies, mail, and every necessary to those whose residence is thus made, as free as possible from every care of the bustling world. Penetanguishene, which is reached in a few hours by rail from Toronto or Hamilton, is the favorite "jumping-off place" of civilization for the Georgian Bay tourist, health or pleasure seeker, and the central point of departure for pleasure travel northward. Hither the party, supposing them duly equipped for a few weeks of backwoods life, will do well to direct their course if only for the sensation of a sail among the islands of the Georgian Bay—a route which many tourists declare far superior to the world-famed Thousand Islands of the St Lawrence, as it certainly far surpasses it in the number of islands, amounting, not to one but to many thousands. The best plan for those who wish to see as much of the region as possible, is to go by this route and return by way of Lakes Joseph Rosseau and Muskoka, taking the Northern Railway, or *vice versa*. The little steamer *Chicoutimi* plies between Penetanguishene and Parry Sound, through the inside channel among the islands of the Georgian Archipelago, being light of draught, drawing less than six feet of water. It would be impossible for a larger vessel to make the intricate passage among reefs and islands and sunken rocks with safety. Leaving the mainland looming up behind a long stretch of lofty heavily timbered land rising gradually from the shore, the tourist enters the open waters of the Georgian Bay. Before him rise, in green beauty, a number of small islands from the dark waters, among which the vessel is soon gliding on her sinuous way, there is an indescribable charm about this northern scenery. The air is so pure, so fresh, so invigorating, and there is a sensation of newness and expansiveness upon everything. The labyrinthine intricacies of the course require the ceaseless exercise of vigilance on the part of the helmsman. The channel often appears completely land locked, but an unexpected detour to the right or left reveals the outlet. There are islands innumerable on every hand—islands till you can't rest—large islands and small islands—round islands and long islands—bare islands and wood clad islands—islands comprising a patch of rock, a foot or two square—and islands whose

NEAR ISLE MOWAT.

hundreds of acres are indistinguishable from the wooded shores of the adjoining mainland The vessel, proceeding on her course, skirts the inside coast of Minnecoguashene, which, in the Ojibbeway, signifies Blueberry Island—a famous camping ground for tourists and hunters in pursuit of the wild fowl with which this neighborhood abounds It is covered with a scanty growth of pine A circular little cove with a shelving, sandy beach, makes a splendid landing place About half way on the trip to Parry Sound is Moon River Harbour, otherwise known as Indian Harbor, a long passage behind some of the larger islands Then appears a long stretch of more monotonous scenery, of which a succession of low lying rocky islands, clothed with stunted pines form the most salient feature. Long, formidable reefs stretch far out into the bay, and, here and there, a steady dashing of spray marks a sunken rock. The channel winds away among the islands nearer the shore, which now show large granite boulders seamed and cracked with fissures in every direction by the action of the frequent bush fires. The roughness and savage wildness of the nearer view is toned and softened down in the more distant prospect in which tree and rock and watery horizon are touched with a mellowing violet haze. When the weather is clear, far in the offing to the west a few distant islands, known as the Western Islands, are to be descried presenting a weird mirage-like effect, as though suspended in the air Further on to the north is a large tract of fire scarred land, hundreds of acres of dead standing timber and bare rock, The coast, for some distance, is full of deep bays and indentations The water near the shore lies calm and unruffled in green still lagoons, separated from the channel by islands and long rocky ledges. Nine miles from Parry Sound the Narrows is reached, where the passage is only some forty feet in width owing to a reef which runs out nearly across the channel and which is now being both widened and deepened.

The scene changes The open bay is no more visible, and the greater height of the land brings out the more striking effects of the landscape Now we pass a bold projecting height with cedars, poplars and pines clinging between the interstices of the rugged granite Little sedgy rocks and inlets, rich in a rank growth of vegetation of brilliant verdure are frequent—the favorite haunts of mallard and wild duck—a veritable sportsman's paradise Then the distant hills and headlands rise up like solid masses of green from the tops of which project the lance points of the sentinel pines Tracts of fire swept rock leaving

the dead pine trunks standing conspicuous amidst a second growth of poplar or young oak trees, with their yellowish-green foliage, alternate with the forest primæval, where the shores show the graceful, feathery cedar, the white trunks and delicate frondage of the birch the brilliant emerald of the spreading beech, and the sombre, scant leaved pine and hemlock. Opposite Parry Sound, on the western side of the channel, lies Parry Island, occupied by a small band of Ojibbeways as a reservation. Their log-houses and clearings are to be seen at intervals along the shore as the vessel follows the tortuous windings of the channel in and out among the islets which dot its course. These Indians often serve as guides and assistants to hunting parties starting from this point and from their intimate knowledge of all localities in the neighborhood, and the resorts and habits of the different varieties of game, their aid will be found very useful.

A description of some of the leading features of Parry Sound has already been given. It is a pretty village, surrounded by hills and rising on a gradual slope from the harbor, which is one of the finest in the Dominion. The population is about 1500, Mr. William Beatty, largely engaged in the lumbering industry, is an extensive land owner in the neighborhood, being the original proprietor of the land on which the village stands, and who has kindly opened the beautiful park with its walks and drives free to all visitors.

Here the tourist will find excellent hotels, and should he not wish to reside in the vicinity or on one of the numerous islands so near at hand he can rest and ramble at ease until the hunting party get together, when a start will be made for the Maganetawan or Lake Nipissing districts. The wagons hired to transport the camp and provisions, the cooks and guides engaged, and the trip commences over the rocks and hills of McDougall and McKellar. Deer, bear, quail, ducks and geese are met with, and every once in awhile a beaver meadow is struck, where these busy animals may be found in close proximity. Along or above the projected line of railway, to Burk's Falls, any quantity of game is to be found.

The ordinary species of deer which abounds in the Ontario backwoods is known as the red and white tailed and Virginian deer. Its range is extensive, reaching from the Saskatchewan to the Gulf of Mexico, and from the Atlantic seaboard to the Rocky Mountains. Deer is emphatically the game of the Parry Sound and Nipissing districts,

and despite the war of extermination waged upon them by hunters, settlers, and Indians, their numbers do not appear to show any diminution. The deer has a quick graceful motion, and when pursued bounds lightly away with his tail erect. For killing deer some hunters prefer the rifle and others the shot-gun charged with buckshot. When the latter is used for long-range shooting, care should be taken to aim sufficiently high, as heavy shot falls more rapidly than the smaller grains. The deer feed at night on the grass, and any crops that may be growing on the outskirts of the timber—lying close during the day. On the approach of cold weather, they browse on oaks, hazel bush, and willows, and in mid-winter on white pine and tamarac.

There are several methods of hunting deer. In still hunting the game is followed by his tracks in the snow until overtaken and shot. In the earlier part of the season, a common practice is to lie in wait for the prey, when he is chased by the dogs. The course a deer will be apt to take if pursued, is well known to hunters of experience, as they have regular paths through the woods. When this method is followed the hunters station themselves at intervals along the run, and wait until the baying of the hounds warns them that the game is approaching. Concealed behind rocks or trees, the sportsman can often obtain a very close shot at the flying deer. Several hunting parties in former years have brought their dogs along, in order to drive the deer to water, and thus kill them in the lakes, but the settlers and most of the hunters denounce this method as unsportsmanlike, and the practice is consequently frowned down.

The methods of hunting the "jumping deer" are various, but not sufficiently refined upon, so far as I know, to be reduced to a system. Some try to run them by dogs, but the absence of distinct runways makes this method unsatisfactory. Stalking is what is most common.

A half-breed who kills several "jumpers" every year, states that one of these creatures will jump into a thicket and lie flat in the snow. He professes that he shoots most of his "jumpers" while they are in this position. To come up with the "jumpers" is not most easy and satisfactory for the reason that they mix their tracks so much. The red deer of Ontario and Quebec rarely mix their tracks unpursued until just before lying down.

The "jumpers" are about a third larger than the ordinary red deer. Hearing them spoken of as "little jumping deer," I have sized

DEER RUN.

dozens or scores and find that the does run from 120 to 160 pounds and the bucks from 190 to 240 pounds. These are not the blacktail deer, which with us, go up to to 280; two of ours, bucks, weighing 567. A "jumper" is terrified by hounds beyond reconciliation. Moose and elk, when dogged by either hound or man, strike for the mountain, a great distance from which they are not often found.

There are a good many bears in the more unsettled portions of the district. The black bear is a fur bearing animal in more senses than one, for unless attacked or urged by the pangs of extreme hunger he rarely molests mankind, but of course if you trouble Brum there is apt to be trouble brewin and you are hardly likely to escape, un-armed. These bear (some might call them thread-bare) jokes, recall the verbal atrocity perpetrated by a "smart Aleck" who formed one of a last season's hunting party. A bear having been killed and skinned the occasion inspired him to enquire "How much cold will a bare bear bear?" He was so pleased with his wit that he kept repeating it to everybody for a day or two until effectually silenced by the retort, "About as much as the boar bore, bore." On another occasion the same punster on being told that Indians never lost their way in the bush, but by observing how the moss grew on the trees and rocks were able to strike a bee line to camp remarked "Yes, that circumstance explains the hymn

> "The heathen in his blackness
> Bows down to wood and stone."

His comrades did not kill him. They merely landed him on a desolate island and left him there.

But this is irrelevant. *Retenons a nos moutons* or rather *a nos ours*. A little pleasant ry is all very well in its way as the man observed when he was asked to take a drink, but now let us be serious in our treatment—as the other fellow was who asked him. The black bear is short in body and walks with a shambling gait. His legs are long and very powerful and woe to the victim whether human or four-footed who comes within their sweep, or is locked in the terrible grip of his hug. The vitality of the bear is immense and great caution is necessary in approaching a wounded animal, or in attempting to shoot him at close quarters unless killed or disabled at the first shot, he is likely to prove an ugly customer. He is cunning, too, in his methods of escape when hard pressed or over matched by his pursuers. When the

snow is on the ground he has been known to go back on his tracks for some distance and then making a leap to one side completely baffle his pursuers, who in the excitement of the chase, have followed up the first trail and found it to lead nowhere.

The old settlers and hunters of the Parry Sound districts are full of bear stories illustrating the courage, tenacity and resources of Brum—and those who know him most intimately, are most lothe to interfere with him rashly—inexperienced hunters are not always so prudent. Two or three summers ago a young American tourist encamped with a party of friends near the head of Lake Rosseau, when alone some distance from camp encountered a black bear. Raising his rifle he fired hurriedly, and though ordinarily an excellent shot, missed his aim. The bear pursued him, and as his only chance of escape he managed by hard squeezing to crawl into a hollow log just large enough to admit his body. Baffled of his prey the bear after a survey of the situation coolly sat down and maintained a close watch upon the aperture. It had become a contest of endurance between the bear and the man, and the imprisoned hunter hoped the demands of hunger would in time hasten Brum's departure and free him from his narrow prison. But hours passed away and the bear showed no disposition to quit the spot. Shortly before dusk he was joined by another of his species and what was the horror of the unlucky hunter to see the second bear relieve the first as sentry over him, while the other walked away to look for food or water. A weary night was passed by the sportsman who, when morning dawned, found the grim sentinal still at his post. The first bear shortly afterwards came up and took his turn at standing guard. The victim lost hope and began to look forward to death by slow starvation when he heard the shouts of his comrades who had come in search of him. Answering their cries he soon had the unutterable satisfaction of hearing a rifle shot and seeing the foe which had caused him so much terror roll over in its death agonies.

Another narrow escape is related by a guide who states that on one occasion while travelling the bush near Maganetawan late in the fall, he was suddenly seized by a bear which sprang at him before he had time to shoot. The animal was no doubt emboldened by hunger. The man gave himself up for lost, but just before the bear inflicted the fatal hug, he had sufficient presence of mind to squirt a stream of tobacco

juice into one of the animal's eyes. Uttering a howl of rage and pain the bear relaxed his grasp for an instant, when the guide sprang back a few paces and fired, inflicting a fatal wound.

In shooting a bear the white horseshoe on the breast is considered the best spot to aim at. A ball entering there and penetrating either upward or horizontally proves mortal. Behind the shoulder, quite low down, is another vulnerable point, the region of the heart being easily reached by a well aimed bullet from this direction. If dogs are employed any ordinary cur that has sufficient courage to snap at his heels is the best animal for the purpose. The bear gets worried by these close and persistent attacks and will generally climb the most convenient tree where he can do no harm to the hunters who can then attack him at an advantage.

BEAVER MEADOW.

On the approach of cold weather the bear seeks a suitable dormitory for his long winter's sleep. His favorite location is the cavernous hole formed at the base of an uprooted tree, which he enlarges by digging with his paws. They are frequently found inside hollow logs or trees where their presence is betrayed by a steamy vapor ascending from the place of their retreat in still weather. Being dazed and stupid when aroused from hibernation they are more easily killed than in their normal wide awake condition. Professional hunters often capture the bear by the "deadfall" or steel trap, but it is not necessary here to go

MINERS AND INDIANS.

into the details of these unsportsmanlike though perhaps necessary, practices. No inexperienced hunter, unless attacked, should think of attempting to shoot a bear alone, on account of the risk incurred in case of missing or but slightly wounding the game. In case of meeting a bear whose intentions appear pacific it is better to conclude with the Western hunter of the legend that you "haint lost no bear," assume an attitude of indifference and remember that you have an engagement elsewhere.

OUR NEW TERRITORY.

Arriving in the Nipissing district, and on the hunt for still larger game, we cross the Nahmemitigong river, and encamp upon its banks, long enough to supply the cook with some of the excellent speckled trout which abound in its pools. Then we make for the portage between Upper Trout lake and Lake Nipissing and shape our course for Smoke river or Temiskamico thence up the eastern bank and around the head of Maskanougiwaganing lake before striking a course west, north-west, over the watershed or height of land, and into the James bay district. Around here, are bear deer, and occasionally rein-deer, whilst wild fowl flock in myriads to the marshes during the season when cranberries are plentyful; and this section will especially interest our speculators and investors in Mining lands, for with the outcroppings and seemingly attractive lodes visible every few miles, regrets are indulged in that we did not visit and invest in this region before. In this section, a portion of the formerly disputed territory, and lately acquired by the decision of the Privy Council in the famous Boundary award, which, after years of earnest battling, was decided in favor of the position taken by the Hon Oliver Mowat, the champion of Ontario's rights, are indications of almost every mineral with the exception of coal and the speculator coming out with honest intentions will find abundant opportunities for good investments, either by buying mineral rights or obtaining patents for Crown lands. Gold and silver has been found. Copper, in portions of the region, is in abundance and of excellent quality. Mica has been taken out close to the surface. Graphite, phosphates, and molybdenum of the purest quality is found in great abundance. Lead abounds in seemingly inexhaustible quantities, whilst this whole region is most prolific in iron, both magnetic and metallic.

Hematite is also found in considerable quantities, and the whole country hereabouts will, undoubtedly, become upon the completion of the projected lines of railways, a vast field offering a rich harvest for enterprise and capital. From this district to the fall of land, extending north indefinitely and west until it recedes in a gradual slope to the James' bay, are the rocky ranges composed of Laurentian, gneiss, with crystaline limestones, crystaline schists, with dolomites, serpentines, and conglomorites with the fossiliferous limestone, and it is between these ranges that game is still plentiful, but the apparent difficulty of approach leaves the section comparatively free from visiting parties of sportsmen, for, with lots of loose rock, and some hard clambering, the average hunter generally in a fit of generosity, gives his chance of exploration to some other fellow. It was throughout this region that the Hudson Bay Company found a fine field in which to collect the skins which formed the freights of their vessels to Europe from the ports on the Hudson's bay, and this is the stamping ground of the Ayubah or Moose, although they, like the Carriboo, Elk, and Buffalo, have been so hunted by both whites and Indians, and company servants as to be only found now in small scattered bands.

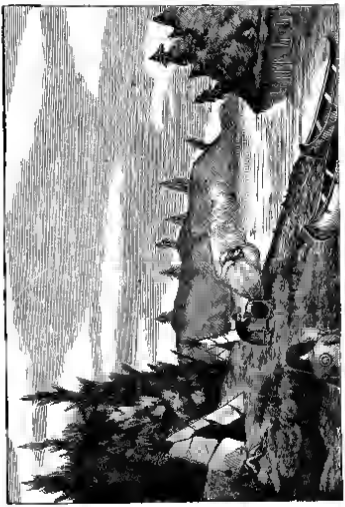
MOOSE

J. H. Beatty, in speaking of these noble animals, says:

The Moose, with their heavy palmette antlers, large head, peculiar muzzle, long legs, deep cleft foot and shambling gait, distinguishes them from the rest of the deer family, and their retiring nature and solitary habits gives a fascination to the huntsman that is not felt in following all kinds of game. When at bay the Moose fights savagely, striking in every direction with the fore feet, and like the Government mule occasionally lets out behind. The home of the Moose may be said to be between the 45 and 58 parallels and the range extensively from the "Anek wat Hurons" or Carriboo mountains, along the Upper Nipissing Ottawa and Mattawa districts, through the north of Quebec and thence to Labrador. In summer Moose are found in the bottoms near running water they are good swimmers and stand for hours in deep water, keeping off insects and feeding on aquatic plants,

they also are frequently found in the marshes and tamarac swamps and amid the deepest seclusion of the forest. When their horns begin to harden in August they become restless and visit the ridges at night. In the latter part of September the rutting begins, and they leave the bottoms for the hills. The bulls are then in finest condition, and parade the ridges until the trails are easily seen. For about three weeks they seem to travel continually going the round regularly over their scraping grounds, and have short cuts from ridge to ridge, so in order to get a good shot and bring down his game, the hunter must climb a tree at evening or at daybreak, for moose are quick of sight and keen of smell. A side shot position should be taken, for when the quarry appears he is generally on a slow trot, but stops to listen on the tops of ridges, a heavy breach loading rifle should be used and the game shot in the shoulder on a line with the fore leg. It is a habit amongst experienced hunters never to shoot carelessly at any kind of large game, the first shot is generally sent with precision, as it is of more value to the hunter than several chance shots when the game has been alarmed and going furiously away, and a good still hunter seldom wastes a cartridge when hunting in timber, but his best chance is when stalking for the game is easily frightened and when fairly started, unless headed is seldom killed. When the running season is over they collect into small bands and browse in the bottoms, and on the side hills, feeding on small shrubbery, of which willow, poplar, hazelbush, swamp maple, and black birch, seem to be preferred. The first heavy snowstorm is a signal for the moose to start out and scour the country for winter feeding ground, and they generally select a valley with a good growth of sprouts well protected from wintry blasts by pine timber, or hills, there they browse on tamarac, white pine, and the fungus growth found on maple and birch trees until the next deep snow falls, when the whole kaviyard of moose becomes welled in, and yarded for the winter.

How to hunt moose and elk is a question which every second man will essay to settle in the briefest manner. The infrequency of meeting these animals partly accounts for the difficulty of stating method, together with their marvellous celerity of movement and staying power. It is but a short experience that one can get from a single interview, unless in such a case as that of startling a moose in a thicket without its knowing where you are, and upon your opening fire its circling round you evidentally more bewildered every shot.



SMOKE RIVER.

Whether a moose will condescend to jump, or by any means leave the trot, is a question of which I should like to hear something from one who really knows. It is believed by many that the elk travel—until the snows are somewhat deep—for many miles, and then retrace across the valley and over the hills and far away, to another favorite haunt. If this be a fact, light gleams in upon many of the mysteries connected with "good runs, but no hide or hair." But the

"WAPITI OR ELK,"

noble in size, magnificent in form with beautiful spreading antlers, he has been called the monarch of the deer family, but like the moose are becoming very scarce. They usually travel in bands, but when unmolested go in single file, leaving a long straight trail easily followed. They are very timorous in their nature, and their perfect sight and delicate scent often prevent the hunter from stalking them successfully. When shot at from ambush they huddle together like mountain sheep and then make a grand stampede for the hills. They are easily approached from leeward under cover, and when surrounded the band becomes confused and run so recklessly that they can be fired at from several points. At evening, when feeding on the outskirts of the timber, is the hunter's best time.

"ANTELOPE"

are still occasionally found all the way from the Saskatchewan in the North West and Keewatin and Manitoba, through Algoma and Northern Ontario down to the borders of Quebec and Labrador. Their favorite haunts are the foot hills and table lands of the lower ranges, and like the deer they often cross from one range to another. The rutting season in September is the best time in which to obtain good shots, and a heavy rifle of 44 calibre with telescopic sights is the one needed, but for those who do not wish to stray far from camp, the fox, rabbits, hares, and squirrels which abound will afford ample sport and both fur and meat for sustenance. If the region of the watershed has proved far enough north for our hunting party, the best route on return is to make for the trail between Mataganashing and Lake Wahmapitagping, thence crossing the north east and south east channels of French river, once more arriving on the eastern coast of the Georgian bay, there on loading on to the boat or steamer soon arrive at Parry Sound.

THE PREMIER AND HIS CABINET.

The many victories gained by the Province of Ontario and the admirable management of its affairs since the accession of the Mowat Government The accumulation of millions of dollars, whilst other sections of the Dominion have been running almost irretrievably in debt, has awakened a desire in leaders of the sister provinces to emulate the system pursued by the Government of Ontario The signal success of Mr Mowat before the Privy Council of Great Britain, in the matter of Escheats, the prevailing of his interpretation of the law as regards the Rivers and Streams, and more recently the famous decision embracing the "Boundary Award," by which the Province gains some 100 000 square miles of territory, and his great reputation as a constitutional lawyer with his far seeing perspicuity, has brought forward the admirers of his policy from every portion of the Dominion

The millions of dollars in the Provincial exchequer, and the apparent prosperity of its citizens, have altogether, combined to place our system at the head of any on the continent, thus making it the cynosure of the more ambitious rulers, and aspirants of the other members of Confederation A passing glance at the members whose semblance occupies our frontispiece will acquaint our readers with the brave defenders of Ontario's rights.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL,

Hon Oliver Mowat, was born in Kingston Ontario in the year 1820 and educated in that city, where he studied law with Sir John A Macdonald and Mr Justice Burns He was called to the Bar of Upper Canada in 1842 and created a Queen's Counsellor in 1856, since which time he has occupied nearly every position of trust and honor within the gift of the people, being a member of the Toronto University Senate a Bencher of the Law Society of Ontario a member of the Toronto City Council, was a Commissioner for Consolidating Public General Statutes for Canada and Upper Canada respectively, was member of the Quebec Union Conference, President of the Evangelical Alliance, Provincial Secretary under the Brown Dorion regime and Vice Chancellor of Upper Canada, from which he resigned in October 1872, in order to form a new Administration in Ontario, and was at once appointed a

member of Executive Council and Attorney-General for the Province. He occupied a seat for South Ontario, in the Canadian Assembly, from 1857 to 1864, and was returned for present seat by acclamation, Nov. 1872, and re-elected at each general election since that time. He is peculiarly a favorite of the people of Ontario, who have not failed to discover his legal competency, business like habits, sanguine temperament, and acuteness, which enables him invariably to conquer for the cause he undertakes. In stature he may be termed of medium height, with a compact and well knit frame, but there is a peculiar mellowness about his voice and a seeming sweetness in his smile. Thought is apparent in his brow, and the sign of pure benevolence in the beaming of his bright, unclouded eye. His attitude and gesture are easy and every movement is seemingly controlled by a dignified and natural grace. His countenance is open, with a look of unconquerable good humor, and contains an expression of magnanimous frankness, that, in the enforcement of any cause which he undertakes to advocate, invests him with such a semblance of sincerity as to lend to his assertion of fact, or to his vindication of good principle an irresistible force, while the authoritative ease and perspicuity with which he states and illustrates his opinions before the highest tribunals, impress upon the casual observer the fact that he is some high legal functionary appearing on behalf of the people of his province, not so much to debate the question before the court as to testify in respect to the law that should decide it, and of apparent conviction and good faith. We may well apply to the Hon. Oliver Mowat the words of Cicero, when commending one of the orators of Ancient Rome: "*In Scauri, oratione, sapientis, hominis et recti gravitas summa et naturalis quædam inerat auctoritas non et causam sed ut testimonium dicere putaris.*" The Premier is now in his 65th year, hale, hearty and vigorous; an undefatigable worker, with every appearance of years of usefulness yet remaining to devote to promoting the interests of his people.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY.

Hon. Arthur Sturgis Hardy, Provincial Secretary, is also to the manor born, and descended on both sides from families of U. E. Loyalists. He was called to the Bar, and appointed a Q. C., in 1876; is a Bencher of the Law Society of Ontario, was first returned for present

seat in April 1873, and re-elected by acclamation at each general election since that time. His present appointment dates from 1877. Like "Hardy," Admiral Nelson's friend and companion, he is a staunch and unwavering supporter of his chieftain, and a thorough Liberal in its full breadth of meaning and significance. In Parliament he takes rank as a ready debater, witty and ironical, with a fine, natural vein of generous sentiment running through his oratory. His extempore replies are quick reasoning, and acute, whilst the speeches delivered, after due time for preparation, enchain attention, and, finally, win the applause even of his antagonists, whilst the subject of attack writhes under the severity of the metaphorical lashing administered. His style is vigorous and copious, whilst his fluency of thought and language, his versatility, perpetual gayety and good temper proclaim him at once a most popular member of the Ministry, a jovial, social and familiar gentleman. In matters of friendship, business transactions or promises his word is his bond, implicitly given and redeemed.

HON. C. F. FRASER.

Commissioner Public Works,

Is a native of Brockville, Ont., being born in that village in 1838. He studied law with the Hon. A. N. Richards, Q.C., and was called to the bar of Upper Canada in 1865, appointed a Queen's Counsellor in 1876, was Bencher of the Law Association of Ontario, and president of the Brockville Catholic Literary Association. He was also one of the originators of the Ontario Catholic League, was appointed a member of the Executive Council in 1873, and acted as Provincial Secretary and Registrar until April, 1874. On his appointment to office he was returned for the riding of South Grenville, and latterly at the general election for Brockville. He is also one of the directors of the Ontario Bank. Tall in stature, of good appearance, and of full manhood, he is noticeable among the Ministry. In argument he is fluent and expressive, bold in forcing a passage, cynical and sarcastic, with a seeming contempt for his opponent, and poses as the "versatile ingenium," of the Cabinet. His speeches generally bear the mark of rapid production from a vigorous

mind and seemingly the most trivial business furnishes him with an occasion to produce an effect His metaphor when dealing with the Opposition is accompanied by a sneer and he does not omit the opportunity of falling upon his political antagonist and leaving many a metaphorical scar He is ambitious for the honor of his province and seemingly would go far for a friend and a good distance to subdue a foe

---

HON. T. B. PARDEE, Q.C.,

Commissioner of Crown Lands.

First saw the light in Grenville Ont during the year 1830 and was educated in that district He was called to the Bar in 1861 and created a Q C in 1879, was Bencher of the Law Society of Ontario, and County Attorney for Lambton In 1872 he was appointed a member of the Provincial Council, and acted as Provincial Secretary until 1878, when he assumed his present duties as Commissioner of Crown Lands As a speaker on the hustings he is most popular, and seemingly speaks not only for display but for a purpose, taking tone apparently from the collision of the moment In parliamentary debates his tone is natural and impressive his delivery rapid whilst the flow of words is even and distinct, and leaves the impression with the listener of a vein of diplomatic skill and cautious shrewdness permeating the entire discourse

---

LIEUT COL A McL ROSS

Hon Alexander McLagan Ross arrived in Ontario in the year 1834 from Dundee Scotland and with his parents settled in the town of Goderich Being but six years of age on his arrival in Canada he has so to speak, grown up with the country, and thoroughly understands its needs and the business management of its affairs for which duties his early education and business surroundings eminently fitted him His judgment in financial matters is sound and clear and his mind vigorous cautious, and comprehensive He commenced his early business career in the Bank of Upper Canada in 1849 whence he entered the service

of the Buffalo and Lake Huron railway rapidly advancing until he held the treasurership of the united counties of Huron and Bruce. He was afterwards treasurer of Huron until 1884. In 1870 he became manager of the Bank of Commerce, Goderich. He was first returned to Parliament in 1875, appointed treasurer for the province in 1883.

HON. GEORGE WILLIAM ROSS.

Minister of Education, is of Scottish parentage, born in Middlesex, Ont., in 1841, in which county, and the Provincial Normal school, he finished his education, since which time his chosen vocation seemed to be that of a public educator, and in many respects it has been an excellent one, in numerous branches for the public good. Early in life we find him an active leader in the Temperance and Prohibitory movements in Canada, afterwards an inspector of Public Schools for the County of Lambton, then a Provincial school teacher, and Vice President of the Ontario Temperance and Prohibitory League. He has also done active service in the Reform cause, being editor of the Strathroy *Age*, and Seaforth *Expositor*, was first returned to the Dominion Parliament in 1872, when he soon began to acquire a reputation as a ready debater, with strong declamation, and a natural manner. He was elected to the Provincial Parliament in 1883, and appointed to his present office and seat in the Cabinet in November, 1883.

WILLIAM RALPH MEREDITH, LL.B., Q.C.

Leader of the Opposition.

Is some 45 years of age, having been born in Middlesex, Ont., in 1840, was educated at London and at the Toronto University; was called to the Bar of Upper Canada in 1861; appointed Q.C. by the Ontario Government in 1876, and by the Dominion in 1880; was first returned for Parliament in 1872, and at each general election since that time. In politics he is opposed to the present Government, holds what are termed Liberal-Conservative views, and favors compulsory voting. As

a leader in debate he is logical and a good orator, but there appears no play of conflicting emotions on his features, but a calm although pleasing severity, full of seriousness and determination, showing a mind conscious of its own powers and under perfect control, as against its daily task during the sitting of Parliament. Neither emotion or sentimental discontent on the defeat of his measures, seems traceable on his countenance, but in its place a seeming consciousness of strength, superior prowess and immobility of purpose, evincing a deliberate preparation for Governmental frowns, and a determination to retort at the earliest opportunity. In daily intercourse he is social and companionable, an evidence of the sincerity and steadfastness of his friendship.

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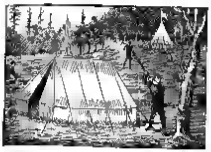

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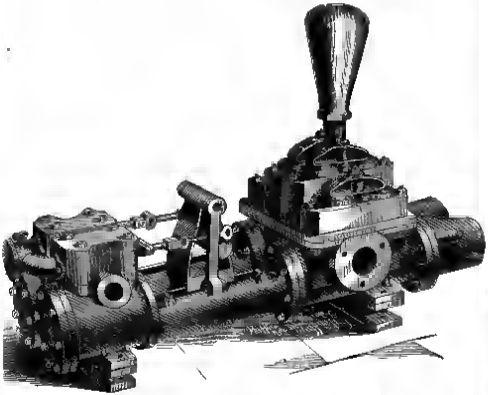

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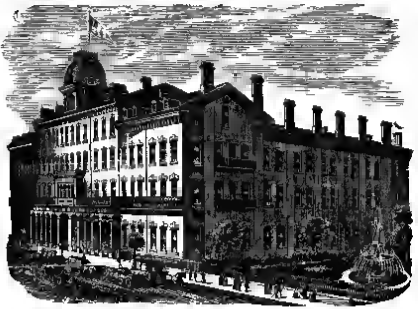

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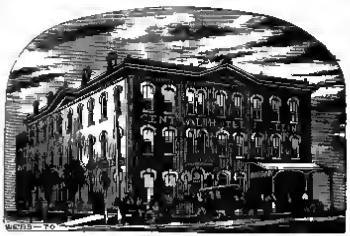

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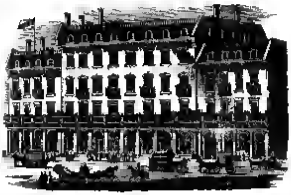

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9 × 12	8	5	17 00	20 00	2 00
9 × 14	8	5	19 00	21 25	2 50
12 × 12	9	5½	21 00	23 00	2 50
12 × 14	9	5½	23 25	26 00	2 75
12 × 16½	9	5½	26 00	29 50	3 00
12 × 19	9	5½	29 75	33 75	3 25
14 × 14	10	6	27 50	31 50	3 50
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Extra Daily Boat Between Gravenhurst and Bracebridge.

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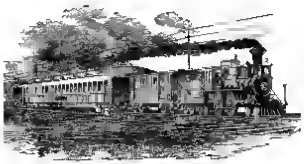

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TWO EXPRESS TRAINS daily from Hamilton direct to the Georgian Bay and the Lakes of Muskoka.

THREE TRAINS daily from Toronto to Collingwood, Meaford, Penetanguishine and the Muskoka Lakes.

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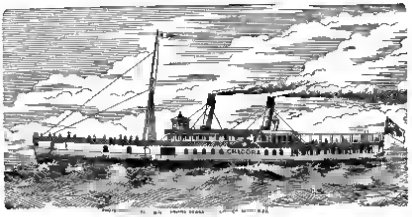

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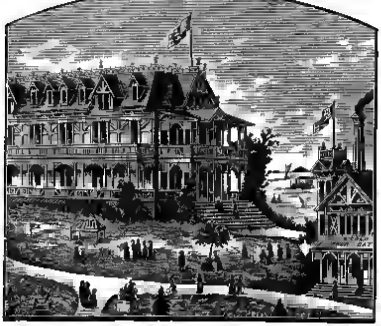

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Lovely Scenery, Pure, Cool Breezes, Boating without Danger,

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The terraced banks of Penetanguishene Harbour which lie in horse shoe form around the beautiful bay offer villa sites which for healthy situation, beauty of scenery and general advantages, would make happier and better home sites than can be found in any other town in Canada

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Town Clerk, Penetanguishene

WALTER J. KEATING,
Mayor, Penetanguishene

J. SAURIN McMURRAY, Esq.,
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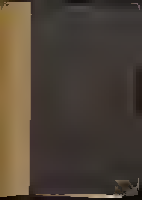

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MAP

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Preface ... v
Introduction ... 1
Chapter I. Early Life ... 5
Chapter II. Early Years in Boston ... 15
Chapter III. Boston Years ... 25
Chapter IV. Boston Years ... 35
Chapter V. Boston Years ... 45
Chapter VI. Boston Years ... 55
Chapter VII. Boston Years ... 65
Chapter VIII. Boston Years ... 75
Chapter IX. Boston Years ... 85
Chapter X. Boston Years ... 95
Chapter XI. Boston Years ... 105
Chapter XII. Boston Years ... 115
Chapter XIII. Boston Years ... 125
Chapter XIV. Boston Years ... 135
Chapter XV. Boston Years ... 145
Chapter XVI. Boston Years ... 155
Chapter XVII. Boston Years ... 165
Chapter XVIII. Boston Years ... 175
Chapter XIX. Boston Years ... 185
Chapter XX. Boston Years ... 195
Chapter XXI. Boston Years ... 205
Chapter XXII. Boston Years ... 215
Chapter XXIII. Boston Years ... 225
Chapter XXIV. Boston Years ... 235
Chapter XXV. Boston Years ... 245
Chapter XXVI. Boston Years ... 255
Chapter XXVII. Boston Years ... 265
Chapter XXVIII. Boston Years ... 275
Chapter XXIX. Boston Years ... 285
Chapter XXX. Boston Years ... 295
Chapter XXXI. Boston Years ... 305
Chapter XXXII. Boston Years ... 315
Chapter XXXIII. Boston Years ... 325
Chapter XXXIV. Boston Years ... 335
Chapter XXXV. Boston Years ... 345
Chapter XXXVI. Boston Years ... 355
Chapter XXXVII. Boston Years ... 365
Chapter XXXVIII. Boston Years ... 375
Chapter XXXIX. Boston Years ... 385
Chapter XL. Boston Years ... 395
Chapter XLI. Boston Years ... 405
Chapter XLII. Boston Years ... 415
Chapter XLIII. Boston Years ... 425
Chapter XLIV. Boston Years ... 435
Chapter XLV. Boston Years ... 445
Chapter XLVI. Boston Years ... 455
Chapter XLVII. Boston Years ... 465
Chapter XLVIII. Boston Years ... 475
Chapter XLIX. Boston Years ... 485
Chapter L. Boston Years ... 495
Chapter LI. Boston Years ... 505
Chapter LII. Boston Years ... 515
Chapter LIII. Boston Years ... 525
Chapter LIV. Boston Years ... 535
Chapter LV. Boston Years ... 545
Chapter LVI. Boston Years ... 555
Chapter LVII. Boston Years ... 565
Chapter LVIII. Boston Years ... 575
Chapter LIX. Boston Years ... 585
Chapter LX. Boston Years ... 595
Chapter LXI. Boston Years ... 605
Chapter LXII. Boston Years ... 615
Chapter LXIII. Boston Years ... 625
Chapter LXIV. Boston Years ... 635
Chapter LXV. Boston Years ... 645
Chapter LXVI. Boston Years ... 655
Chapter LXVII. Boston Years ... 665
Chapter LXVIII. Boston Years ... 675
Chapter LXIX. Boston Years ... 685
Chapter LXX. Boston Years ... 695
Chapter LXXI. Boston Years ... 705
Chapter LXXII. Boston Years ... 715
Chapter LXXIII. Boston Years ... 725
Chapter LXXIV. Boston Years ... 735
Chapter LXXV. Boston Years ... 745
Chapter LXXVI. Boston Years ... 755
Chapter LXXVII. Boston Years ... 765
Chapter LXXVIII. Boston Years ... 775
Chapter LXXIX. Boston Years ... 785
Chapter LXXX. Boston Years ... 795
Chapter LXXXI. Boston Years ... 805
Chapter LXXXII. Boston Years ... 815
Chapter LXXXIII. Boston Years ... 825
Chapter LXXXIV. Boston Years ... 835
Chapter LXXXV. Boston Years ... 845
Chapter LXXXVI. Boston Years ... 855
Chapter LXXXVII. Boston Years ... 865
Chapter LXXXVIII. Boston Years ... 875
Chapter LXXXIX. Boston Years ... 885
Chapter XC. Boston Years ... 895
Chapter XCI. Boston Years ... 905
Chapter XCII. Boston Years ... 915
Chapter XCIII. Boston Years ... 925
Chapter XCIV. Boston Years ... 935
Chapter XCV. Boston Years ... 945
Chapter XCVI. Boston Years ... 955
Chapter XCVII. Boston Years ... 965
Chapter XCVIII. Boston Years ... 975
Chapter XCIX. Boston Years ... 985
Chapter C. Boston Years ... 995
Chapter CI. Boston Years ... 1005
Chapter CII. Boston Years ... 1015
Chapter CIII. Boston Years ... 1025
Chapter CIV. Boston Years ... 1035
Chapter CV. Boston Years ... 1045
Chapter CVI. Boston Years ... 1055
Chapter CVII. Boston Years ... 1065
Chapter CVIII. Boston Years ... 1075
Chapter CIX. Boston Years ... 1085
Chapter CX. Boston Years ... 1095
Chapter CXI. Boston Years ... 1105
Chapter CXII. Boston Years ... 1115
Chapter CXIII. Boston Years ... 1125
Chapter CXIV. Boston Years ... 1135
Chapter CXV. Boston Years ... 1145
Chapter CXVI. Boston Years ... 1155
Chapter CXVII. Boston Years ... 1165
Chapter CXVIII. Boston Years ... 1175
Chapter CXIX. Boston Years ... 1185
Chapter CXX. Boston Years ... 1195
Chapter CXXI. Boston Years ... 1205
Chapter CXXII. Boston Years ... 1215
Chapter CXXIII. Boston Years ... 1225
Chapter CXXIV. Boston Years ... 1235
Chapter CXXV. Boston Years ... 1245
Chapter CXXVI. Boston Years ... 1255
Chapter CXXVII. Boston Years ... 1265
Chapter CXXVIII. Boston Years ... 1275
Chapter CXXIX. Boston Years ... 1285
Chapter CXXX. Boston Years ... 1295
Chapter CXXXI. Boston Years ... 1305
Chapter CXXXII. Boston Years ... 1315
Chapter CXXXIII. Boston Years ... 1325
Chapter CXXXIV. Boston Years ... 1335
Chapter CXXXV. Boston Years ... 1345
Chapter CXXXVI. Boston Years ... 1355
Chapter CXXXVII. Boston Years ... 1365
Chapter CXXXVIII. Boston Years ... 1375
Chapter CXXXIX. Boston Years ... 1385
Chapter CXL. Boston Years ... 1395
Chapter CXLI. Boston Years ... 1405
Chapter CXLII. Boston Years ... 1415
Chapter CXLIII. Boston Years ... 1425
Chapter CXLIV. Boston Years ... 1435
Chapter CXLV. Boston Years ... 1445
Chapter CXLVI. Boston Years ... 1455
Chapter CXLVII. Boston Years ... 1465
Chapter CXLVIII. Boston Years ... 1475
Chapter CXLIX. Boston Years ... 1485
Chapter CL. Boston Years ... 1495
Chapter CLI. Boston Years ... 1505
Chapter CLII. Boston Years ... 1515
Chapter CLIII. Boston Years ... 1525
Chapter CLIV. Boston Years ... 1535
Chapter CLV. Boston Years ... 1545
Chapter CLVI. Boston Years ... 1555
Chapter CLVII. Boston Years ... 1565
Chapter CLVIII. Boston Years ... 1575
Chapter CLIX. Boston Years ... 1585
Chapter CLX. Boston Years ... 1595
Chapter CLXI. Boston Years ... 1605
Chapter CLXII. Boston Years ... 1615
Chapter CLXIII. Boston Years ... 1625
Chapter CLXIV. Boston Years ... 1635
Chapter CLXV. Boston Years ... 1645
Chapter CLXVI. Boston Years ... 1655
Chapter CLXVII. Boston Years ... 1665
Chapter CLXVIII. Boston Years ... 1675
Chapter CLXIX. Boston Years ... 1685
Chapter CLXX. Boston Years ... 1695
Chapter CLXXI. Boston Years ... 1705
Chapter CLXXII. Boston Years ... 1715
Chapter CLXXIII. Boston Years ... 1725
Chapter CLXXIV. Boston Years ... 1735
Chapter CLXXV. Boston Years ... 1745
Chapter CLXXVI. Boston Years ... 1755
Chapter CLXXVII. Boston Years ... 1765
Chapter CLXXVIII. Boston Years ... 1775
Chapter CLXXIX. Boston Years ... 1785
Chapter CLXXX. Boston Years ... 1795
Chapter CLXXXI. Boston Years ... 1805
Chapter CLXXXII. Boston Years ... 1815
Chapter CLXXXIII. Boston Years ... 1825
Chapter CLXXXIV. Boston Years ... 1835
Chapter CLXXXV. Boston Years ... 1845
Chapter CLXXXVI. Boston Years ... 1855
Chapter CLXXXVII. Boston Years ... 1865
Chapter CLXXXVIII. Boston Years ... 1875
Chapter CLXXXIX. Boston Years ... 1885
Chapter CXC. Boston Years ... 1895
Chapter CXCI. Boston Years ... 1905
Chapter CXCII. Boston Years ... 1915
Chapter CXCIII. Boston Years ... 1925
Chapter CXCIV. Boston Years ... 1935
Chapter CXCV. Boston Years ... 1945
Chapter CXCVI. Boston Years ... 1955
Chapter CXCVII. Boston Years ... 1965
Chapter CXCVIII. Boston Years ... 1975
Chapter CXCIX. Boston Years ... 1985
Chapter CC. Boston Years ... 1995
Chapter CCI. Boston Years ... 2005
Chapter CCII. Boston Years ... 2015
Chapter CCIII. Boston Years ... 2025
Chapter CCIV. Boston Years ... 2035
Chapter CCV. Boston Years ... 2045
Chapter CCVI. Boston Years ... 2055
Chapter CCVII. Boston Years ... 2065
Chapter CCVIII. Boston Years ... 2075
Chapter CCIX. Boston Years ... 2085
Chapter CCX. Boston Years ... 2095
Chapter CCXI. Boston Years ... 2105
Chapter CCXII. Boston Years ... 2115
Chapter CCXIII. Boston Years ... 2125
Chapter CCXIV. Boston Years ... 2135
Chapter CCXV. Boston Years ... 2145
Chapter CCXVI. Boston Years ... 2155
Chapter CCXVII. Boston Years ... 2165
Chapter CCXVIII. Boston Years ... 2175
Chapter CCXIX. Boston Years ... 2185
Chapter CCXX. Boston Years ... 2195
Chapter CCXXI. Boston Years ... 2205
Chapter CCXXII. Boston Years ... 2215
Chapter CCXXIII. Boston Years ... 2225
Chapter CCXXIV. Boston Years ... 2235
Chapter CCXXV. Boston Years ... 2245
Chapter CCXXVI. Boston Years ... 2255
Chapter CCXXVII. Boston Years ... 2265
Chapter CCXXVIII. Boston Years ... 2275
Chapter CCXXIX. Boston Years ... 2285
Chapter CCXXX. Boston Years ... 2295
Chapter CCXXXI. Boston Years ... 2305
Chapter CCXXXII. Boston Years ... 2315
Chapter CCXXXIII. Boston Years ... 2325
Chapter CCXXXIV. Boston Years ... 2335
Chapter CCXXXV. Boston Years ... 2345
Chapter CCXXXVI. Boston Years ... 2355
Chapter CCXXXVII. Boston Years ... 2365
Chapter CCXXXVIII. Boston Years ... 2375
Chapter CCXXXIX. Boston Years ... 2385
Chapter CCXL. Boston Years ... 2395
Chapter CCXLI. Boston Years ... 2405
Chapter CCXLII. Boston Years ... 2415
Chapter CCXLIII. Boston Years ... 2425
Chapter CCXLIV. Boston Years ... 2435
Chapter CCXLV. Boston Years ... 2445
Chapter CCXLVI. Boston Years ... 2455
Chapter CCXLVII. Boston Years ... 2465
Chapter CCXLVIII. Boston Years ... 2475
Chapter CCXLIX. Boston Years ... 2485
Chapter CCL. Boston Years ... 2495
Chapter CCLI. Boston Years ... 2505
Chapter CCLII. Boston Years ... 2515
Chapter CCLIII. Boston Years ... 2525
Chapter CCLIV. Boston Years ... 2535
Chapter CCLV. Boston Years ... 2545
Chapter CCLVI. Boston Years ... 2555
Chapter CCLVII. Boston Years ... 2565
Chapter CCLVIII. Boston Years ... 2575
Chapter CCLIX. Boston Years ... 2585
Chapter CCLX. Boston Years ... 2595
Chapter CCLXI. Boston Years ... 2605
Chapter CCLXII. Boston Years ... 2615
Chapter CCLXIII. Boston Years ... 2625
Chapter CCLXIV. Boston Years ... 2635
Chapter CCLXV. Boston Years ... 2645
Chapter CCLXVI. Boston Years ... 2655
Chapter CCLXVII. Boston Years ... 2665
Chapter CCLXVIII. Boston Years ... 2675
Chapter CCLXIX. Boston Years ... 2685
Chapter CCLXX. Boston Years ... 2695
Chapter CCLXXI. Boston Years ... 2705
Chapter CCLXXII. Boston Years ... 2715
Chapter CCLXXIII. Boston Years ... 2725
Chapter CCLXXIV. Boston Years ... 2735
Chapter CCLXXV. Boston Years ... 2745
Chapter CCLXXVI. Boston Years ... 2755
Chapter CCLXXVII. Boston Years ... 2765
Chapter CCLXXVIII. Boston Years ... 2775
Chapter CCLXXIX. Boston Years ... 2785
Chapter CCLXXX. Boston Years ... 2795
Chapter CCLXXXI. Boston Years ... 2805
Chapter CCLXXXII. Boston Years ... 2815
Chapter CCLXXXIII. Boston Years ... 2825
Chapter CCLXXXIV. Boston Years ... 2835
Chapter CCLXXXV. Boston Years ... 2845
Chapter CCLXXXVI. Boston Years ... 2855
Chapter CCLXXXVII. Boston Years ... 2865
Chapter CCLXXXVIII. Boston Years ... 2875
Chapter CCLXXXIX. Boston Years ... 2885
Chapter CCXC. Boston Years ... 2895
Chapter CCXCI. Boston Years ... 2905
Chapter CCXCII. Boston Years ... 2915
Chapter CCXCIII. Boston Years ... 2925
Chapter CCXCIV. Boston Years ... 2935
Chapter CCXCV. Boston Years ... 2945
Chapter CCXCVI. Boston Years ... 2955
Chapter CCXCVII. Boston Years ... 2965
Chapter CCXCVIII. Boston Years ... 2975
Chapter CCXCIX. Boston Years ... 2985
Chapter CCC. Boston Years ... 2995
Chapter CCCI. Boston Years ... 3005
Chapter CCCII. Boston Years ... 3015
Chapter CCCIII. Boston Years ... 3025
Chapter CCCIV. Boston Years ... 3035
Chapter CCCV. Boston Years ... 3045
Chapter CCCVI. Boston Years ... 3055
Chapter CCCVII. Boston Years ... 3065
Chapter CCCVIII. Boston Years ... 3075
Chapter CCCIX. Boston Years ... 3085
Chapter CCCX. Boston Years ... 3095
Chapter CCCXI. Boston Years ... 3105
Chapter CCCXII. Boston Years ... 3115
Chapter CCCXIII. Boston Years ... 3125
Chapter CCCXIV. Boston Years ... 3135
Chapter CCCXV. Boston Years ... 3145
Chapter CCCXVI. Boston Years ... 3155
Chapter CCCXVII. Boston Years ... 3165
Chapter CCCXVIII. Boston Years ... 3175
Chapter CCCXIX. Boston Years ... 3185
Chapter CCCXX. Boston Years ... 3195
Chapter CCCXXI. Boston Years ... 3205
Chapter CCCXXII. Boston Years ... 3215
Chapter CCCXXIII. Boston Years ... 3225
Chapter CCCXXIV. Boston Years ... 3235
Chapter CCCXXV. Boston Years ... 3245
Chapter CCCXXVI. Boston Years ... 3255
Chapter CCCXXVII. Boston Years ... 3265
Chapter CCCXXVIII. Boston Years ... 3275
Chapter CCCXXIX. Boston Years ... 3285
Chapter CCCXXX. Boston Years ... 3295
Chapter CCCXXXI. Boston Years ... 3305
Chapter CCCXXXII. Boston Years ... 3315
Chapter CCCXXXIII. Boston Years ... 3325
Chapter CCCXXXIV. Boston Years ... 3335
Chapter CCCXXXV. Boston Years ... 3345
Chapter CCCXXXVI. Boston Years ... 3355
Chapter CCCXXXVII. Boston Years ... 3365
Chapter CCCXXXVIII. Boston Years ... 3375
Chapter CCCXXXIX. Boston Years ... 3385
Chapter CCCXL. Boston Years ... 3395
Chapter CCCXLI. Boston Years ... 3405
Chapter CCCXLII. Boston Years ... 3415
Chapter CCCXLIII. Boston Years ... 3425
Chapter CCCXLIV. Boston Years ... 3435
Chapter CCCXLV. Boston Years ... 3445
Chapter CCCXLVI. Boston Years ... 3455
Chapter CCCXLVII. Boston Years ... 3465
Chapter CCCXLVIII. Boston Years ... 3475
Chapter CCCXLIX. Boston Years ... 3485
Chapter CCCL. Boston Years ... 3495
Chapter CCCLI. Boston Years ... 3505
Chapter CCCLII. Boston Years ... 3515
Chapter CCCLIII. Boston Years ... 3525
Chapter CCCLIV. Boston Years ... 3535
Chapter CCCLV. Boston Years ... 3545
Chapter CCCLVI. Boston Years ... 3555
Chapter CCCLVII. Boston Years ... 3565
Chapter CCCLVIII. Boston Years ... 3575
Chapter CCCLIX. Boston Years ... 3585
Chapter CCCLX. Boston Years ... 3595
Chapter CCCLXI. Boston Years ... 3605
Chapter CCCLXII. Boston Years ... 3615
Chapter CCCLXIII. Boston Years ... 3625
Chapter CCCLXIV. Boston Years ... 3635
Chapter CCCLXV. Boston Years ... 3645
Chapter CCCLXVI. Boston Years ... 3655
Chapter CCCLXVII. Boston Years ... 3665
Chapter CCCLXVIII. Boston Years ... 3675
Chapter CCCLXIX. Boston Years ... 3685
Chapter CCCLXX. Boston Years ... 3695
Chapter CCCLXXI. Boston Years ... 3705
Chapter CCCLXXII. Boston Years ... 3715
Chapter CCCLXXIII. Boston Years ... 3725
Chapter CCCLXXIV. Boston Years ... 3735
Chapter CCCLXXV. Boston Years ... 3745
Chapter CCCLXXVI. Boston Years ... 3755
Chapter CCCLXXVII. Boston Years ... 3765
Chapter CCCLXXVIII. Boston Years ... 3775
Chapter CCCLXXIX. Boston Years ... 3785
Chapter CCCLXXX. Boston Years ... 3795
Chapter CCCLXXXI. Boston Years ... 3805
Chapter CCCLXXXII. Boston Years ... 3815
Chapter CCCLXXXIII. Boston Years ... 3825
Chapter CCCLXXXIV. Boston Years ... 3835
Chapter CCCLXXXV. Boston Years ... 3845
Chapter CCCLXXXVI. Boston Years ... 3855
Chapter CCCLXXXVII. Boston Years ... 3865
Chapter CCCLXXXVIII. Boston Years ... 3875
Chapter CCCLXXXIX. Boston Years ... 3885
Chapter CCCXC. Boston Years ... 3895
Chapter CCCXCI. Boston Years ... 3905
Chapter CCCXCII. Boston Years ... 3915
Chapter CCCXCIII. Boston Years ... 3925
Chapter CCCXCIV. Boston Years ... 3935
Chapter CCCXCV. Boston Years ... 3945
Chapter CCCXCVI. Boston Years ... 3955
Chapter CCCXCVII. Boston Years ... 3965
Chapter CCCXCVIII. Boston Years ... 3975
Chapter CCCXCIX. Boston Years ... 3985
Chapter CD. Boston Years ... 3995
Chapter CDI. Boston Years ... 4005
Chapter CDII. Boston Years ... 4015
Chapter CDIII. Boston Years ... 4025
Chapter CDIV. Boston Years ... 4035
Chapter CDV. Boston Years ... 4045
Chapter CDVI. Boston Years ... 4055
Chapter CDVII. Boston Years ... 4065
Chapter CDVIII. Boston Years ... 4075
Chapter CDIX. Boston Years ... 4085
Chapter CDX. Boston Years ... 4095
Chapter CDXI. Boston Years ... 4105
Chapter CDXII. Boston Years ... 4115
Chapter CDXIII. Boston Years ... 4125
Chapter CDXIV. Boston Years ... 4135
Chapter CDXV. Boston Years ... 4145
Chapter CDXVI. Boston Years ... 4155
Chapter CDXVII. Boston Years ... 4165
Chapter CDXVIII. Boston Years ... 4175
Chapter CDXIX. Boston Years ... 4185
Chapter CDXX. Boston Years ... 4195
Chapter CDXXI. Boston Years ... 4205
Chapter CDXXII. Boston Years ... 4215
Chapter CDXXIII. Boston Years ... 4225
Chapter CDXXIV. Boston Years ... 4235
Chapter CDXXV. Boston Years ... 4245
Chapter CDXXVI. Boston Years ... 4255
Chapter CDXXVII. Boston Years ... 4265
Chapter CDXXVIII. Boston Years ... 4275
Chapter CDXXIX. Boston Years ... 4285
Chapter CDXXX. Boston Years ... 4295
Chapter CDXXXI. Boston Years ... 4305
Chapter CDXXXII. Boston Years ... 4315
Chapter CDXXXIII. Boston Years ... 4325
Chapter CDXXXIV. Boston Years ... 4335
Chapter CDXXXV. Boston Years ... 4345
Chapter CDXXXVI. Boston Years ... 4355
Chapter CDXXXVII. Boston Years ... 4365
Chapter CDXXXVIII. Boston Years ... 4375
Chapter CDXXXIX. Boston Years ... 4385
Chapter CDXL. Boston Years ... 4395
Chapter CDXLI. Boston Years ... 4405
Chapter CDXLII. Boston Years ... 4415
Chapter CDXLIII. Boston Years ... 4425
Chapter CDXLIV. Boston Years ... 4435
Chapter CDXLV. Boston Years ... 4445
Chapter CDXLVI. Boston Years ... 4455
Chapter CDXLVII. Boston Years ... 4465
Chapter CDXLVIII. Boston Years ... 4475
Chapter CDXLIX. Boston Years ... 4485
Chapter CDL. Boston Years ... 4495
Chapter CDLI. Boston Years ... 4505
Chapter CDLII. Boston Years ... 4515
Chapter CDLIII. Boston Years ... 4525
Chapter CDLIV. Boston Years ... 4535
Chapter CDLV. Boston Years ... 4545
Chapter CDLVI. Boston Years ... 4555
Chapter CDLVII. Boston Years ... 4565
Chapter CDLVIII. Boston Years ... 4575
Chapter CDLIX. Boston Years ... 4585
Chapter CDLX. Boston Years ... 4595
Chapter CDLXI. Boston Years ... 4605
Chapter CDLXII. Boston Years ... 4615
Chapter CDLXIII. Boston Years ... 4625
Chapter CDLXIV. Boston Years ... 4635
Chapter CDLXV. Boston Years ... 4645
Chapter CDLXVI. Boston Years ... 4655
Chapter CDLXVII. Boston Years ... 4665
Chapter CDLXVIII. Boston Years ... 4675
Chapter CDLXIX. Boston Years ... 4685
Chapter CDLXX. Boston Years ... 4695
Chapter CDLXXI. Boston Years ... 4705
Chapter CDLXXII. Boston Years ... 4715
Chapter CDLXXIII. Boston Years ... 4725
Chapter CDLXXIV. Boston Years ... 4735
Chapter CDLXXV. Boston Years ... 4745
Chapter CDLXXVI. Boston Years ... 4755
Chapter CDLXXVII. Boston Years ... 4765
Chapter CDLXXVIII. Boston Years ... 4775
Chapter CDLXXIX. Boston Years ... 4785
Chapter CDLXXX. Boston Years ... 4795
Chapter CDLXXXI. Boston Years ... 4805
Chapter CDLXXXII. Boston Years ... 4815
Chapter CDLXXXIII. Boston Years ... 4825
Chapter CDLXXXIV. Boston Years ... 4835
Chapter CDLXXXV. Boston Years ... 4845
Chapter CDLXXXVI. Boston Years ... 4855
Chapter CDLXXXVII. Boston Years ... 4865
Chapter CDLXXXVIII. Boston Years ... 4875
Chapter CDLXXXIX. Boston Years ... 4885
Chapter CDXC. Boston Years ... 4895
Chapter CDXCI. Boston Years ... 4905
Chapter CDXCII. Boston Years ... 4915
Chapter CDXCIII. Boston Years ... 4925
Chapter CDXCIV. Boston Years ... 4935
Chapter CDXCV. Boston Years ... 4945
Chapter CDXCVI. Boston Years ... 4955
Chapter CDXCVII. Boston Years ... 4965
Chapter CDXCVIII. Boston Years ... 4975
Chapter CDXCIX. Boston Years ... 4985
Chapter D. Boston Years ... 4995

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Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move the following Resolution:

WHEREAS the Government of Trinidad and Tobago has been advised by the Commissioner of Police that the Police Force is unable to cope with the present crime wave in the country;

AND WHEREAS the Police Force is unable to cope with the present crime wave in the country because of the inadequate number of Police Officers;

AND WHEREAS the Police Force is unable to cope with the present crime wave in the country because of the inadequate number of Police Vehicles;

AND WHEREAS the Police Force is unable to cope with the present crime wave in the country because of the inadequate number of Police Stations;

AND WHEREAS the Police Force is unable to cope with the present crime wave in the country because of the inadequate number of Police Communication Systems;

AND WHEREAS the Police Force is unable to cope with the present crime wave in the country because of the inadequate number of Police Officers trained in modern methods of crime detection;

AND WHEREAS the Police Force is unable to cope with the present crime wave in the country because of the inadequate number of Police Officers trained in modern methods of crime prevention;

AND WHEREAS the Police Force is unable to cope with the present crime wave in the country because of the inadequate number of Police Officers trained in modern methods of crime control;

AND WHEREAS the Police Force is unable to cope with the present crime wave in the country because of the inadequate number of Police Officers trained in modern methods of crime investigation;

AND WHEREAS the Police Force is unable to cope with the present crime wave in the country because of the inadequate number of Police Officers trained in modern methods of crime prosecution;

AND WHEREAS the Police Force is unable to cope with the present crime wave in the country because of the inadequate number of Police Officers trained in modern methods of crime rehabilitation

Tuesday morning [illegible] Sept 1st 1914

[illegible] Sept 1st 1914

[illegible] Sept 1st 1914

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Table of Contents

Page

Part I

Item 1. Business 1

Item 1A. Risk Factors 10

Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments 20

Item 2. Properties 20

Item 3. Legal Proceedings 20

Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures 20

Part II

Item 5. Market for Registrant's Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities 21

Item 6. Selected Financial Data 23

Ayahuasca (from the Quechua language words for "vine of the soul") is a psychoactive decoction traditionally prepared from the vine *Banisteriopsis caapi* and other admixture plants containing the psychedelic tryptamine dimethyltryptamine (DMT). Ayahuasca is used as a traditional medicine and entheogen by indigenous peoples of the Amazon basin, and by a growing number of people worldwide who participate in ayahuasca religions. Ayahuasca is also known as *yagé*, *caapi*, *hoasca*, *natem*, *nixi pae*, *pinde*, *dapa*, *kamarampi*, *mihi*, *oo-koo-hé*, *ambi*, *tshoto*, *tsoko*, *kaxpe*, *tonga*, *huni*, *daime*, *vegetal*, *la purga*, *la ayahuasca*, *el ayahuasca*, *el yagé*, *el caapi*, *el hoasca*, *el natem*, *el nixi pae*, *el pinde*, *el dapa*, *el kamarampi*, *el mihi*, *el oo-koo-hé*, *el ambi*, *el tshoto*, *el tsoko*, *el kaxpe*, *el tonga*, *el huni*, *el daime*, *el

[redacted]

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[illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [

Wurzel, Anna Gertrud Hedwig
geb. Schulz
Dr. phil., Lehrerin i. R.
Berlin-Steglitz, Ahornstr. 5
geb. Berlin, 3. Juli 1888
Vater: Schulz, Paul, Dr. phil., Direktor
Mutter: Schulz, Anna, geb. Hoffmann
Ehemann: Wurzel, Hans, Dr. phil., Studienrat
Kinder: Wurzel, Ingeborg, geb. 1920
Wurzel, Peter, geb. 1922
Wurzel, Klaus, geb. 1925
Schulbesuch: Städtische Höhere Mädchenschule Berlin-Steglitz, Abitur 1907
Studium: Universität Berlin, Philosophie, Germanistik, Geschichte, Promotion 1912
Thema: Die Frauengestalten in den Dramen Friedrich Hebbels
Berufstätigkeit: Lehrerin an der Städtischen Höheren Mädchenschule Berlin-Steglitz, 1913–1920
Lehrerin an der Oberrealschule Berlin-Steglitz, 1920–1953
Fächer: Deutsch, Geschichte, Religion
Mitgliedschaften: Verein Deutscher Lehrerinnen, Ortsgruppe Steglitz
Deutsche Gesellschaft für Volksbildung
Evangelischer Frauenbund Steglitz
Auszeichnungen: Goldene Ehrennadel des Vereins Deutscher Lehrerinnen, 1938
Verfolgung: Entlassung aus dem Schuldienst 1933 wegen jüdischer Abstammung des Ehemannes
Deportation: 1942 nach Theresienstadt
Tod: Theresienstadt, 14. Februar 1943

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

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[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

ABSTRACT

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit, sed do eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magna aliqua. Ut enim ad minim veniam, quis nostrud exercitation ullamco laboris nisi ut aliquip ex ea commodo consequat. Duis aute irure dolor in reprehenderit in voluptate velit esse cillum dolore eu fugiat nulla pariatur. Excepteur sint occaecat cupidatat non proident, sunt in culpa qui officia deserunt mollit anim id est laborum.

Sed ut perspiciatis unde omnis iste natus error sit voluptatem accusantium doloremque laudantium, totam rem aperiam, eaque ipsa quae ab illo inventore veritatis et quasi architecto beatae vitae dicta sunt explicabo. Nemo enim ipsam voluptatem quia voluptas sit aspernatur aut odit aut fugit, sed quia consequuntur magni dolores eos qui ratione voluptatem sequi nesciunt.

Neque porro quisquam est, qui dolorem ipsum quia dolor sit amet, consectetur, adipisci velit, sed quia non numquam eius modi tempora incidunt ut labore et dolore magnam aliquam quaerat voluptatem. Ut enim ad minima veniam, quis nostrum exercitationem ullam corporis suscipit laboriosam, nisi ut aliquid ex ea commodi consequatur? Quis autem vel eum iure reprehenderit qui in ea voluptate velit esse quam nihil molestiae consequatur, vel illum qui dolorem eum fugiat quo voluptas nulla pariatur?

[illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [

E. F. FRANKEL, M.D.

Purchaser, Packer and Exporter of Canadian
FRESH AND SMOKED MEATS
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE
TORONTO MOVABLES

TORONTO SHOW COMPANY

GRAND OPERA HOUSE

MANAGEMENT OF MESSRS. ROBERT MANTELL AND WILLIAM A. BRADY

MANTELL'S

COMPANY DIRECT FROM A LONDON SUCCESS.

IN

W. CLOY

AND THE DISTINGUISHED ATTRACTION

UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF MESSRS. ROBERT MANTELL AND WILLIAM A. BRADY

THE THREE MUSKETEERS

FOR SALE AT THE BOX OFFICE

PRICE 10 CENTS

The Means of Reform

Mission statement

Core values

Vision

Strategic objectives

Goals

Key performance indicators

Action plans

Budgets

Policies and procedures

Training

Monitoring

Reporting

Review and revision

Name

Date

Class

Period

Teacher

Subject

Room

Address

Phone

Email

Mother

Father

Guardian

Emergency Contact

Allergies

Medical Info

Notes

Property of
If found, please return to

Item 1. Business 1

Item 1A. Risk Factors 12

Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments 25

Item 2. Properties 25

Item 3. Legal Proceedings 25

Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures 25

Subject

Name

Address

Phone

Email

Subject

Name

Address

Phone

Email

Name

Address

Phone

Email

Date

Dear [redacted],

Re: [redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

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[redacted]

Introduction
Chapter 1
Chapter 2
Chapter 3
Chapter 4
Chapter 5
Chapter 6
Chapter 7
Chapter 8
Chapter 9
Chapter 10
Chapter 11
Chapter 12
Chapter 13
Chapter 14
Chapter 15
Chapter 16
Chapter 17
Chapter 18
Chapter 19
Chapter 20
Chapter 21
Chapter 22
Chapter 23
Chapter 24
Chapter 25
Chapter 26
Chapter 27
Chapter 28
Chapter 29
Chapter 30
Chapter 31
Chapter 32
Chapter 33
Chapter 34
Chapter 35
Chapter 36
Chapter 37
Chapter 38
Chapter 39
Chapter 40
Chapter 41
Chapter 42
Chapter 43
Chapter 44
Chapter 45
Chapter 46
Chapter 47
Chapter 48
Chapter 49
Chapter 50
Chapter 51
Chapter 52
Chapter 53
Chapter 54
Chapter 55
Chapter 56
Chapter 57
Chapter 58
Chapter 59
Chapter 60
Chapter 61
Chapter 62
Chapter 63
Chapter 64
Chapter 65
Chapter 66
Chapter 67
Chapter 68
Chapter 69
Chapter 70
Chapter 71
Chapter 72
Chapter 73
Chapter 74
Chapter 75
Chapter 76
Chapter 77
Chapter 78
Chapter 79
Chapter 80
Chapter 81
Chapter 82
Chapter 83
Chapter 84
Chapter 85
Chapter 86
Chapter 87
Chapter 88
Chapter 89
Chapter 90
Chapter 91
Chapter 92
Chapter 93
Chapter 94
Chapter 95
Chapter 96
Chapter 97
Chapter 98
Chapter 99
Chapter 100
Chapter 101
Chapter 102
Chapter 103
Chapter 104
Chapter 105
Chapter 106
Chapter 107
Chapter 108
Chapter 109
Chapter 110
Chapter 111
Chapter 112
Chapter 113
Chapter 114
Chapter 115
Chapter 116
Chapter 117
Chapter 118
Chapter 119
Chapter 120
Chapter 121
Chapter 122
Chapter 123
Chapter 124
Chapter 125
Chapter 126
Chapter 127
Chapter 128
Chapter 129
Chapter 130
Chapter 131
Chapter 132
Chapter 133
Chapter 134
Chapter 135
Chapter 136
Chapter 137
Chapter 138
Chapter 139
Chapter 140
Chapter 141
Chapter 142
Chapter 143
Chapter 144
Chapter 145
Chapter 146
Chapter 147
Chapter 148
Chapter 149
Chapter 150
Chapter 151
Chapter 152
Chapter 153
Chapter 154
Chapter 155
Chapter 156
Chapter 157
Chapter 158
Chapter 159
Chapter 160
Chapter 161
Chapter 162
Chapter 163
Chapter 164
Chapter 165
Chapter 166
Chapter 167
Chapter 168
Chapter 169
Chapter 170
Chapter 171
Chapter 172
Chapter 173
Chapter 174
Chapter 175
Chapter 176
Chapter 177
Chapter 178
Chapter 179
Chapter 180
Chapter 181
Chapter 182
Chapter 183
Chapter 184
Chapter 185
Chapter 186
Chapter 187
Chapter 188
Chapter 189
Chapter 190
Chapter 191
Chapter 192
Chapter 193
Chapter 194
Chapter 195
Chapter 196
Chapter 197
Chapter 198
Chapter 199
Chapter 200
Chapter 201
Chapter 202
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Chapter 208
Chapter 209
Chapter 210
Chapter 211
Chapter 212
Chapter 213
Chapter 214
Chapter 215
Chapter 216
Chapter 217
Chapter 218
Chapter 219
Chapter 220
Chapter 221
Chapter 222
Chapter 223
Chapter 224
Chapter 225
Chapter 226
Chapter 227
Chapter 228
Chapter 229
Chapter 230
Chapter 231
Chapter 232
Chapter 233
Chapter 234
Chapter 235
Chapter 236
Chapter 237
Chapter 238
Chapter 239
Chapter 240
Chapter 241
Chapter 242
Chapter 243
Chapter 244
Chapter 245
Chapter 246
Chapter 247
Chapter 248
Chapter 249
Chapter 250
Chapter 251
Chapter 252
Chapter 253
Chapter 254
Chapter 255
Chapter 256
Chapter 257
Chapter 258
Chapter 259
Chapter 260
Chapter 261
Chapter 262
Chapter 263
Chapter 264
Chapter 265
Chapter 266
Chapter 267
Chapter 268
Chapter 269
Chapter 270
Chapter 271
Chapter 272
Chapter 273
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Chapter 275
Chapter 276
Chapter 277
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Chapter 279
Chapter 280
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Chapter 321
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Chapter 323
Chapter 324
Chapter 325
Chapter 326
Chapter 327
Chapter 328
Chapter 329
Chapter 330
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Chapter 333
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Chapter 338
Chapter 339
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Chapter 341
Chapter 342
Chapter 343
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Chapter 345
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Chapter 348
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Chapter 386
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Chapter 390
Chapter 391
Chapter 392
Chapter 393
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Chapter 403
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Chapter 406
Chapter 407
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Chapter 412
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Chapter 425
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Chapter 508
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Chapter 510
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Chapter 512
Chapter 513
Chapter 514
Chapter 515
Chapter 516
Chapter 517
Chapter 518
Chapter 519
Chapter 520
Chapter 521
Chapter 522
Chapter 523
Chapter 524
Chapter 525
Chapter 526
Chapter 527
Chapter 528
Chapter 529
Chapter 530
Chapter 531
Chapter 532
Chapter 533
Chapter 534
Chapter 535
Chapter 536
Chapter 537
Chapter 538
Chapter 539
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Chapter 541
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Chapter 543
Chapter 544
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Chapter 558
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Chapter 595
Chapter 596
Chapter 597
Chapter 598
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Chapter 600
Chapter 601
Chapter 602
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Chapter 656
Chapter 657
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Chapter 667
Chapter 668
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Chapter 670
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Chapter 672
Chapter 673
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Chapter 675
Chapter 676
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Chapter 684
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Chapter 688
Chapter 689
Chapter 690
Chapter 691
Chapter 692
Chapter 693
Chapter 694
Chapter 695
Chapter 696
Chapter 697
Chapter 698
Chapter 699
Chapter 700
Chapter 701
Chapter 702
Chapter 703
Chapter 704
Chapter 705
Chapter 706
Chapter 707
Chapter 708
Chapter 709
Chapter 710
Chapter 711
Chapter 712
Chapter 713
Chapter 714
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Chapter 718
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Chapter 745
Chapter 746
Chapter 747
Chapter 748
Chapter 749
Chapter 750
Chapter 751
Chapter 752
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Chapter 759
Chapter 760
Chapter 761
Chapter 762
Chapter 763
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Chapter 767
Chapter 768
Chapter 769
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Chapter 780
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Chapter 800
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Chapter 818
Chapter 819
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Chapter 983
Chapter 984
Chapter 985
Chapter 986
Chapter 987
Chapter 988
Chapter 989
Chapter 990
Chapter 991
Chapter 992
Chapter 993
Chapter 994
Chapter 995
Chapter 996
Chapter 997
Chapter 998
Chapter 999
Chapter 1000

Name

Address

City, State, Zip

Phone

Email

Date

Dear Sir or Madam,

I am writing to inquire about the possibility of employment with your company. I am a recent graduate of the University of Example with a degree in Business Administration, and I am very interested in working in the field of marketing.

I have attached my resume for your review. I would appreciate the opportunity to discuss my qualifications with you in person. Please let me know if you have any openings or if you can suggest someone else I should contact.

Thank you for your time and consideration.

Sincerely,

Your Name

Ruth

Jonathan

Jonathan

Jonathan

Ruth

Jonathan

Ruth

Jonathan

Ruth

Name

Address

Phone

Name

Address

Phone

Abstract

Keywords

Introduction

Methods

Results

Discussion

Conclusion

Data Availability Statement

Ethics Statement

Author Contributions

Funding

Conflict of Interest

References

Name

Address

City

State

Zip

Phone

Email

Date

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46 ARCADE, YORGE STREET

TORONTO, ONT.

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L'EMPEREUR DU THÉ

Marque Déposée — Aux Magasins

Grande Maison

Rue Lafayette

Succursales

Avenue de l'Opéra, Boulevard Haussmann, Rue Caumartin, Boulevard Malesherbes, Rue Saint-Lazare, Rue de Rivoli, Rue de Clichy, Rue de Rennes, Rue de Passy, Rue de Vaugirard, Rue de Sèvres, Rue de Grenelle, Rue Saint-Dominique, Rue de Bellechasse, Rue de Lille, Rue du Bac, Rue de Varenne, Rue de Babylone, Rue de Grenelle, Rue de Sèvres, Rue de Vaugirard, Rue de Rennes, Rue de Passy, Rue de Clichy, Rue de Rivoli, Rue Saint-Lazare, Rue Caumartin, Boulevard Malesherbes, Avenue de l'Opéra

Le Thé

Le Café

Le Cacao

Le Chocolat

Le Sucre

Le Beurre

Le Fromage

Le Vin

Le Cognac

Le Champagne

Le Whisky

Le Rhum

Le Gin

Le Kirsch

Le Curaçao

Le Maraschino

Le Vermouth

Le Bitter

Le Quinquina

Le Dubonnet

Le Byrrh

Le Suze

Le Cynar

Le Picon

Le Pernod

Le Ricard

Le Pastis

Le Janot

Le Berger

Le Marie-Brizard

Le Cointreau

Le Grand Marnier

Le Triple Sec

Le Curaçao Bleu

Le Curaçao Rouge

Le Curaçao Vert

Le Curaçao Jaune

Le Curaçao Orange

Le Curaçao Citron

Le Curaçao Pamplemousse

Le Curaçao Ananas

Le Curaçao Banane

Le Curaçao Fraise

Le Curaçao Framboise

Le Curaçao Cassis

Le Curaçao Myrtille

Le Curaçao Mûre

Le Curaçao Groseille

Le Curaçao Cerise

Le Curaçao Prune

Le Curaçao Pêche

Le Curaçao Abricot

Le Curaçao Poire

Le Curaçao Pomme

Le Curaçao Raisin

Le Curaçao Figue

Le Curaçao Datte

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Fig. 1. Diagram.

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Residence

Instrument

Price

Terms

Address

No. Box, Street and City, &c. Town

Signature

Witness

Witness

Witness

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Where to Purchase and When

Where Purchased ..... Date .....

Name of Dealer ..... Address .....

Serial Number ..... Model Number .....

Engine Number ..... Frame Number .....

Number of Miles Ridden ..... Number of Months Owned .....

Purchased New or Second Hand .....

Purchased for Cash or Time .....

If Time, Amount of Each Payment .....

Number of Payments .....

Total Amount Paid .....

Balance Due .....

Name of Salesman .....

Name of Purchaser .....

Address .....

Date .....

Witness .....

Witness .....

Name of Purchaser .....

Address .....

Date .....

Witness .....

Witness .....

Name of Purchaser .....

Address .....

Date .....

Witness .....

Witness .....

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Messrs. Knight, Frank & Rutley are instructed by the Liquidator of the Great Northern Tramway Co. to Sell by Auction, at the Mart, Tokenhouse Yard, in the City of London, on Wednesday, the 15th day of June, 1904, at Two o'clock precisely, in Three Small Mill Lots,

THE GREAT NORTHERN TRAMWAY CO.,

Including about Six Miles of Double Tramway Laid with Steel Rails, Rolling Stock, Horses, Harness, Stables, Sheds, Offices, Workshops, Plant, Machinery, Tools, Implements, Stores, Materials, Fittings, Fixtures, Effects, and Other Assets.

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